

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

— (20.) —

STATE PAPERS.

AND

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Session

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1842.

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TREATY

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE,
PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA,

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION

OF THE

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

SIGNED AT LONDON, DECEMBER 20, 1841.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
February, 1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

T R E A T Y

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA,
AND RUSSIA,

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Signed at London, December 20, 1841.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY
AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY.

AU NOM DE LA TRES SAINTE ET
INDIVISIBLE TRINITE.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous to give full and complete effect to the principles which have already been recorded in the solemn Declarations made by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in common with other European Powers, at the Congress of Vienna, on the 8th of February, 1815, and at the Congress of Verona, on the 28th of November, 1822,—Declarations by which the said Powers announced that they were ready to concur in everything that might secure and accelerate the complete and final Abolition of the Slave Trade: and their Majesties having been invited by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and by His Majesty the King of the French, to conclude a Treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Traffic, Their said Majesties have determined to negotiate and conclude together a Treaty for the final abolition of that Traffic: and to this end they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi d'Hongrie et de Bohême, le Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, voulant donner un plein et entier effet aux principes déjà énoncés dans les Déclarations solennelles faites par l'Autriche, la Prusse, et la Russie, d'accord avec d'autres Puissances Européennes, au Congrès de Vienne, le 8 Février, 1815, et au Congrès de Vérone, le 28 Novembre, 1822, déclarations par lesquelles les dites Puissances ont annoncé qu'elles étaient prêtes à concourir à tout ce qui pourrait assurer et accélérer l'abolition complète et finale de la Traite des Nègres: et leurs Majestés ayant été invitées par Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et par Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, à conclure un Traité pour la suppression plus efficace de la Traite, Leurs dites Majestés ont résolu de négocier et de conclure ensemble un Traité pour l'abolition finale de ce Trafic: et à cet effet elles ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Augustus, Baron de Koller, Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Sicily, Councillor of Embassy, His Chargé d'Affaires and Plenipotentiary in London;

His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Louis de Beaupoil, Count of Ste. Aulaire, a Peer of France, Grand Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, one of the Forty of the French Academy, His Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannick Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Alexander Gustavus Adolphus, Baron de Schleinitz, Knight of the Royal Order of St. John of Jerusalem, His Chamberlain, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires and Plenipotentiary in London;

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Philip, Baron de Brunnow, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Wladimir of the third, Commander of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle and of St. John of Jerusalem, His Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty:—

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable George, Comte de Aberdeen, Vicomte Gordon, Vicomte Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, et Kellie, Pair du Royaume Uni, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Chevalier du Très Ancien et Très Noble Ordre du Chardon, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Auguste, Baron de Koller, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Ferdinand et du Mérite de Sicile, Conseiller d'Ambassade, Son Chargé d'Affaires et Plénipotentiaire à Londres;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, le Sieur Louis de Beaupoil, Comte de Ste. Aulaire, Pair de France, Grand Officier de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, l'un des Quarante de l'Académie Française, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Alexandre Gustave Adolphe, Baron de Schleinitz, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de St. Jean de Jérusalem, Son Chambellan, Conseiller de Légation Actuel, Chargé d'Affaires et Plénipotentiaire à Londres;

Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur Philippe, Baron de Brunnow, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Blanc, de Ste. Anne de première classe, de St. Stanislas de première classe, de St. Wladimir de troisième, Commandeur de l'Ordre de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge et de St. Jean de Jérusalem, Son Conseiller Privé, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique:—

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to prohibit all Trade in Slaves, either by their respective subjects, or under their respective flags, or by means of capital belonging to their respective subjects; and to declare such Traffic Piracy. Their Majesties further declare, that any vessel which may attempt to carry on the Slave Trade, shall, by that fact alone, lose all right to the protection of their flag.

ARTICLE II.

In order more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree by common consent, that those of their ships of war which shall be provided with special Warrants and Orders, prepared according to the forms of the Annex A of the present Treaty, may search every merchant vessel belonging to any one of the High Contracting Parties which shall, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Traffic in Slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the Traffic during the voyage in which she shall have been met with by the said cruisers; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereafter agreed upon.

Nevertheless, the above-mentioned right of searching the merchant vessels of any one or other of the High Contracting Parties, shall be exercised only by ships of war whose Commanders shall have the rank of Captain, or that of Lieutenant in the Royal or Imperial Navy, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, have devolved upon an officer of inferior rank. The Commander of such ship of war shall be furnished with Warrants according to the form annexed to the present Treaty, under letter A.

The said mutual right of search

ARTICLE I.

Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, s'engagent à prohiber toute Traite des Nègres, soit de la part de leurs sujets respectifs, soit sous leurs pavillons respectifs, soit au moyen de capitaux appartenant à leurs sujets respectifs; et à déclarer un tel Trafic crime de Piraterie. Leurs Majestés déclarent, en outre, que tout navire qui tenterait d'exercer la Traite des Nègres, perdra, par ce seul fait, tout droit à la protection de leur pavillon.

ARTICLE II.

Afin d'atteindre plus complètement le but du présent Traité, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues d'un commun accord, que ceux de leurs bâtimens de guerre qui seront munis de Mandats et d'Ordres spéciaux dressés d'après les formules de l'Annexe A du présent Traité, pourront visiter tout navire marchand appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, qui, sur des présomptions fondées, sera soupçonné de se livrer à la Traite des Nègres, ou d'avoir été équipé à cette fin, ou de s'être livré à cette Traite pendant la traversée où il aura été rencontré par les dits croiseurs; et que ces croiseurs pourront arrêter, et envoyer ou emmener les dits navires, afin qu'ils puissent être mis en jugement d'après le mode convenu ci-après.

Toutefois le droit ci-dessus mentionné de visiter les navires marchands de l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ne pourra être exercé que par des bâtimens de guerre dont les Commandans auront le grade de Capitaine, ou celui de Lieutenant dans la Marine Royale ou Impériale, à moins que par suite de décès, ou autre cause, le commandement ne soit échu à un officier d'un rang inférieur. L'officier commandant un tel bâtiment de guerre sera muni de Mandats conformes à la formule annexée au présent Traité sub lettre A.

Le dit droit mutuel de visite ne

shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, the space within which the exercise of the said right shall be confined, shall be bounded, on the north, by the 32nd parallel of north latitude: on the west, by the eastern coast of America, from the point where the 32nd parallel of north latitude strikes that coast, down to the 45th parallel of south latitude: on the south, by the 45th parallel of south latitude, from the point where that parallel strikes the eastern coast of America to the 80th degree of longitude east from the meridian of Greenwich: and on the east, by the same degree of longitude, from the point where it is intersected by the 45th parallel of south latitude up to the coast of India.

ARTICLE III.

Each of the High Contracting Parties which may choose to employ cruizers for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to exercise the mutual right of search, reserves to itself to fix, according to its own convenience, the number of the ships of war which shall be employed on the service stipulated in the Second Article of the present Treaty, as well as the stations on which the said ships shall cruise.

The names of the ships appointed for this purpose, and those of their Commanders, shall be communicated by each of the High Contracting Parties to the others; and they shall reciprocally apprise each other every time that a cruiser shall be placed on a station, or shall be recalled from thence, in order that the necessary Warrants may be delivered by the Governments authorizing the search, and returned to those Governments by the Government which has received them, when those Warrants shall no longer be necessary for the execution of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the Government which employs the cruizers shall have notified to the Government which is to authorize the search, the number and the names of the cruizers which it intends to

sera pas exercé dans la Mer Méditerranée. De plus, l'espace dans lequel l'exercice du dit droit sera renfermé, aura pour limite, au nord, le 32^{me} degré de latitude septentrionale; à l'ouest, la côte orientale de l'Amérique, à partir du point où le 32^{me} degré de latitude septentrionale touche cette côte, jusqu'au 45^{me} degré de latitude méridionale; au sud, le 45^{me} degré de latitude méridionale, à partir du point où ce degré de latitude touche la côte orientale de l'Amérique, jusqu'au 80^{me} degré de longitude orientale du méridien de Greenwich; et à l'est, ce même degré de longitude, à partir de son point d'intersection avec le 45^{me} degré de latitude méridionale jusqu'à la côte des Indes Orientales.

ARTICLE III.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui voudra armer des croiseurs pour la suppression de la Traite des Nègres, et exercer le droit mutuel de visite, se réserve de fixer, selon ses propres convenances, le nombre des bâtimens de guerre qui sera employé au service stipulé dans l'Article II. du présent Traité, ainsi que les stations où les dits bâtimens feront leur croisière.

Les noms des bâtimens désignés à cet effet, et ceux de leurs Commandans, seront communiqués par chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aux autres; et elles se donneront réciproquement avis chaque fois qu'un croiseur sera placé à une station, ou qu'il en sera rappelé, afin que les Mandats nécessaires puissent être délivrés par les Gouvernemens qui autorisent la visite, et restitués à ces mêmes Gouvernemens par celui qui les a reçus, lorsque ces Mandats ne seront plus nécessaires à l'exécution du présent Traité.

ARTICLE IV.

Immédiatement après que le Gouvernement qui emploie les croiseurs aura notifié au Gouvernement qui doit autoriser la visite, le nombre et les noms des croiseurs qu'il se propose d'employer, les Mandats auto-

employ, the Warrants authorizing the search shall be made out according to the form annexed to the present Treaty, under letter A, and shall be delivered by the Government which authorizes the search to the Government which employs the cruiser.

In no case shall the mutual right of search be exercised upon the ships of war of the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties shall agree upon a particular signal, to be used exclusively by those cruisers which shall be invested with the right of search.

ARTICLE V.

The cruisers of the High Contracting Parties authorized to exercise the right of search and detention in execution of the present Treaty, shall conform themselves strictly to the Instructions annexed to the said Treaty, under letter B, in all that relates to the formalities of the search and of the detention, as well as to the measures to be taken, in order that the vessels suspected of having been employed in the traffic, may be delivered over to the competent Tribunals.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of making in these Instructions by common consent, such alterations as circumstances may render necessary.

The cruisers of the High Contracting Parties shall mutually afford to each other assistance in all cases when it may be useful that they should act in concert.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever a merchant vessel, sailing under the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall have been detained by a cruiser of the other, duly authorized to that effect, conformably to the provisions of the present Treaty, such merchant vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the Slaves who may be on board, shall be brought into such place as the High Contracting Parties shall have respectively designated for that purpose and they shall be

risant la visite seront dressés d'après la formule annexée au présent Traité, sub literâ A, et seront délivrés par le Gouvernement qui autorise la visite à celui qui emploie le croiseur.

Dans aucun cas, le droit mutuel de visite ne pourra être exercé sur les bâtimens de guerre des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviendront d'un signal spécial, à l'usage exclusif de ceux des croiseurs qui seront investis du droit de visite.

ARTICLE V.

Les croiseurs des Hautes Parties Contractantes, autorisés à exercer le droit de visite et d'arrestation, en exécution du présent Traité, se conformeront exactement aux Instructions annexées au dit Traité sub literâ B, en tout ce qui se rapporte aux formalités de la visite et de l'arrestation, ainsi qu'aux mesures à prendre pour que les bâtimens soupçonnés d'avoir été employés à la Traite, soient livrés aux Tribunaux compétens.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit d'apporter à ces Instructions, d'un commun accord, telles modifications que les circonstances pourraient rendre nécessaires.

Les croiseurs des Hautes Parties Contractantes se prêteront mutuellement assistance dans toutes les circonstances où il pourra être utile qu'ils agissent de concert.

ARTICLE VI.

Toutes les fois qu'un bâtiment de commerce naviguant sous le pavillon de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aura été arrêté par un croiseur de l'autre, dûment autorisé à cet effet, conformément aux dispositions du présent Traité, ce bâtiment marchand, ainsi que le capitaine, l'équipage, la cargaison, et les Esclaves qui pourront se trouver à bord, seront conduits dans tel lieu que les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront respectivement désigné à cet effet; et la remise en sera faite aux

delivered over to the Authorities appointed with that view by the Government within whose possessions such place is situated, in order that proceedings may be had with respect to them before the competent Tribunals, in the manner hereafter specified.

When the Commander of the cruiser shall not think fit to undertake himself the bringing in and the delivery up of the detained vessel, he shall entrust that duty to an officer of the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal or Imperial Navy, or at least to the officer who shall at the time be the third in authority on board the detaining ship.

ARTICLE VII.

If the Commander of a cruiser of one of the High Contracting Parties should have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel sailing under the convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of one of the other Contracting Parties, has been engaged in the Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for that Trade, he shall make known his suspicions to the Commander of the ship of war, who shall proceed alone to search the suspected vessel; and in case the last-mentioned Commander should ascertain that the suspicion is well founded, he shall cause the vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the Slaves who may be on board, to be taken into a port belonging to the nation of the detained vessel, to be there proceeded against before the competent Tribunals, in the manner hereafter directed.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as a merchant vessel, detained, and sent in for adjudication, shall arrive at the port to which she is to be carried in conformity with Annex B to the present Treaty, the Commander of the cruiser which shall have detained her, or the officer appointed to bring her in, shall deliver to the authorities appointed for that purpose, a copy, signed by himself, of all the lists, declarations, and other documents specified in the Instructions annexed to the present Treaty,

autorités préposées dans ce but par le Gouvernement dans les possessions duquel ce lieu est situé, afin qu'il soit procédé à leur égard devant les Tribunaux compétens, de la manière ci-après spécifiée.

Lorsque le Commandant du croiseur ne croira pas devoir se charger lui-même de la conduite et de la remise du navire arrêté, il confiera ce soin à un officier du rang de Lieutenant dans la Marine Royale ou Impériale, ou pour le moins à l'officier qui sera actuellement le troisième en autorité à bord du bâtiment qui aura fait l'arrestation.

ARTICLE VII.

Si le Commandant d'un croiseur de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes a lieu de soupçonner qu'un navire marchand naviguant sous le convoi ou en compagnie d'un bâtiment de guerre de l'une des autres Parties Contractantes, s'est livré à la Traite des Nègres, ou a été équipé pour ce Trafic, il devra communiquer ses soupçons au Commandant du bâtiment de guerre, lequel procédera seul à la visite du navire suspect; et dans le cas où le susdit Commandant reconnaîtrait que le soupçon est fondé, il fera conduire le navire, ainsi que le capitaine, l'équipage, la cargaison, et les Esclaves qui pourront se trouver à bord, dans un port appartenant à la nation du bâtiment arrêté, pour qu'il y soit procédé devant les Tribunaux compétens, de la manière ci-après ordonnée.

ARTICLE VIII.

Dès qu'un bâtiment de commerce, arrêté, et renvoyé pour être jugé, arrivera dans le port où il devra être conduit conformément à l'Annexe B du présent Traité, le Commandant du croiseur qui l'aura arrêté, ou l'officier chargé de sa conduite, remettra aux autorités préposées à cet effet, une expédition signée par lui, de tous les inventaires, déclarations, et autres documens spécifiés dans les Instructions jointes au présent Traité, sub literâ B; et les dites autorités

under letter B; and the said authorities shall proceed, in consequence, to the search of the detained vessel and of her cargo, as also to an inspection of her crew, and of the Slaves who may be on board, after having previously given notice of the time of such search and inspection, to the Commander of the cruiser, or to the officer who shall have brought in the vessel, in order that he, or some person whom he may appoint to represent him, may be present thereat.

A minute of these proceedings shall be drawn up in duplicate, which shall be signed by the persons who shall have taken part in, or who shall have been present at, the same; and one of those documents shall be delivered to the Commander of the cruiser, or to the officer appointed by him to bring in the detained vessel.

ARTICLE IX.

Every merchant vessel of any one or other of the Five Nations, which shall be searched and detained in virtue of the provisions of the present Treaty, shall, unless proof be given to the contrary, be deemed to have been engaged in the Slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for that Traffic, if in the fitting, in the equipment, or on board the said vessel during the voyage in which she was detained, there shall be found to have been one of the articles hereafter specified, that is to say:

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

Secondly. Divisions or bulk heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

Fourthly. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of such merchant vessel.

Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certifi-

procéderont, en conséquence, à la visite du bâtiment arrêté et de sa cargaison, ainsi qu'à l'inspection de son équipage, et des Esclaves qui pourront se trouver à bord, après avoir préalablement donné avis du moment de cette visite et de cette inspection, au Commandant du croiseur, ou à l'officier qui aura amené le navire, afin qu'il puisse y assister, ou s'y faire représenter.

Il sera dressé par duplicata, un procès-verbal de ces opérations, lequel devra être signé par les personnes qui y auront procédé ou assisté; et l'un de ces documens sera délivré au Commandant du croiseur, ou à l'officier chargé par lui de la conduite du bâtiment arrêté.

ARTICLE IX.

Tout bâtiment de commerce de l'une ou l'autre des Cinq Nations, visité et arrêté en vertu des dispositions du présent Traité, sera présumé, à moins de preuve contraire, s'être livré à la Traite des Nègres, ou avoir été équipé pour ce Trafic, si dans l'installation, dans l'armement, ou à bord du dit navire durant la traversée pendant laquelle il a été arrêté, il s'est trouvé l'un des objets ci-après spécifiés, savoir:

1°. Des écoutilles en treillis, et non en planches entières comme les portent ordinairement les navires de commerce.

2°. Un plus grand nombre de compartimens dans l'entrepont ou sur le tillac que ne l'exigent les besoins des bâtimens employés à un commerce licite.

3°. Des planches de réserve préparées pour établir un double pont, ou un pont dit à Esclaves.

4°. Des colliers de fer, des chevilles, ou des menottes.

5°. Une plus grande provision d'eau, en barriques ou en réservoirs, que ne l'exigent les besoins de l'équipage de ce bâtiment marchand.

6°. Une quantité extraordinaire de barriques à eau ou autres vaisseaux propres à contenir des liquides; à moins que le capitaine ne

cate from the Custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra number of casks or of other receptacles, should only be used to hold palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel.

Eighthly. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farina, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such quantity of rice, farina, maize, Indian corn, or any other article of food, should be entered on the manifest, as forming part of the trading cargo of the vessel.

Tenthly. A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of such merchant-vessel, unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest, as forming part of the cargo.

If it is established that one or more of the articles above specified, are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *primâ facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the Traffic; she shall in consequence be condemned, and declared lawful prize, unless the master or the owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the Tribunal, that at the time of her detention or capture, the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking; and that such of the different articles above specified, as were found on board at the time of detention, or which might have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged

produise un certificat de la douane du lieu du départ, constatant que les armateurs du dit bâtiment ont donné des garanties suffisantes, que cette quantité extraordinaire de barriques ou de vaisseaux, est uniquement destinée à être remplie d'huile de palme, ou employée à un autre commerce licite.

7°. Un plus grand nombre de gamelles ou de bidons que l'usage de l'équipage de ce bâtiment marchand n'en exige.

8°. Une chaudière ou autre ustensile d'une dimension inusitée pour apprêter les provisions de bouche, et plus grande, ou propre à être rendue plus grande, que ne l'exigent les besoins de l'équipage de ce bâtiment marchand; ou plus d'une chaudière, ou autre appareil de cuisine, de dimension ordinaire.

9°. Une quantité extraordinaire de riz, de farine du manioc du Brésil, ou de cassade, appelée communément "farina," ou de maïs, ou de blé des Indes, ou de toute autre provision de bouche quelconque, au-delà des besoins probables de l'équipage; à moins que cette quantité de riz, de farine, de maïs, de blé des Indes, ou de toute autre provision de bouche, ne soit portée sur le manifeste, comme faisant partie du chargement commercial du navire.

10°. Une quantité de nattes, en pièce ou en morceaux, plus considérable que ne l'exigent les besoins de ce bâtiment marchand; à moins que ces nattes ne soient portées sur le manifeste, comme faisant partie de la cargaison.

S'il est constaté qu'un ou plusieurs des objets ci-dessus spécifiés se trouvent à bord, ou y ont été durant la traversée pendant laquelle le bâtiment a été capturé, ce fait sera considéré comme une preuve *primâ facie* que le bâtiment était employé à la Traite; en conséquence il sera condamné et déclaré de bonne prise; à moins que le capitaine ou les armateurs ne fournissent des preuves claires et irrécusables, constatant à la satisfaction du Tribunal, qu'au moment de son arrestation ou capture, le navire était employé à une entreprise licite, et que ceux des différens objets ci-dessus dénommés, trouvés à bord lors de l'arrestation, ou qui auraient été placés à bord pendant la traversée qu'il faisait lorsqu'il a été

when she was captured, were indispensable for the accomplishment of the lawful object of her voyage.

capturé, étaient indispensables pour accomplir l'objet licite de son voyage.

ARTICLE X.

Proceedings shall be immediately taken against the vessel detained, as above stated, her master, her crew, and her cargo, before the competent Tribunals of the country to which she belongs; and they shall be tried and adjudged according to the established forms and laws in force in that country: and if it results from the proceedings, that the said vessel was employed in the Slave Trade, or fitted out for that Traffic, the vessel, her fittings, and her cargo of merchandise, shall be confiscated; and the master, the crew, and their accomplices, shall be dealt with, conformably to the laws by which they shall have been tried.

In case of confiscation, the proceeds of the sale of the aforesaid vessel shall, within the space of six months, reckoning from the date of the sale, be placed at the disposal of the Government of the country to which the ship which made the capture belongs, in order to be employed in conformity with the laws of that country.

ARTICLE XI.

If any one of the articles specified in Article IX. of the present Treaty is found on board a merchant vessel, or if it is proved to have been on board of her during the voyage in which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to the master, or to the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though a sentence of condemnation should not have been pronounced against the vessel, as a consequence of her detention.

ARTICLE XII.

In all cases in which a vessel shall have been detained in conformity with the present Treaty, as

B 2

ARTICLE X.

Il sera procédé immédiatement contre le bâtiment arrêté, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus, son capitaine, son équipage, et sa cargaison, par devant les Tribunaux compétens du pays auquel il appartient, et ils seront jugés et adjugés suivant les formes établies et les lois en vigueur dans ce pays: et s'il résulte de la procédure, que le dit bâtiment a été employé à la Traite des Nègres, ou équipé pour ce Trafic, le navire, son équipement et sa cargaison de marchandise, seront confisqués; et il sera statué sur le sort du capitaine, de l'équipage, et de leurs complices, conformément aux lois d'après lesquelles ils auront été jugés.

En cas de confiscation, le produit de la vente du susdit bâtiment sera, dans l'espace de six mois, à compter de la date de la vente, mis à la disposition du Gouvernement du pays auquel appartient le bâtiment qui a fait la prise, pour être employé conformément aux lois du pays.

ARTICLE XI.

Si l'un des objets spécifiés dans l'Article IX. du présent Traité est trouvé à bord d'un bâtiment marchand, ou s'il est constaté qu'il y a été durant la traversée pendant laquelle il a été capturé, nulle compensation des pertes, dommages, ou dépenses résultant de l'arrestation de ce bâtiment, ne sera dans aucun cas accordé, soit au capitaine, soit à l'armateur, soit à toute autre personne intéressée dans l'armement ou dans le chargement, alors même qu'une sentence de condamnation n'aurait pas été prononcée contre le bâtiment, en suite de son arrestation.

ARTICLE XII.

Toutes les fois qu'un bâtiment aura été arrêté conformément au présent Traité, comme ayant été

having been employed in the Slave Trade, or fitted out for that Traffic, and shall, in consequence, have been tried and confiscated, the Government of the cruizer which shall have made the capture, or the Government whose Tribunal shall have condemned the vessel, may purchase the condemned vessel for the service of its Royal Navy, at the price fixed by a competent person, selected for that purpose by the said Tribunal. The Government whose cruizer shall have made the capture shall have a right of preference in the purchase of the vessel. But if the condemned vessel should not be purchased in the manner above pointed out, she shall be wholly broken up immediately after the sentence of confiscation, and sold in separate portions after having been broken up.

ARTICLE XIII.

When by the sentence of the competent Tribunal, it shall have been ascertained that a merchant vessel detained in virtue of the present Treaty, was not engaged in the Slave Trade, and was not fitted out for that Traffic, she shall be restored to the lawful owner or owners. And if, in the course of the proceedings, it should have been proved that the vessel was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse or vexation, the Commander of the cruizer, or the officer who shall have boarded the said vessel, or the officer who shall have been entrusted with bringing her in, and under whose authority, according to the nature of the case, the abuse or vexation shall have occurred, shall be liable in costs and damages, to the master and the owners of the vessel and of the cargo.

These costs and damages may be awarded by the Tribunal before which the proceedings against the detained vessel, her master, crew, and cargo, shall have been instituted; and the Government of the country to which the officer who shall have given occasion for such award shall belong, shall pay the amount of the said costs and damages, within the period of six

employé à la Traite des Nègres, ou équipé pour ce Trafic, et qu'il aura été jugé et confisqué en conséquence, le Gouvernement du croiseur qui aura fait la prise, ou le Gouvernement dont le Tribunal aura condamné le bâtiment, pourra acheter le vaisseau condamné pour le service de Sa Marine Militaire, au prix fixé par une personne capable, choisie à cet effet par le dit Tribunal. Le Gouvernement dont le croiseur aura fait la capture aura un droit de préférence pour l'acquisition du bâtiment. Mais si le vaisseau condamné n'a pas été acheté de la manière ci-dessus indiquée, il sera totalement démoli, immédiatement après la sentence de confiscation, et vendu par parties après avoir été démoli.

ARTICLE XIII.

Lorsque par la sentence du Tribunal compétent, il aura été reconnu qu'un bâtiment de commerce arrêté en vertu du présent Traité, ne s'est point livré à la Traite des Nègres, et n'a point été équipé pour ce Trafic, il sera restitué à l'armateur, ou aux armateurs propriétaires légitimes. Et si dans le cours de la procédure il venait à être prouvé que le navire a été visité et arrêté illégalement, ou sans motif suffisant de suspicion; ou que la visite et l'arrestation ont été accompagnées d'abus ou de vexations, le Commandant du croiseur, ou l'officier qui aura abordé le dit navire, ou celui à qui la conduite en aura été confiée, et sous l'autorité duquel, selon la nature du cas, l'abus ou la vexation aura eu lieu, sera passible de dommages et intérêts envers le capitaine et les propriétaires du bâtiment et de la cargaison.

Ces dommages et intérêts pourront être prononcés par le Tribunal devant lequel aura été instruite la procédure contre le navire arrêté, son capitaine, son équipage, et sa cargaison; et le Gouvernement du pays auquel appartiendra l'officier qui aura donné lieu à cette condamnation, devra payer le montant des dits dommages et intérêts dans le délai de six mois à partir de la date

months from the date of the sentence, when the sentence shall have been pronounced by a Tribunal sitting in Europe; and within the period of one year, when the trial shall have taken place out of Europe.

du jugement, lorsque ce jugement aura été rendu par un Tribunal siégeant en Europe; et dans le délai d'une année lorsque la procédure judiciaire aura eu lieu hors de l'Europe.

ARTICLE XIV.

When in the search or detention of a merchant vessel effected in virtue of the present Treaty, any abuse or vexation shall have been committed, and when the vessel shall not have been delivered over to the jurisdiction of her own nation, the master shall make a declaration, upon oath, of the abuses or vexations of which he shall have to complain, as well as of the costs and damages to which he shall lay claim; and such declaration shall be made by him before the competent authorities of the first port of his own country at which he shall arrive, or before the Consular Agent of his own nation at a foreign port, if the vessel shall in the first instance touch at a foreign port where there is such an Agent.

This declaration shall be verified by means of an examination, upon oath, of the principal persons amongst the crew or the passengers who shall have witnessed the search or detention; and a formal statement of the whole shall be drawn up, two copies whereof shall be delivered to the master, who shall forward one of them to his Government, in support of his claim for costs and damages.

It is understood, that if any circumstance beyond controul shall prevent the master from making his declaration, it may be made by the owner of the vessel, or by any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading of the vessel.

On a copy of the formal statement above-mentioned being officially transmitted to it, the Government of the country to which the officer to whom the abuses or vexations shall be imputed, shall belong, shall forthwith institute an inquiry; and if the validity of the complaint shall be ascertained, that Government shall cause to be paid to the master or the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or lading of the molested vessel, the amount of costs and damages which shall be due to him.

ARTICLE XIV.

Lorsque dans la visite ou l'arrestation d'un bâtiment de commerce, opérée en vertu du présent Traité, il aura été commis quelque abus ou vexation, et que le navire n'aura pas été livré à la juridiction de sa nation, le capitaine devra faire, sous serment, la déclaration des abus ou vexations dont il aura à se plaindre, ainsi que des dommages et intérêts auxquels il prétendra; et cette déclaration devra être faite par lui devant les autorités compétentes du premier port de son pays où il arrivera, ou devant l'Agent Consulaire de sa nation, dans un port étranger, si le navire aborde en premier lieu dans un port étranger où il existe un tel agent.

Cette déclaration devra être vérifiée au moyen de l'interrogatoire sous serment, des hommes principaux de l'équipage ou des passagers, qui auront été témoins de la visite ou de l'arrestation; et il sera dressé du tout un procès-verbal dont deux expéditions seront remises au capitaine, qui devra en faire parvenir une à son Gouvernement à l'appui de sa demande en dommages et intérêts.

Il est entendu, que si un cas de force majeure empêche le capitaine de faire sa déclaration, celle-ci pourra être faite par le propriétaire du navire, ou par toute autre personne intéressée dans l'armement ou dans le chargement du navire.

Sur la transmission officielle d'une expédition du procès-verbal ci-dessus mentionné, le Gouvernement du pays auquel appartiendra l'officier à qui des abus ou vexations seront imputés, fera immédiatement procéder à une enquête; et si la validité de la plainte est reconnue, ce Gouvernement fera payer au capitaine ou au propriétaire, ou à toute autre personne intéressée dans l'armement ou chargement du navire molesté, le montant des dommages et intérêts qui lui seront dûs.

ARTICLE XV.

The High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to communicate to each other, when asked to do so, and without expense, copies of the proceedings instituted, and of the judgments given, relative to vessels searched or detained in execution of the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à se communiquer réciproquement, sur une demande à cet effet et sans frais, copies des procédures intentées, et des jugemens prononcés, relativement à des bâtimens visités ou arrêtés en exécution des dispositions du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XVI.

The High Contracting Parties agree to ensure the immediate freedom of all the Slaves who shall be found on board vessels detained and condemned in virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent d'assurer la liberté immédiate de tous les Esclaves qui seront trouvés à bord des bâtimens arrêtés et condamnés en vertu des stipulations du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XVII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to invite the Maritime Powers of Europe which have not yet concluded Treaties for the abolition of the Slave Trade, to accede to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent d'inviter les Puissances Maritimes de l'Europe qui n'ont pas encore conclu de Traités pour l'abolition de la Traite des Nègres, à accéder au présent Traité.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to the present Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed to consider as forming an integral part thereof, are the following:—

A. Forms of Warrants of authorization, and of Orders for the guidance of the cruizers of each nation, in the searches and detentions to be made in virtue of the present Treaty.

B. Instructions for the cruizers of the Naval Forces employed in virtue of the present Treaty, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les Actes ou Instrumens annexés au présent Traité, et qu'il est mutuellement convenu de considérer comme en faisant partie intégrante, sont les suivans:—

A. Formules des Mandats d'autorisation, et d'Ordres pour guider les croiseurs de chaque nation, dans les visites et arrestations à faire en vertu du présent Traité.

B. Instructions pour les croiseurs des Forces Navales employés en vertu du présent Traité pour la suppression de la Traite des Nègres.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty, consisting of Nineteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, in English and

ARTICLE XIX.

Le présent Traité, consistant en Dix-Neuf Articles, sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Londres, à l'expiration de deux mois, à compter de ce jour, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité, en texte Anglais et

French, and have thereunto affixed the Seal of their Arms.

Français, et y ont apposé le Sceau de leurs Armes.

Done at London, the Twentieth Day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Fait à Londres, le Vingt Décembre, l'an de Grâce mil huit cent quarante et un.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) KOLLER.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE,
(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) KOLLER.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

ANNEX A

To the Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, signed at London, the 20th of December, 1841.

Form I.

Warrants, in virtue of which a cruizer of one of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may visit and detain a merchant-vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, another of the High Contracting Parties, and suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, or of being fitted out for that Traffic.

Whereas, by a Treaty concluded between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, signed at London on the Twentieth of December, 1841, for the total suppression of the African Slave Trade, it was stipulated that certain cruizers belonging to the said countries respectively, should be instructed to visit and detain, within particular limits, merchant-vessels of the other Contracting Parties, engaged in the Traffic in Slaves, or suspected of being fitted out for that Traffic; and whereas the Government of
has thought fit that the vessel you command shall be one of the cruizers furnished with the said special Instructions, you will accordingly receive Instructions from the said Government for your guidance on the said service: you are therefore authorized, by virtue of those Instructions, and of the present Warrant, to visit merchant-vessels under the Flag, suspected of being engaged in the Traffic

ANNEXE A

Au Traité entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, pour la Suppression de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, signé à Londres, le 20 Décembre, 1841.

Ière. Formule.

Mandats, en vertu desquels un croiseur d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra visiter et arrêter un navire de commerce appartenant à une autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou naviguant sous son pavillon, et soupçonné de se livrer à la Traite des Nègres, ou d'être équipé pour ce Trafic.

Le Traité conclu entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, signé à Londres, le Vingt Décembre, 1841, pour la suppression totale de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, ayant stipulé que des croiseurs appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des dites Puissances seraient autorisés à visiter et à arrêter dans l'étendue de limites déterminées, les navires de commerce des Hautes Parties Contractantes se livrant à la Traite des Nègres, ou soupçonnés d'être équipés pour ce Trafic; et le Gouvernement
ayant jugé convenable d'employer à ce service le bâtiment que vous commandez, et de vous munir d'Instructions spéciales pour vous servir de règles dans le dit service: vous êtes, en vertu de ces Instructions, et du présent Mandat, autorisé à visiter dans les limites indiquées dans l'Article II. du dit Traité, les navires de commerce sous pavillon soupçonnés de se livrer à la Traite des Nègres, et à agir à l'égard des navires

in Slaves, within the limits set forth in the 2nd Article of the said Treaty, and to deal with such vessels as shall have engaged in the Slave Trade, or shall be suspected of being fitted out for that Traffic, as pointed out in the said Treaty, and in the Instructions thereunto annexed.

qui se seront livrés à la Traite des Nègres, ou qui seront soupçonnés d'être équipés pour ce Trafic, selon qu'il est prescrit dans le dit Traité, et dans les Instructions qui y sont annexées.

*Given under our hands and the Seal
of the Office of
the day of*

Donné à
le

To the Commander of the

Au Commandant de

Form II.

Orders for the guidance of the Commander of the cruiser of one of the High Contracting Parties in visiting and detaining a merchant-vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, another of the High Contracting Parties.

Time. Formule.

Ordres pour guider le Commandant d'un croiseur d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes en ce qui regarde la visite et l'arrestation d'un navire de commerce appartenant à une autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou naviguant sous son pavillon.

Whereas, by a Treaty concluded between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, signed at London on the Twentieth of December, 1841, for the total suppression of the African Slave Trade, it was stipulated that certain cruisers belonging to the said countries respectively, shall be authorized, under special Instructions therein mentioned, to visit and detain, within particular limits, merchant-vessels of the other Contracting Parties engaged in, the Slave Trade, or suspected of being fitted out for that Traffic: and whereas We think fit that the vessel you command shall be one of the cruisers furnished with the said special Instructions, We herewith transmit to you a copy of the said Treaty of the 20th of December, and of the Instructions thereunto annexed hereinbefore mentioned; and you are accordingly authorized by virtue of this present Order, and of the accompanying Warrant from the Government of to visit, within the limits set forth in the 2nd Article of the said Treaty, merchant-vessels under the flag, suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and to deal with such vessels as shall have engaged in that Traffic, or shall be suspected of being fitted out for that Traffic, in the manner pointed out in

Le Traité conclu entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, signé à Londres, le Vingt Décembre, 1841, pour la suppression totale de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, ayant stipulé que des croiseurs appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des dites Puissances seront autorisés par les Instructions spéciales y mentionnées, à visiter et à arrêter dans l'étendue de limites fixes, les navires de commerce des autres Parties Contractantes se livrant à la Traite des Nègres, ou soupçonnés d'être équipés pour ce Trafic: et le Gouvernement ayant jugé convenable d'employer à ce service le bâtiment que vous commandez, et de vous munir des dites Instructions spéciales, nous vous envoyons ci-joint copie du dit Traité du 20 Décembre, et des Instructions y annexées, ci-dessus mentionnées; conséquemment, et en vertu du présent Ordre et du Mandat ci-joint du Gouvernement de vous êtes autorisé à visiter dans les limites indiquées dans l'Article II. du dit Traité, les navires de commerce naviguant sous pavillon soupçonnés de se livrer à la Traite des Nègres, et à agir à l'égard de ceux de ces navires qui se seront livrés à cette Traite, ou qui seront soupçonnés d'être équipés pour ce Trafic, ainsi qu'il est indiqué dans le dit

the said Treaty, Warrant, and Instructions; and we charge and require you to conform most strictly to all the Provisions and Stipulations contained therein, taking care to exercise the authority so conferred upon you in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations, and to co-operate cordially with the Commanders of any vessels of war employed in the same service.

Given under our hands, and the Seal of the Office of le
the day of

To the Commander of the

Traité, le dit Mandat, et les dites Instructions; et nous vous chargeons et requérons de vous conformer très-strictement à toutes les dispositions et stipulations y contenues, ayant soin d'exercer l'autorité dont vous êtes investi, de la manière la plus douce, et avec tous les égards que se doivent des nations alliées et amies; et de coopérer cordialement avec les Commandans de tout bâtiment de guerre employé au même service.

Donné à

Au Commandant de

These forms of Warrants and Orders shall be annexed to the Treaty signed this day between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that Treaty.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this Annex, and have thereunto affixed the Seal of their Arms.

Done at London, the Twentieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Les présentes formules de Mandats et d'Ordres seront annexées au Traité signé aujourd'hui entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, pour la suppression de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, et seront considérées comme faisant partie intégrante de ce Traité.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires des Hautes Parties Contractantes ont signé cette Annexe, et y ont apposé le Sceau de leurs Armes.

Fait à Londres, le Vingt Décembre, l'an de Grâce mil huit cent quarante et un.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN
(L.S.) KOLLER.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
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(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

ANNEX B

To the Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, signed at London, the 20th of December, 1841.

Instructions to Cruizers.

First. — Whenever a merchant-vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, any one of the High Contracting Parties, shall be visited by a cruizer of any one of the other High Contracting Parties, the officer commanding the cruizer shall, before he proceeds to the visit, exhibit to the master of such vessel, the Special Orders which confer upon him by exception the right to visit her; and he shall deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying his rank in the Navy of his country, and the name of the ship which he commands, and declaring that the only object of his visit is to ascertain whether the vessel is engaged in the Slave Trade, or is fitted out for the purpose of such Traffic, or has been engaged in that Traffic during the voyage in which she has been met with by the said cruizer. When the visit is made by an officer of the cruizer other than her commander, such officer shall not be under the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy; unless he be the officer who at the time, is second in command of the ship by which the visit is made: and in this case, such officer shall exhibit to the master of the merchant-vessel a copy of the Special Orders above-mentioned, signed by the Commander of the cruizer; and shall likewise deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying the rank which he holds in the Navy of his country, the name of the Commander under whose orders he is acting, the name of the cruizer to which he belongs, and the object of his visit, as hereinbefore recited.

If it shall be ascertained by the visit that the ship's papers are regular, and her proceedings lawful, the officer shall certify upon the log book of the vessel, that the visit took place in virtue of the Special Orders above-mentioned: and when

ANNEXE B

Au Traité entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, pour la Suppression de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, signé à Londres, le 20 Décembre, 1841.

Instructions pour les Croiseurs.

1°. Toutes les fois qu'un navire de commerce appartenant à l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou naviguant sous son pavillon, sera visité par un croiseur de l'une des autres Hautes Parties Contractantes, l'officier commandant le croiseur, avant de procéder à la visite, exhibera au capitaine de ce navire les Ordres Spéciaux qui lui confèrent le droit exceptionnel de le visiter; et il remettra au dit capitaine un certificat, signé de lui, indiquant son rang dans la Marine Militaire de son pays, ainsi que le nom du bâtiment qu'il commande, et attestant que le seul but de sa visite est de s'assurer si le navire se livre à la Traite des Nègres, ou s'il est équipé pour ce Trafic, ou s'il a été employé à cette Traite durant la traversée pendant laquelle il a été rencontré par le dit croiseur. Lorsque la visite est faite par un officier du croiseur autre que celui qui le commande, cet officier devra avoir le grade de Lieutenant dans la Marine Militaire, ou au moins être actuellement le second en rang à bord du navire qui fait la visite; dans ce cas, le dit officier exhibera au capitaine du navire marchand une copie des Ordres Spéciaux dont il est fait mention ci-dessus, signée par le Commandant du croiseur, et remettra en outre une déclaration signée par lui-même, indiquant le rang qu'il occupe dans la Marine Militaire de son pays, le nom du Commandant sous les ordres duquel il agit, le nom du croiseur auquel il appartient, et le but de la visite, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus.

Si cette visite constate que les papiers de bord du navire sont en règle, et ses opérations licites, l'officier inscrira sur le journal de bord, que la visite a eu lieu en vertu des Ordres Spéciaux dont il est fait mention ci-dessus: et lorsque ces

these formalities shall have been completed, the vessel shall be permitted to continue her course.

Secondly.—If in consequence of the visit, the officer commanding the cruiser shall be of opinion, that there are sufficient grounds for believing that the vessel is engaged in the Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for that Traffic, or has been engaged in that Traffic during the voyage in which she is met with by the cruiser; and if he shall in consequence determine to detain her, and to have her delivered up to the jurisdiction of the competent authorities, he shall forthwith cause a list to be made out, in duplicate, of all the papers found on board, and he shall sign this list and the duplicate, adding, after his own name, his rank in the Navy, and the name of the vessel under his command.

He shall in like manner make out and sign, in duplicate, a declaration, stating the place and time of the detention, the name of the vessel, and that of her master, the names of the persons composing her crew, and the number and condition of the Slaves found on board.

This declaration shall further contain an exact description of the state of the vessel and of her cargo.

Thirdly.—The Commander of the cruiser shall, without delay, carry or send the detained vessel, with her master, crew, passengers, cargo, and the Slaves found on board, to one of the ports hereinafter specified, in order that proceedings may be instituted in regard to them, conformably to the laws of the country under whose flag the vessel is sailing; and he shall deliver the same to the competent authorities, or to the persons who shall have been specially appointed for that purpose by the Government to whom such port shall belong.

Fourthly.—No person whatever shall be taken out of the detained vessel; nor shall any part of her cargo, nor any of the Slaves found on board, be removed from her, until after such vessel shall have been delivered over to the authorities of her own nation; unless the removal of the whole or part of the crew, or of the Slaves found on board, shall

formalités auront été accomplies, le navire sera libre de continuer sa route.

2°. Si d'après le résultat de la visite, l'officier commandant le croiseur juge qu'il y a motifs suffisants de supposer que le navire se livre à la Traite des Nègres, ou qu'il a été équipé pour ce Trafic; ou qu'il s'était livré à ce Trafic durant la traversée pendant laquelle il a été rencontré par le croiseur, et s'il se décide, en conséquence, à l'arrêter, et à le faire soumettre au jugement de l'autorité compétente, il fera dresser sur le champ, par duplicata, l'inventaire de tous les papiers trouvés à bord, et signera cet inventaire en double, ajoutant à son nom son rang dans la Marine Militaire, ainsi que le nom du bâtiment qu'il commande.

Il dressera et signera de la même manière, par duplicata, un procès-verbal constatant l'époque et le lieu de l'arrestation, le nom du navire, celui de son capitaine, et ceux des hommes de son équipage, ainsi que le nombre et l'état des Esclaves trouvés à bord.

Ce procès-verbal devra en outre contenir une description exacte de l'état du navire et de sa cargaison.

3°. Le Commandant du croiseur conduira ou enverra sans délai le navire arrêté, ainsi que son capitaine, son équipage, ses passagers, sa cargaison, et les Esclaves trouvés à son bord, à l'un des ports ci-après spécifiés, pour qu'il soit procédé à leur égard, conformément aux lois du pays dont le navire porte le pavillon; et il en fera la remise aux autorités compétentes, ou aux personnes qui auront été spécialement préposées à cet effet par le Gouvernement à qui appartiendra le dit port.

4°. Nul individu ne devra être distraire du bord du navire arrêté; et il ne sera enlevé non plus aucune partie de sa cargaison, ou des Esclaves trouvés à son bord, jusqu'à ce que le dit navire ait été remis aux autorités de sa propre nation; excepté dans le cas où la translation de la totalité ou d'une partie de l'équipage, ou des Esclaves trouvés à

be deemed necessary, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the persons who shall be charged with the navigation of the vessel after her detention. In any such case, the Commander of the cruizer, or the officer appointed to bring in the detained vessel, shall make a declaration of such removal, in which he shall specify the reasons for the same; and the masters, sailors, passengers, or Slaves, so removed, shall be carried to the same port as the vessel and her cargo, and they shall be received in the same manner as the vessel, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Provided always, that nothing in this paragraph shall be understood as applying to Slaves found on board of Austrian, Prussian, or Russian vessels; but such Slaves shall be disposed of as is specified in the following paragraphs.

Fifthly.—All Austrian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America, or Africa, by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Austrian Jurisdiction at Trieste.

But if Slaves shall be found on board any such Austrian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the Slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication, if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Austrian Jurisdiction at Trieste, as above stipulated.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by cruizers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French Jurisdiction at Goree.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French Jurisdiction at the Isle of Bourbon.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America to the southward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties, shall

bord, serait jugée nécessaire, soit pour conserver leur vie, ou par toute autre considération d'humanité, soit pour la sûreté de ceux qui seront chargés de la conduite du navire après son arrestation. Dans un tel cas, le Commandant du croiseur, ou l'officier chargé de la conduite du bâtiment arrêté, dressera de la dite translation un procès-verbal, dans lequel il en énoncera les motifs; et les capitaines, matelots, passagers, ou Esclaves, ainsi transbordés, seront conduits dans le même port que le navire et sa cargaison; et leur réception aura lieu de la même manière que celle du navire, conformément aux dispositions ci-après énoncées.

Il est entendu qu'aucune des stipulations du paragraphe ci-dessus ne sera applicable aux Esclaves trouvés à bord de navires Autrichiens, Prussiens, ou Russes; il sera disposé de ces Esclaves conformément aux dispositions contenues dans les paragraphes suivans.

5°. Tous les navires Autrichiens qui seront arrêtés aux stations d'Amérique ou d'Afrique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Autrichienne à Trieste.

Mais si des Esclaves sont trouvés à bord d'un tel navire Autrichien au moment de son arrestation, le navire sera envoyé d'abord pour déposer les Esclaves dans le port où il aurait été conduit pour être jugé, s'il avait navigué sous pavillon Anglais ou Français; le navire sera ensuite envoyé et remis à la Jurisdiction Autrichienne à Trieste, ainsi qu'il a été stipulé ci-dessus.

Tous les navires Français qui seront arrêtés sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Française à Gorée.

Tous les navires Français qui seront arrêtés sur la côte orientale d'Afrique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Française à l'Île de Bourbon.

Tous les navires Français qui seront arrêtés sur la côte d'Amérique, au sud du 10me. degré de latitude septentrionale, par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contrac-

be carried and delivered up to the French Jurisdiction at Cayenne.

All French vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies, or on the coast of America to the northward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French Jurisdiction at Martinique.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British Jurisdiction at Bathurst on the River Gambia.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British Jurisdiction at the Cape of Good Hope.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British Jurisdiction at the Colony of Demerara, or at Port Royal in Jamaica, according as the Commander of the cruiser may think most convenient.

All British vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British Jurisdiction at Port Royal, in Jamaica.

All Prussian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa, by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Prussian Jurisdiction at Stettin.

But if Slaves shall be found on board any such Prussian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the Slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Prussian Jurisdiction at Stettin as above stipulated.

All Russian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa, by the cruisers of the other Contracting Parties, shall

tantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Française à Cayenne.

Tous les navires Français qui seront arrêtés ou dans les Indes Occidentales, ou sur la côte d'Amérique au nord du 10me. degré de latitude septentrionale, par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Française à la Martinique.

Tous les navires Britanniques qui seront arrêtés sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Britannique à Bathurst sur la Rivière de Gambie.

Tous les navires Britanniques qui seront arrêtés sur la côte orientale d'Afrique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Britannique au Cap de Bonne Espérance.

Tous les navires Britanniques qui seront arrêtés sur la côte d'Amérique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Britannique, ou à la Colonie de Demerarie, ou au Port Royal dans la Jamaïque, selon que le Commandant du croiseur le jugera plus convenable.

Tous les navires Britanniques qui seront arrêtés dans les Indes Occidentales par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Britannique au Port Royal dans la Jamaïque.

Tous les navires Prussiens qui seront arrêtés aux stations d'Afrique ou d'Amérique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Prussienne à Stettin.

Mais si des Esclaves sont trouvés à bord d'un tel navire Prussien au moment de son arrestation, le navire sera envoyé d'abord pour déposer les Esclaves dans le port où il aurait été conduit pour être jugé, s'il avait navigué sous pavillon Anglais ou Français; le navire sera ensuite envoyé et remis à la Jurisdiction Prussienne à Stettin, ainsi qu'il a été stipulé ci-dessus.

Tous les navires Russes qui seront arrêtés aux stations d'Afrique ou d'Amérique par les croiseurs des autres Parties Contractantes, seront

be carried and delivered up to the Russian Jurisdiction at Cronstadt or at Reval, according as the season of the year may allow the one or the other of those ports to be reached.

But if Slaves shall be found on board any such Russian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the Slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication, if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Russian Jurisdiction at Cronstadt or at Reval, as above stipulated.

Sixthly. As soon as a merchant-vessel, which shall have been detained as aforesaid, shall arrive at one of the ports or places above-mentioned, the Commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in such detained vessel, shall forthwith deliver to the authorities duly appointed for that purpose by the Government within whose territory such port or place shall be, the vessel and her cargo, together with the master, crew, passengers, and Slaves found on board, and also the papers which shall have been seized on board the vessel, and one of the duplicate lists of the said papers, retaining the other in his own possession. Such officer shall, at the same time, deliver to the said authorities one of the original declarations, as hereinbefore specified, adding thereto a statement of any changes which may have taken place from the time of the detention of the vessel to that of the delivery, as well as a copy of the statement of any removals which may have taken place, as above provided for.

In delivering over these several documents, the officer shall make, in writing, and on oath, an attestation of their truth.

Seventhly.—If the Commander of a cruiser of one of the High Contracting Parties, who shall be duly furnished with the aforesaid special Instructions, shall have reason to suspect that a merchant-vessel, sailing under convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of any one of the other Contracting Parties,

conduits et remis à la Jurisdiction Russe à Cronstadt ou à Reval, selon que la saison permettra au navire d'atteindre l'un ou l'autre de ces ports.

Mais si des Esclaves sont trouvés à bord d'un tel navire Russe au moment de son arrestation, le navire sera envoyé d'abord pour déposer les Esclaves dans le port où il aurait été conduit pour être jugé, s'il avait navigué sous pavillon Anglais ou Français; le navire sera ensuite envoyé et remis à la Jurisdiction Russe à Cronstadt ou à Reval, ainsi qu'il a été stipulé ci-dessus.

6°. Dès qu'un navire de commerce qui aura été arrêté comme il a été dit ci-dessus, arrivera dans un des ports ou lieux dont il est ci-dessus fait mention, le Commandant du croiseur, ou l'officier chargé de la conduite du navire arrêté, remettra immédiatement aux autorités dûment préposées à cet effet par le Gouvernement dans le territoire duquel le port ou lieu ci-dessus désigné se trouve, le navire et sa cargaison, ainsi que le capitaine, l'équipage, les passagers, et les Esclaves trouvés à son bord, et en outre les papiers saisis à bord, et l'un des deux exemplaires de l'inventaire des dits papiers, l'autre devant demeurer dans sa possession. Le dit officier remettra en même tems à ces autorités, en original, une des deux expéditions du procès-verbal faites selon ce qui est ci-dessus spécifié, et il y ajoutera un rapport des changemens qui pourraient avoir eu lieu depuis le moment de l'arrestation jusqu'à celui de la remise; aussi bien qu'une copie du rapport de tels transbordemens qui ont pu avoir lieu, ainsi qu'il a été prévu ci-dessus.

En remettant ces diverses pièces, l'officier en attestera la sincérité sous serment et par écrit.

7°. Si le Commandant d'un croiseur d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dûment pourvu des Instructions spéciales ci-dessus mentionnées, a lieu de soupçonner qu'un navire de commerce naviguant sous le convoi, ou en compagnie d'un bâtiment de guerre d'une des autres Parties Contractantes, se livre à

is engaged in the Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for the purpose of that Traffic, or has been engaged in the Traffic in Slaves during the voyage in which she is met with by the said cruizer, he shall confine himself to communicating his suspicions to the Commander of the ship of war; and he shall leave it to the latter to proceed alone to visit the suspected vessel, and to deliver her up to the jurisdiction of her own country, if there should be cause for doing so.

Eighthly.—By Article IV. of the Treaty it is stipulated, that in no case shall the mutual right of visit be exercised upon ships of war of the High Contracting Parties.

It is agreed that this exemption shall apply equally to vessels of the Russian-American Company, which, being commanded by officers of the Imperial Navy, are authorized by the Imperial Government to carry a flag which distinguishes them from the Merchant Navy, and are armed and equipped similarly to transports of war.

It is further understood that the said vessels shall be furnished with a Russian patent, which shall prove their origin and destination. The form of this patent shall be drawn up by common consent. It is agreed that this patent, when issued by the competent authority in Russia, shall be countersigned at St. Petersburg by the Consulates of Great Britain and France.

Ninthly.—In the 3rd Clause of Article IX. of the Treaty it is stipulated that, failing proof to the contrary, a vessel shall be presumed to be engaged in the Slave Trade, if there be found on board spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

In order to prevent any abuse which might arise from an arbitrary interpretation of this clause, it is especially recommended to the cruizers not to apply it to Austrian, Prussian, or Russian vessels, employed in the timber trade, whose manifests shall prove that the planks and joists which they have, or have had, on board are, or were, a part of their cargo for trade.

la Traite des Nègres, ou a été équipé pour ce Trafic, ou qu'il s'était livré au Trafic des Nègres durant la traversée pendant laquelle il a été rencontré par le croiseur, il devra se borner à communiquer ses soupçons au Commandant du bâtiment de guerre, et laisser à celui-ci le soin de procéder seul à la visite du navire suspect, et de le placer, s'il y a lieu, sous la main de la justice de son pays.

8°. Par l'Article IV. du Traité, il est stipulé, que dans aucun cas le droit mutuel de visite ne pourra s'exercer sur des bâtimens de guerre des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Il est convenu que cette exemption s'appliquera également aux navires de la Compagnie Russe-Américaine, lesquels, étant commandés par des officiers de la Marine Impériale, sont autorisés par le Gouvernement Impérial à arborer un pavillon qui les distingue de la Marine Marchande, et sont armés et équipés d'une manière semblable à celle des transports de guerre.

Il est également convenu que les dits navires devront être munis d'une patente Russe, qui constatera leur origine et leur destination. La forme de cette patente sera arrêtée de commun accord. Il est convenu que cette patente, expédiée par l'autorité compétente en Russie, sera visée à St. Pétersbourg par les Consuls d'Angleterre et de France.

9°. Par l'Article IX. §. 3 du Traité, il est stipulé, qu'à moins de preuve contraire, un navire serait censé s'être livré à la Traite des Nègres, s'il se trouvait à son bord des planches de réserve, préparées pour établir un double pont ou un pont dit à Esclaves.

Afin de prévenir tout abus qui pourrait résulter d'une interprétation arbitraire de cette clause, il est spécialement recommandé aux croiseurs de ne pas en étendre l'application aux navires Autrichiens, Prussiens, et Russes, faisant le commerce de bois, dans le cas où il sera constaté par leurs expéditions que les planches et poutres qu'ils ont, ou ont eu, à bord, font, ou ont fait, partie de leur cargaison comme objet de commerce licite.

Therefore, in order not to harass lawful commerce, cruizers are expressly enjoined only to act upon the stipulations contained in the 3rd Clause of Article IX., when there shall be on board the vessel visited spare plank evidently destined to form a slave-deck.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the 18th Article of the Treaty signed by them this day, that these Instructions shall be annexed to the Treaty signed this day between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that Treaty.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this Annex, and have thereunto affixed the Seal of their Arms.

Done at London, the Twentieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) KOLLER.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

Par conséquent, afin de ne pas entraver un commerce licite, il est expressément enjoint aux croiseurs d'appliquer les dispositions contenues dans le §. 3 de l'Article IX., seulement aux cas où il se trouverait à bord du bâtiment visité des planches de réserve évidemment destinées pour la formation d'un pont dit à Esclaves.

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés, conformément à l'Article XVIII. du Traité de ce jour, sont convenus que les Instructions ci-dessus seront annexées au Traité signé aujourd'hui entre la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la France, la Prusse, et la Russie, pour la suppression de la Traite des Nègres d'Afrique, et qu'elles seront considérées comme faisant partie intégrante du dit Traité.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires des Hautes Parties Contractantes ont signé cette Annexe, et y ont apposé le Sceau de leurs Armes.

Fait à Londres, le Vingt Décembre, l'an de Grâce mil huit cent quarante et un.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) KOLLER.
(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.
(L.S.) SCHLEINITZ.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

ALGIERS.

COPY of DESPATCH relating to the FRENCH OCCUPATION of *Algiers*.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Aberdeen* to Her MAJESTY'S
AMBASSADOR at *Paris*, dated Foreign Office, January 28, 1842.

MY LORD,

MY attention has been directed to the report in the "Moniteur," of a Speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies by Monsieur Guizot, on the 20th instant. On that occasion His Excellency read in the Tribune an account of a conversation between the Count de St. Aulaire and myself, which had reference to the French Possessions in Africa, and which had been transmitted by the Ambassador to the French Minister.

"Moniteur" of
20 January 1842.

In this relation, the Count de St. Aulaire observes, "I began by asserting that the security of our African Possessions was for us an interest of the highest importance, which he could not allow to give way before any consideration; and Lord Aberdeen, after having listened to me attentively, said, I am very glad to be able to explain myself distinctly to you upon this point. I was Minister in 1830. If I were to go back to that time, I should have much to say; but I take affairs as they are in 1841, and in the state in which they have been left by preceding Cabinets: I therefore look upon your position in Africa as a *fait accompli*, against which I have no further objection to make."

Now, I readily subscribe to the accuracy of this statement, with the exception of the last sentence. I never said that I had now no objection to make to the establishment of the French in Algiers; but that I had now no observation to make on the subject, and that it was my intention to be silent. The context shows that such was my meaning; and, in fact, this decision was the result of mature reflection. I felt that, after ten years of acquiescence, any objections at the present moment would have been misplaced; and that the course which it would have been impossible for me formerly to have adopted, had now become entirely consistent with propriety and duty. It does not follow, however, that objections, although not expressed, may not be entertained.

I have explained to the French Ambassador the misapprehension into which he had fallen, and the erroneous statement which, in consequence, he had made to his Government.

With the same object in view, Your Excellency will have the goodness to read this Despatch to Monsieur Guizot.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Aberdeen*.

His Excellency the Lord Cowley,
&c. &c. &c.

ALGIE RS.

COPY of DESPATCH relating to the French
OCCUPATION of *Algiers*.

(Presented by Command of Her Majesty.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 March 1848.*

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

FROM THE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
AND HER MAJESTY'S MISSION AT BRUSSELS,

RELATIVE TO THE

CLAIMS OF BRITISH MERCHANTS,

ARISING OUT OF

THE DESTRUCTION, IN OCTOBER, 1830, OF THE
ENTREPOT AT ANTWERP.

*Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Address
of the 23rd February, 1842, by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

CLAIMS OF BRITISH MERCHANTS,

ARISING OUT OF

THE DESTRUCTION, IN OCTOBER, 1830, OF THE ENTREPOT
AT ANTWERP.

No. 1.

Sir Robert Adair to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 13.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, February 11, 1834.

A LAW is now in progress through the Chamber of Deputies, to grant an indemnity to some of the poorer sufferers by the bombardment of the town of Antwerp during the Revolution. It does not appear that the claims of foreign Governments for the destruction of the property of their subjects, is meant to be included in this indemnity; and it is feared by some of the parties interested, who have communicated their apprehensions to me, that if they neglect to put in their claims before the law passes, they will be precluded from urging them hereafter.

I mentioned this matter some time ago to the French Minister, who has just received instructions not to suffer the above law to pass, without calling the attention of the Belgian Government to the losses sustained by French subjects, and to require that provision should be made for them.

As both the Count de Latour-Maubourg and the American Minister are desirous of co-operating with me on this occasion, I will no longer delay bringing this subject under your Lordship's consideration.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Robert Adair.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 14, 1834.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 11th instant, in which you state that it is the intention of French and American Ministers not to allow a law now in progress through the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the losses sustained by the bombardment of Antwerp in 1830, to pass without requiring that provisions shall be made for the losses sustained by French and American subjects respectively, I have to instruct your Excellency, at the same time, to put in a claim for the losses sustained by British subjects on that occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

4 CORRESPONDENCE.—CLAIMS OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

No. 3.

The Duke of Wellington to Sir Robert Adair.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1835.

AN application having been received from the house of Walford and Green, urging the prosecution of their claim for indemnity for the losses sustained by them, in consequence of the bombardment of the town of Antwerp in 1830, I have to request that your Excellency will inform me what steps you have taken, or what answers were received, in consequence of the instructions contained in Lord Palmerston's despatch of the 14th of February, 1834.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

No. 4.

Sir Robert Adair to the Duke of Wellington.—(Received February 19.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, February 17, 1835.

IN reply to your Grace's inquiry as to what communications I may have had with the Belgian Government in consequence of Lord Palmerston's instruction to me of the 14th of February, 1834, I beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that it has not hitherto been in my power to take any steps in obedience to it.

In order to explain this delay, I must refer your Grace to my despatch of the 11th of the same month and year, and to which Lord Palmerston's instruction is the answer.

Your Grace will there observe, first, that a law was at that time in progress through the Chamber of Deputies for indemnifying some of the poorer inhabitants of Antwerp, whose houses had been destroyed by the bombardment in 1830; and, secondly, that as no provision for indemnifying foreigners on account of similar losses was included in the above law, there was reason to apprehend, that if sufferers of that description were to neglect that opportunity of putting in their claims, the Belgian Government might hereafter consider the case as closed, and refuse altogether to enter upon it.

It was with the view of being authorized to give official support to any just demands on this account that might eventually be addressed to me by His Majesty's subjects, that I wrote the above despatch; and to enable myself more effectually to press such demands on the equitable consideration of the Belgian Ministers, I proposed to the French and American Envoys, that they should co-operate with me in behalf of their own countrymen, so that, if necessary, we might simultaneously present Memorials to the Belgian Government to the same effect.

A proper opportunity, however, for so acting has not occurred. The law adverted to was stopped in its progress by many difficulties, and not improbably by the knowledge that the step which I have mentioned above was meditated by the Representatives of Great Britain, France, and America.

On inquiry, I learn that the law is still under consideration, although it has not yet been reported upon; and that, in the mean while, in order to stop the complaints of those for whose benefit alone it was intended, the Government grants them a temporary relief, charged upon the budget for internal expenses.

No. 5.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord,

Brussels, February 26, 1836.

YOUR Lordship may perhaps remember that in February, 1834, on the project of a law for indemnifying the persons who had suffered in the events of 1830, being laid before the Chamber, Sir Robert Adair conceiving from the wording of this project, that it was not intended to include the subjects, or the losses sustained by the subjects, of Foreign Powers, brought the matter under your Lordship's consideration; and, as I understand, addressed a communication, as did also Count Latour-Maubourg, to the Belgian Government, requesting to know their intentions on this subject.

The circumstances being considered embarrassing, the Belgian Ministry left Sir Robert Adair's and Count Latour-Maubourg's letters without an answer.

In the meanwhile the project was referred to the Central Committee to be reported on; and, in answer to a despatch of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Adair (in February, 1835) expressed his opinion that it would be better to wait for the publication of the report, as the best time for making an application on behalf of the British sufferers, whose case certainly becomes a much stronger one, they being omitted in a general law, than if a special law were requested in their favour.

The report in question is now published; and the measure which, according to it, would be proposed, avoiding the name of "indemnity," and taking that of "relief," is only to extend to "the inhabitants of Belgium," by which designation merely the Belgians themselves are generally understood to be meant; while, at all events, the property of such persons as did not reside in Belgium,—and many merchants were in this case,—remains necessarily uncompensated for. Indeed the provisions of the law, in conformity with the title adopted, go rather towards affording succour than granting remuneration, and this is the tone which it is most probable that the Government will assume upon the subject; still it is quite clear that if the most troublesome class of applicants are thus satisfied, and this occasion allowed to go by without remonstrance, His Majesty's Government will not find another opportunity so favourable for calling attention to the losses sustained at Antwerp.

It seemed to me therefore that the time was come when, in conformity with Sir Robert Adair's view, some communication should be made to the Belgian Government; and finding that this was also the opinion of the French and American Ministers, I took the liberty of acting in accordance with them, and transmitting a note, of which I inclose your Lordship a copy, to Monsieur de Meulenaere.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 5,

Mr. Bulwer to M. de Meulenaere.

Sir,

Brussels, February 25, 1836.

I HAVE just seen the project of a law for indemnifying the persons whose properties suffered in the events of 1830, amongst which the bombardment of Antwerp takes so prominent a place. And it is with great surprise that I observe that this law does not appear to include the parties having every reason to expect they would be first considered,—I mean the subjects of Foreign States who, taking no part in the political affairs in Belgium, had the least right to be subjected to their consequences.

That such a law should pass without the addition so justly required, I beg to assure your Excellency I am very far from anticipating; still, in

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conformity with former reclamations, of which I find record in our chancery, I am obliged not to let this occasion pass without expressing the strongest expectations that the present opportunity will be gladly seized by the Belgian Government for rendering to British subjects the justice which they have been awaiting long, but with a confidence equal to their patience; relying, as I myself rely, on the liberal spirit and equitable disposition of a Government, the policy of which is in this instance so accordant with the character that has ever distinguished the Belgian people,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 1, 1836.

WITH reference to your despatch in which you report the intention entertained by the Belgian Government to propose a law to the Chambers for granting compensation to those Belgian subjects who suffered by the events in 1836, I have to instruct you to lose no time in presenting an official remonstrance according to the draft which is inclosed in this despatch, requiring that in any measure which may be adopted upon that matter, provision shall be made for compensation for the losses of British subjects on the same occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Draft of Note to Belgian Minister.

HIS Britannic Majesty's Government having learnt that an intention exists to propose to the Chambers a law for indemnifying Belgian subjects for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the events of the year 1830, the Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, has received instructions to make the following communication upon the subject to M. de Meulenaere, His Belgian Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Representations have been at various times received from British merchants who suffered by the events of 1830, and especially by the burning of the Entrepôt at Antwerp, calling upon His Majesty's Government to procure for them from that of Belgium, compensation for their losses. But as long as the Belgian Government took no steps to indemnify its own subjects for similar losses, His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in bringing forward those representations, and in pressing for a decision in favour of British subjects, who could only be entitled to be placed on the same footing as Belgian subjects.

But the law now contemplated, alters the state of this matter, and His Majesty's Government feels that it would afford just ground of complaint to His Majesty's subjects, were it to neglect to assert their right to participate in the compensation about to be granted to those of Belgium.

The Undersigned has therefore to express the confident expectation of His Majesty's Government, that if the Belgian Government shall take measures for indemnifying those who suffered by the events of the year 1830, such measures will not be of a partial but of a general nature, and will include compensation for the losses sustained by British subjects, who were in no manner partakers in the struggle which led to those losses, and who had entrusted their property to the existing authorities of the country.

The Undersigned, &c.

No. 7.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 6.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 4, 1836.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 1st instant, together with its inclosure, and lost no time in addressing your Lordship's note to M. de Meulenaere.

It was because I did not think myself justified without your Lordship's instructions, in making a formal remonstrance on the part of my Government, while at the same time I was anxious not to miss the opportunity of acting in concert with the French Minister and the American Chargé d'Affaires, that I took the liberty in the first instance of writing the letter I inclosed to your Lordship, assuming that the Belgian Government would not allow the law proposed by the Central Section to pass, without the addition which your Lordship now insists upon.

The circumstances, indeed, under which the British Government can claim indemnity, more particularly in respect to the effects of British subjects at Antwerp, are of the strongest description, and such as, it appears to me, favour our pretensions in almost an extraordinary manner.

In the first place, the goods destroyed were obliged by law to be placed in the Entrepôt, where they were consigned to the especial guardianship of the Belgian Government. Secondly, the Belgians under General Mellinet, did, by that General's own account, provoke General Chassé's hostilities. Thus British merchants were forced to place their goods under Belgian protection, and then the Belgians, by their own fault, caused the damage that was done to the merchandise entrusted to them.

This, I venture to imagine, may possibly constitute a case apart, and under the general law respecting "*custody*," it would be a very strong one.

The Government and the Chamber are I believe divided upon the subject: many deputies I have spoken to acknowledging the justice of our claim; but the majority of the Chamber and the Government would probably be against it; and two of the Ministers expressed themselves in the strongest terms, both to myself and Monsieur de Latour-Maubourg, in respect to their determination to resist any pretensions that Foreign Powers might put forward.

They stated, at the same time, that they would also resist the principle of indemnity as applied to their own subjects, but that "*relief*," the name by which the new law goes, was not "*indemnity*:" as to whether they would support or oppose that law, I could not bring them positively to say.

No. 8.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 23)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 21, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Baron d'Arnim, in pursuance of instructions which he had received from Berlin, addressed a note to M. de Theux on the 13th of January last, in which he pressed the Belgian Government to take measures for liquidating the claims brought forward by Prussian subjects to indemnity for the losses sustained by the bombardment of Antwerp, and the destruction of the Entrepôt of that town.

To this note, which inclosed a certified list of the various Prussian claims, amounting in the whole to about 100,000 francs, no answer has been returned.

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No. 9.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 12, 1837.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, reporting the steps taken by the Prussian Government with a view to procure indemnity for the losses sustained by Prussian subjects during the bombardment of Antwerp in 1830, I have to refer you to my despatch to Mr. Bulwer, of the 1st of March, 1836, and to leave it to your discretion to choose the fittest moment for again pressing the claims of His Majesty's subjects to be indemnified for the losses sustained by them on that occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 10.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 28.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, January 26, 1838.

NO disposition being shown by the Belgian Government again to bring forward any measure of compensation for the sufferers by the bombardment of Antwerp, the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Prussia, of the Brazils, and of the United States, have taken occasion lately to express to me their intention of pressing the subject upon the serious attention of M. de Theux.

Mr. Maxey, in particular, has acquainted me, that his orders upon the question are so positive as to admit of little delay; he states, at the same time, that the Government of the United States would be well satisfied at seeing the claims of British subjects simultaneously pressed by Her Majesty's Mission, but that, whether or no he met with this support, he should equally urge the payment of the indemnities due to his countrymen.

The American *Chargé d'Affaires* added, that his Government never brought forward claims for indemnity, the justice of which was in the least questionable; but, on the other hand, they never desisted from their demands until full satisfaction was obtained.

I acquainted Mr. Maxey that I should not fail to make known his wishes to your Lordship.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1838.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 26th ultimo, reporting the intention of the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Prussia, of the Brazils, and of the United States, to press upon the Belgian Government the necessity of bringing forward some measure of compensation for the sufferers by the bombardment of Antwerp, I have to desire that you will report any further steps taken by the Representatives of those countries in this matter.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 11.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, February 9, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant; and, in reply to your Lordship's inquiry, I beg to state, that the Chargés d'Affaires of Prussia, of the Brazils, and of the United States, are all of opinion, that the time is come when it will be incumbent upon them to take measures for pressing upon the Belgian Government the necessity of bringing forward some measure of compensation for the sufferers by the bombardment of Antwerp.

Since the presentation by M. Nothomb, of a general report of the losses sustained in the revolution, the French Minister has likewise taken occasion to remark to me, that it will be his duty to urge the settlement of the claims of his countrymen to indemnity for losses sustained at Antwerp, and that he shall be desirous of acting upon this occasion in unison with Her Majesty's Mission.

No. 13.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1838.

HER Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the several reports made by you and your predecessors, relative to the question of indemnifying the sufferers by the Belgian Revolution, I have to instruct you to present to the Belgian Government a note, urging them no longer to delay the settlement of the claims of British subjects for losses sustained by that revolution, and more especially for losses sustained by the burning of the Entrepôt at Antwerp in 1830.

The specification of these claims has, I believe, been already made out and established before the proper authorities in Belgium, and you are probably already in possession of those details; I have, therefore, only to add, that Her Majesty's Government expect full compensation for the losses sustained.

Should it appear to you that compensation is more likely to be obtained from the Belgian Government, by a joint application from the Representatives of all the Powers whose subjects were losers on the occasion above referred to, than by your single exertions, you are authorized to concert with those of your Colleagues who may have received instructions similar to the present, as to the manner in which your communication to the Belgian Government is to be made. You will, however, at all events, point out to the Belgian Government, that the Government of Her Majesty cannot longer delay affording to the British merchants that support to which they have a right; and that the Belgian Government ought not any longer to delay the settlement of these claims on the part of British subjects, when that Government has repeatedly admitted the justice of the corresponding claims of their own subjects.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 14.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 25.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 23, 1838.

IN obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I lost no time in placing myself in communication with the French Minister and with the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Prussia, Brazil, and the United States, all of whom had at various times expressed to me their readiness to co-operate in any attempt I might be empowered to make for obtaining indemnity for the foreign merchants whose property was destroyed in the Antwerp Entrepôt.

I found that my Colleagues had received such instructions as enabled them to act up to their previous resolutions; and after a few minutes conversation, it was agreed that we should each address to M. de Theux, on the 21st instant, a representation of the same tenour.

In pursuance of this understanding, I sent in to the Foreign Department, the day before yesterday, the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy herewith.

Inclosure in No. 14.

*Sir Hamilton Seymour to M. de Theux.**Brussels, March 21, 1838.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acquaint M. le Chevalier de Theux, &c., that he has been instructed to bring under his immediate consideration, the claims of several of Her Majesty's subjects to compensation for losses sustained during the revolution, and more especially for those occasioned by the destruction of the Entrepôt at Antwerp.

The existence of these claims has been, upon more than one occasion, noticed to the Belgian Minister, by whom, it must be admitted, their justice has never been impugned.

Still, however, the Belgian Government appears to have been hitherto of opinion, that the fitting moment for their liquidation had not arrived; and Her Majesty's Legation (acquiescing tacitly in this wish for delay) has ceased for some months to press them upon the consideration of the Foreign Department.

The last time of mooting the question was in the month of March, 1837, when Mr. Bulwer, by order of Viscount Palmerston, addressed to Count Meulenaere a note, in which the propriety of attending to the claims in question was forcibly urged.

To this appeal, no answer having been returned, the Undersigned was preparing to address M. de Theux upon the subject, when he ascertained that a Ministerial communication had once more brought the long dormant claims under the consideration of the Belgian Legislature.

Viscount Palmerston has learnt with the greater satisfaction, that an advance has been made towards a measure of indemnity to sufferers from the revolution, since Her Majesty's Government could not have longer delayed affording their assistance to British subjects in the prosecution of their claims to full compensation for losses sustained during that period.

The Undersigned is aware that some delay may yet occur, in ascertaining the exact nature of certain descriptions of property which was damaged or destroyed during the revolution, but he apprehends that no uncertainty of the kind can exist with regard to the claims for compensation of the foreign merchants for the goods destroyed in the Entrepôt at Antwerp. The correctness of these demands is readily to be ascertained, by referring to the register of the Entrepôt and to the report

which, a few days after the destruction of that establishment, was drawn up by a Committee appointed by the Regency of the town.

In the hope of receiving an early answer, the Undersigned has the honour, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 15.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, May 8, 1838.

THE Belgian Government, after a delay of six weeks, have returned the short and very unsatisfactory answer, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, to the note in which, by your Lordship's order, I called upon M. de Theux to take measures for indemnifying those of Her Majesty's subjects who had suffered by the destruction of the Entrepôt of Antwerp.

A similar answer was returned at the same time to my Colleagues of France, Prussia, Brazil, and the United States.

I have since had a meeting with these gentlemen, at which it was agreed that we should send in a fresh note to M. de Theux, of the same tenour and on the same day, our common object being to point out to M. de Theux that principle upon which our claims repose, which his Excellency professes himself unable to discover.

I beg to inclose a copy of my note to M. de Theux.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

M. de Theux to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

M. le Chevalier,

Le 2 Mai, 1838.

SOUS la date du 26 Mars dernier, j'ai eu l'honneur d'accuser la réception de l'office que votre Excellence m'a adressé au sujet des pertes occasionnées par l'incendie de l'Entrepôt d'Anvers.

Je ne veux point tarder à informer votre Excellence que cette réclamation et toutes celles de même catégorie, ont été examinées avec toute l'attention et tout le soin possible. Mais je dois avouer que je n'ai trouvé aucun principe de droit qui m'ait paru propre à les étayer, et qu'il ne m'est nullement démontré qu'elles soient fondées, ni surtout qu'elles le soient à l'égard de la Belgique qui a été la première victime du bombardement opéré par la citadelle d'après les ordres du Général Chassé.

Je dois faire remarquer à votre Excellence que l'entreposage de marchandises est une facilité accordée au commerce, mais qui n'entraîne aucune responsabilité pour le Gouvernement.

Quoi qu'il en soit, je m'abstiendrai de rien préjuger sur les dispositions bienveillantes dont la législature pourrait être animée en cette circonstance.

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) DE THEUX.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

May 2, 1838.

I HAD the honour on the 26th of March last, to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to me by your Excellency, relative to the losses occasioned by the burning of the Entrepôt of Antwerp.

I will not delay to inform your Excellency that this claim, together with all of a similar nature, has been most attentively and carefully

No. 14.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 25.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 23, 1838.

IN obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I lost no time in placing myself in communication with the French Minister and with the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Prussia, Brazil, and the United States, all of whom had at various times expressed to me their readiness to co-operate in any attempt I might be empowered to make for obtaining indemnity for the foreign merchants whose property was destroyed in the Antwerp Entrepôt.

I found that my Colleagues had received such instructions as enabled them to act up to their previous resolutions; and after a few minutes conversation, it was agreed that we should each address to M. de Theux, on the 21st instant, a representation of the same tenour.

In pursuance of this understanding, I sent in to the Foreign Department, the day before yesterday, the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy herewith.

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The existence of these claims has been, upon more than one occasion, noticed to the Belgian Minister, by whom, it must be admitted, their justice has never been impugned.

Still, however, the Belgian Government appears to have been hitherto of opinion, that the fitting moment for their liquidation had not arrived; and Her Majesty's Legation (acquiescing tacitly in this wish for delay) has ceased for some months to press them upon the consideration of the Foreign Department.

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To this appeal, no answer having been returned, the Undersigned was preparing to address M. de Theux upon the subject, when he ascertained that a Ministerial communication had once more brought the long dormant claims under the consideration of the Belgian Legislature.

Viscount Palmerston has learnt with the greater satisfaction, that an advance has been made towards a measure of indemnity to sufferers from the revolution, since Her Majesty's Government could not have longer delayed affording their assistance to British subjects in the prosecution of their claims to full compensation for losses sustained during that period.

The Undersigned is aware that some delay may yet occur, in ascertaining the exact nature of certain descriptions of property which was damaged or destroyed during the revolution, but he apprehends that no uncertainty of the kind can exist with regard to the claims for compensation of the foreign merchants for the goods destroyed in the Entrepôt at Antwerp. The correctness of these demands is readily to be ascertained, by referring to the register of the Entrepôt and to the report

which, a few days after the destruction of that establishment, was drawn up by a Committee appointed by the Regency of the town.

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(Extract.)

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A similar answer was returned at the same time to my Colleagues of France, Prussia, Brazil, and the United States.

I have since had a meeting with these gentlemen, at which it was agreed that we should send in a fresh note to M. de Theux, of the same tenour and on the same day, our common object being to point out to M. de Theux that principle upon which our claims repose, which his Excellency professes himself unable to discover.

I beg to inclose a copy of my note to M. de Theux.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

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Je dois faire remarquer à votre Excellence que l'entreposage de marchandises est une facilité accordée au commerce, mais qui n'entraîne aucune responsabilité pour le Gouvernement.

Quoi qu'il en soit, je m'abstiendrai de rien préjuger sur les dispositions bienveillantes dont la législature pourrait être animée en cette circonstance.

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) DE THEUX.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

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I HAD the honour on the 26th of March last, to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to me by your Excellency, relative to the losses occasioned by the burning of the Entrepôt of Antwerp.

I will not delay to inform your Excellency that this claim, together with all of a similar nature, has been most attentively and carefully

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examined. But I confess that I have been unable to discover any principle of law on which those claims can rest, and that it has in no wise been proved to me that they are well-founded, more particularly with respect to Belgium, which was the principal sufferer by the bombardment carried into effect by the citadel, in execution of the orders of General Chassé.

I must observe to your Excellency that the power of warehousing goods is a facility accorded to trade, but entails no responsibility for the Government.

However this may be, I shall abstain from prejudging as to what may be the beneficent disposition of the legislature in this respect.

I avail myself, &c.,
(Signed) DE THEUX.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to M. de Theux.

Monsieur le Ministre,

May 5, 1838.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's note of the 2d instant, from which I am concerned to learn that you have been unable to discover any principle upon which the claims for indemnity of the sufferers by the destruction of the Antwerp Entrepôt can be supported.

Your Excellency will allow me to state, that the claims in question rest upon that principle so generally admitted in international dealings, according to which a territory is held to be answerable for all the charges and demands upon it, without reference to the Government by whom it may be actually possessed. Antwerp forming part of the Belgian dominions, it is to Belgium that Foreign Governments having claims upon the public officers of that town must look for redress, as they would have had to make application to the Government of any other State to which Antwerp might have happened to be annexed.

But your Excellency appears to be likewise of opinion that any claim which might have been possessed by Her Majesty's subjects to indemnity, is vitiated by the fact of the warehousing the goods in a public entrepôt being nothing more than a facility granted to commerce by the Government. It might be a question, indeed, how far the objection would apply to goods voluntarily placed and voluntarily left in the Entrepôt; but I cannot believe that the principle can in justice be extended to goods which the foreign merchant is obliged to warehouse, and which, when so placed, are wholly out of his custody, and beyond the reach of that care which might be bestowed upon them were they in private holding.

I am willing to hope that the reflections which arise out of the foregoing observations may induce your Excellency to take a very different view of the claims which I have had the honour of bringing under your notice, and I am the more desirous that they should produce this effect, as the appeal which I am making is urged, not upon the liberality, but upon the justice of the Belgian Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 16.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 9.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, January 7, 1839.

BOTH the French Minister and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States have informed me of their intention of again bringing under the consideration of the Belgian Government, the claims to indemnity of those of their countrymen who suffered by the bombardment of Antwerp, and

both have expressed a desire to prosecute their claims in concert with Her Majesty's Mission.

I have undertaken to notice their wishes to your Lordship with a view to receiving your directions upon them.

No. 17.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Waller.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 23, 1839.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, copies of letters which I have received from the British claimants on the Belgian Government, for losses sustained at Antwerp in 1830, together with the answers which have been returned to those letters; and I have to instruct you to join in any representation which the Ministers at Brussels of other Powers, whose subjects suffered losses at Antwerp in 1830, may make to the Belgian Government, to obtain a settlement of the claims arising out of those losses.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 18.

Mr. Waller to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 29.)

My Lord,

Brussels, August 27, 1839.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd instant, I yesterday informed M. Serrurier, that I was prepared to join in any representation that the Ministers at Brussels of other Powers, whose subjects suffered at Antwerp in 1830, proposed to make to the Belgian Government, to obtain a settlement of the claims arising out of these losses, and I also communicated the substance of your Lordship's instruction to M. de Theux.

M. de Serrurier left Brussels yesterday for Ostend, but as he will return before the end of the week, little delay will arise in bringing forward these claims, and M. de Theux is also absent for a few days.

The course it is now proposed to adopt is to present an identic note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, recalling to his recollection a similar communication which was made to him on the 21st of March, 1838, and demanding a more ample reply than was furnished by the very short and unsatisfactory acknowledgment which he then returned to the claims thus brought forward.

I have &c.,
(Signed) THO. WALLER.

No. 19.

Mr. Waller to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Brussels, September 3, 1839.

M. SERRURIER returned to Brussels on Saturday, and, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed to M. de Theux, simultaneously with the French Minister and with the Chargés d'Affaires of Prussia and of the United States, the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, recalling to his Excellency's attention the claims of Her

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Majesty's subjects for the losses they sustained by the destruction of the goods in the Entrepôt at Antwerp during the bombardment at the town in 1830.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. WALLER.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Mr. Waller to M. de Theux.

Brussels, September 3, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c., has been instructed to call the attention of the Chevalier de Theux, &c., to the claims of several of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects to indemnity for the losses they sustained by the destruction of their goods in the Entrepôt of Antwerp, during the bombardment in 1830.

These claims have already been brought to his Excellency notice by a note which Sir Hamilton Seymour had the honour to address to him on the 21st of March, 1838, since which period they have not been more urgently pressed on his consideration from the anxiety of Her Majesty's Government not to increase the embarrassments of His Belgian Majesty's Government during a moment of peculiar difficulty, but as from the complete establishment of peace, that reason happily no longer exists, the Undersigned trusts that his Excellency will now be prepared to give an immediate answer to the claims brought forward by Sir Hamilton Seymour, as the persons in whose behalf they were advanced have now been nearly nine years' without having received any redress.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) THO. WALLER.

No. 20.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 20.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, November 18, 1839.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from M. de Theux, together with the Mémoire, in which the Belgian Government states and explains its disallowance of the indemnity which Her Majesty's Mission had been instructed to claim for the British property destroyed in the bombardment of Antwerp.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

M. de Theux to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

Bruxelles, le 13 Novembre, 1839.

LE Gouvernement du Roi a examiné avec toute l'attention que leur objet comporte, les réclamations que les Légations de France, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche, du Brésil, des Etats Unis, et de Prusse, ont présenté en faveur de ceux de leurs nationaux dont les marchandises ont été détruites par suite des événemens de la fin de 1830.

J'ai l'honneur de mettre aujourd'hui sous les yeux de votre Excellence, en réponse à ces diverses réclamations, une note que je vous prie de vouloir bien communiquer à votre Gouvernement. Je me plais à croire, Monsieur le Chevalier, que les faits et les considérations que cette

note renferme, seront appréciés comme ils doivent l'être, et qu'il en résultera une justification suffisante des motifs pour lesquels le Gouvernement ne se juge pas tenu à la réparation des pertes éprouvées par vos nationaux.

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) DE THEUX.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

Brussels, November 13, 1839.

THE Government of the King has examined with all the attention which they merit, the claims brought forward by the Missions of France, England, Austria, Brazils, the United States, and Prussia, on behalf of those of their respective countrymen whose merchandize was destroyed in consequence of the events of the end of the year 1830.

I have now the honour to submit to your Excellency, in reply to those several claims, a note which I request you to communicate to your Government. I flatter myself that the facts and the reasonings which that note contains will be appreciated as they deserve; and a sufficient justification will herein be found for the reasons which induce the Government not to consider itself bound to repair the losses sustained by your countrymen.

I avail myself, &c.,
(Signed) DE THEUX.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Official Note from M. de Theux.

L'INCENDIE de l'Entrepôt d'Anvers eut lieu du 27 au 28 Octobre, 1830.

Il est de notoriété publique que cet événement fut le fait des troupes Hollandaises; mais à l'appui des demandes d'indemnité, il a été avancé que ce fait fut provoqué par l'attaque injuste des volontaires Belges. Sans examiner ici le caractère de l'acte imputé aux volontaires, la première réponse qui se présente, c'est que l'incendie de l'entrepôt ne peut en aucun cas être envisagé comme la conséquence directe ou nécessaire de cet acte. Il est d'ailleurs de principe, que les nations étrangères à une guerre extérieure ou intérieure, ne peuvent prétendre que leurs sujets soient indemnisés par la partie belligérante qu'elles considèrent comme ayant soutenu une guerre injuste, défensive ou offensive, et dans laquelle ils ont éprouvé des pertes par suite d'un bombardement ou de tout acte de même nature.

Les suites de la guerre flagrante sont des événements fortuits ou de force majeure, dont la responsabilité n'incombe à personne.

Les propriétaires jouissent de la protection que la société accorde à tous; mais ils restent soumis aussi aux éventualités défavorables de l'association, et c'est à tort qu'on essaierait d'établir à ce rapport une distinction entre les citoyens des Etats belligérans et les étrangers; c'est à raison de la nature du désastre, et non pas de la situation des personnes, que l'indemnité n'est pas due; dès lors la nationalité des réclamans ne peut être prise en considération; et d'ailleurs si les lois tendent à effacer dans un grand nombre de cas les différences d'origine, ce n'est point sans doute pour favoriser l'étranger plus que l'indigène.

L'opinion qui vient d'être émise a été professée par un écrivain qui jouit d'une grande autorité en semblable matière.

"D'autres dommages sont causés," dit Vattel, "par une nécessité inévitable; tels sont, par exemple, les ravages de l'artillerie dans une ville que l'on reprend sur l'ennemi: ceux-ci sont des accidens, des maux de la fortune pour les propriétaires sur qui ils tombent. J'en dis autant des dommages causés par l'ennemi."

La Législation Belge est conforme à ce principe du droit des gens; ainsi l'Etat doit une indemnité toutes les fois que par un fait volontaire,

par mesure de précaution, il enlève la propriété privée pour l'utilité ou la défense de tous ; les lois sur l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique, la Loi du 10 Juillet, 1791, sur la mise en défense des places de guerre, en fournissent des exemples ; mais aucune loi n'a établi l'obligation pour l'Etat, d'indemniser des dommages causés par la guerre. Il peut paraître opportun de citer une disposition du Prince Souverain des Pays-Bas, qui porte la date du 11 Juin, 1815, et consacre le principe de l'irresponsabilité dans les termes suivans : " Les préjudices causés par les maux communs et les suites inséparables de la guerre, à des habitans particuliers, ne seront pas dédommagés de la part du Gouvernement."

La Législation Belge n'est pas la seule qui dispense l'Etat d'indemniser les victimes de la guerre flagrante. La Législation Française est la même à cet égard. Nous nous bornerons à citer le fait le plus récent qui se soit passé dans ce pays.

Voici ce qu'on lit dans l'exposé des motifs du projet de loi ayant pour objet d'accorder des secours au sujet des événemens de Lyon, en 1834:— " Hâtons-nous de déclarer qu'il ne peut s'agir pour l'Etat de payer une indemnité : légalement il n'en doit aucune ; politiquement il donnerait un exemple fâcheux qui pourrait contribuer à refroidir le patriotisme des populations."

Dans le cours de la discussion qui précéda le rejet de ce projet de loi, le Président de la Chambre, Monsieur Dupin, s'exprima de la manière suivante:—"Si vous rebâtissiez la maison qui aura souffert dans une émeute, à plus forte raison faudra-t-il rebâtir celle qui aura péri dans un cas d'invasion ou de guerre. Si vous admettez un pareil principe, vous détruiriez le droits des gens ; car l'étranger assiégeant une ville ne se bornerait plus à faire sauter les ramparts et les édifices, il cesserait de ménager les propriétés des particuliers, parce qu'il saurait qu'en détruisant les maisons, il ne ferait pas seulement tort à la propriété privée, mais qu'il ruinerait l'Etat lui-même, qui aurait mis au rang de ses lois l'obligation de réparer les dommages particuliers."

Le principe de la Législation Belge et Française en cette matière n'est point une règle de droit positif particulière à un peuple. C'est au contraire l'application d'un principe de droit naturel et de nécessité sociale, qui se présente partout avec les mêmes caractères. On a parlé de transactions internationales qui auraient consacré la responsabilité des Etats belligérans ; on a cité à cette occasion les Traités de 1815, mais ces exemples n'offrent pas d'analogie avec l'objet des réclamations adressées au Gouvernement Belge. Les Traités de 1815 ont imposé, il est vrai, à la France, le paiement d'une somme de 700 millions, mais cette somme n'était point destinée à réparer les dommages individuels, c'était une contribution d'un tout autre caractère. La teneur du Protocole du 20 Novembre, 1815, suffit pour le démontrer ; d'après cet acte, 137 millions doivent être dépensés pour la construction des forteresses, et le reste de la somme est réparti entre tous les Etats Alliés, proportionnellement au contingent des troupes fournies par chacun d'eux pour la guerre. Les particuliers Français ou étrangers dont les propriétés situées en France, avaient été ravagées ou détruites, n'ont donc pas été indemnisés de leurs pertes sur cette somme de 700 millions ; et, dès lors, les Traités de 1815 ne consacrent aucunement le principe de la responsabilité de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel la guerre s'est faite, pour tous les dommages qui en sont la conséquence.

Le traité conclu il y a peu d'années entre la France et les Etats Unis, stipulant au profit de cette dernière Puissance une indemnité de 25 millions, n'est pas, non plus, basé sur ce principe. Les réclamations des Etats Unis se fondaient sur l'illégalité de certaines saisies de navires, opérées contrairement aux droits des neutres, pendant les guerres maritimes entre la France et l'Angleterre. Il s'agissait d'examiner, non pas si les événemens fortuits et de force majeure produits par une guerre engagent la responsabilité de l'Etat, mais si les faits de saisie opérés volontairement et d'après les ordres du Gouvernement, réputés contraires au droit international, donnent lieu à indemnité.

Pour rencontrer un fait qui ait plus de rapport avec ce qui s'est passé en 1830, il convient de se rapporter au bombardement de Copen-

hague en 1807. Il ne paraît pas que, à la suite de ce désastre, aucune réclamation fut adressée au Gouvernement Danois du chef des pertes causées à des négocians étrangers par la destruction de leurs marchandises dans le port et dans l'entrepôt,—destruction opérée par les troupes Anglaises.

On a sans doute compris que, bien que ces désastres fussent arrivés sur le territoire Danois, le Gouvernement de ce pays ne pouvait être responsable du fait d'autrui; le Gouvernement Britannique semble avoir indemnisé ses nationaux, en écartant les réclamations des neutres. A la même époque, des représailles de la part du Gouvernement Danois ayant amené la saisie des propriétés Anglaises et des capitaux de diverses associations commerciales Anglaises, parmi lesquelles se trouvaient des placemens d'argent appartenant à des sujets de nations avec lesquelles le Danemarck n'était pas en guerre, ceux-ci réclamèrent inutilement une indemnité. Ces faits constituent un précédent qui vient évidemment à l'appui du principe développé dans cette note.

Si la Belgique indemnisait les personnes qui ont souffert du bombardement d'Anvers, bientôt sans doute l'on invoquerait ce précédent à l'appui de réclamations du même genre, et l'on aurait ainsi posé un principe ruineux dont l'application coûterait peut-être plus tard des sommes immenses aux divers Gouvernemens. On a posé en principe que le droit des gens rend une nation responsable des dommages causés aux étrangers sur son territoire. Cette prétention n'est pas admissible; il ne suffit pas pour justifier une demande d'indemnité, que des étrangers aient éprouvé un dommage, il faut établir de plus que le dommage éprouvé est de telle nature qu'il en résulte pour l'Etat l'obligation de le réparer; or, c'est ce qui n'existe pas dans le cas présent. En rendant la nation responsable de tout événement qui produit un dommage pour les particuliers, on admettrait les conséquences les plus bizarres; si l'existence matérielle d'un dommage suffisait pour engager la responsabilité, l'Etat aurait à réparer des pertes que l'on a jamais songé à mettre à sa charge.

Il serait inutile de discuter la nature des faits qui ont amené le bombardement d'Anvers. Il suffit que l'incendie de l'Entrepôt soit le fait direct et immédiat des troupes Hollandaises, pour que la Belgique n'en soit pas responsable. Cet acte est, à l'égard de la Belgique, un fait de force majeure qu'elle a subi, et dont ses nationaux ont eux-mêmes souffert; il n'est point un fait posé par ses troupes; et d'ailleurs on doit le répéter, le droit des gens n'admet point le principe d'indemnité d'après une distinction entre les guerres justes ou injustes, offensives ou défensives, plus ou moins directement provoquées. Il est au reste un fait qui suffirait pour établir, qu'aux yeux mêmes des Puissances intéressées, l'initiative qu'on attribue à la Belgique, et l'obligation qu'on paraît vouloir faire peser sur elle, du chef que les dommages ont été causés sur son territoire, sont fort contestables: c'est que l'une d'elles, particulièrement intéressée dans la question, a adressé la même réclamation à la partie adverse, c'est-à-dire au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, lequel paraît avoir fait remettre à cette Puissance une note où il est déclaré que jamais il n'admettrait le principe qu'un Gouvernement est responsable de pareils événemens, et que s'il fallait toujours indemniser le commerce des pertes occasionnées par les guerres, le commerce étranger serait plus favorisé que celui du pays, en ce qu'il serait encouragé dans ses spéculations par la certitude de recevoir une indemnité en cas de malheur. Ces considérations, qui ont été opposées par le Gouvernement Néerlandais, peuvent l'être à bien plus juste titre, par le Gouvernement Belge, contre lequel on ne se prévaut que des faits imputés aux volontaires comme ayant donné occasion à l'incendie de l'Entrepôt.

Une des raisons émises à l'appui des réclamations, c'est que le dépôt des marchandises dans l'Entrepôt d'Anvers n'étant ni facultatif ni gratuit, la responsabilité du Gouvernement se trouve naturellement engagée par la perte d'objets confiés forcément et moyennant salaire à sa garde exclusive.

D'après les lois qui régissaient l'entreposage au moment de la révolution, et qui le régissent encore, les négocians ne sont pas forcés à

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confier leurs marchandises à la garde de l'Administration. Cette obligation existe seulement lorsqu'ils veulent introduire dans le pays, sans acquitter les droits de douane, des objets qui ne sont pas destinés à la consommation au moins immédiate à l'intérieur, et pour lesquels ils conservent ainsi le droit de réexportation : le Gouvernement dans le but d'offrir au commerce une faculté qui lui est avantageuse, crée un territoire réservé, où l'action des lois de douane ne se fait pas sentir ; si le commerce use de cette faculté, il est naturel que ce soit à ses frais et risques, et non à ceux du Gouvernement. Il est donc vrai de dire que l'entrepôt n'est point forcé pour le commerce, que c'est au contraire un avantage accordé par nos lois, et subordonné seulement aux conditions de sûreté que l'intérêt du trésor exige. Dans ces circonstances il n'y a point, de la part des négocians, dépôt nécessaire. S'il y avait même un dépôt de ce genre, le dépositaire ne serait pas responsable d'après les règles du droit civil. Ainsi l'Etat ne doit pas plus l'indemnité pour la perte de marchandises déposées à l'entrepôt, que pour la perte des marchandises ou du mobilier appartenant à des étrangers que renfermeraient des maisons particulières.

De l'ensemble des considérations qui précèdent, il résulte que les réclamations adressées au Gouvernement Belge par l'Autriche, le Brésil, les Etats Unis d'Amérique, la France, la Grande Bretagne, et la Prusse, ne sont point fondées sur une obligation qui incomberait à la Belgique.

(Translation.)

THE destruction by fire of the bonded warehouses at Antwerp occurred from the 27th to the 28th of October, 1830.

It is matter of public notoriety that this event was the act of the Dutch troops ; but it has been maintained, in support of the claims to indemnity, that that act was provoked by the unjustifiable attack of the Belgian volunteers.

Without examining here the nature of the act attributed to the volunteers, the answer which at once presents itself to this is, that the destruction of the bonded warehouses can in no case be considered as the direct or necessary consequence of that act. It is moreover an established principle, that nations, not parties to an external or internal war, cannot claim that their subjects shall be indemnified by that belligerent party whom they consider to have borne the burden of an unjust war, whether defensive or offensive, and in which those subjects have sustained losses by a bombardment, or any other act of a like nature.

The consequences of open war are events of chance or of superior force, for which no one is responsible.

Proprietors avail themselves of the protection afforded by the community to all ; but they likewise remain subject to the unfavourable contingencies of that association ; and it would be unreasonable to endeavour to establish, in this respect, a distinction between the citizens of the belligerent States and foreigners. It is because of the nature of the disaster, and not because of the personal position of the parties, that indemnity is not due ; consequently the nationality of the claimants cannot be taken into consideration ; and if the laws moreover do in many cases tend to extinguish differences with respect to origin, it certainly is not done with the view of favouring the foreigner more than the native.

The opinion here expressed has been entertained by a writer of great authority in similar matters.

“Other losses,” says Vattel, “are occasioned by unavoidable necessity ; such are, for instance, the devastation occasioned by the artillery in a city taken from the enemy. These are accidents, misfortunes, for the proprietors on whom they may fall. I say as much of all damage occasioned by the enemy.”

The Belgian legislation is in accordance with this principle of the law of nations. Thus the State is bound to indemnify on every occasion on which, by a voluntary act, or as a measure of precaution, it disposes of private property for the public good. The laws for the appropriation

of private property for public uses, the law of the 10th of July, 1791, relative to placing fortified towns in a state of defence, afford instances. There is, however, no law which obliges a State to indemnify for damage sustained through war. It may appear relevant to quote an edict of the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, dated the 11th of June, 1815, which records the principle of irresponsibility in the following terms:--

"The losses occasioned to private inhabitants by the general evils and by the unavoidable events of war, shall not be made good by the Government."

The Belgian law is not, however, the only one which absolves the State from the obligation of indemnifying the sufferers by open war. French law is the same in this respect. We will only refer to the most recent occurrences of the kind in that country.

In the account given of the reasons for the *projet de loi* for a grant of assistance, with respect to the events at Lyons in 1834, you read, "Let us hasten to declare that there can be no question as to the payment, by the State, of an indemnity; legally, the State, is not bound; politically, it would be an inconvenient precedent which might tend to lessen the patriotism of the people." In the course of the discussion which preceded the rejection of this *projet de loi*, the President of the Chamber, M. Dupin, expressed himself in the following manner: "If you rebuild the house which has suffered in a riot, it will be still more necessary to rebuild the one which has been destroyed by invasion or war. If you admit such a principle, you will destroy the law of nations, for the foreigner who besieges a city will no longer confine himself to the destruction of the ramparts and the public buildings, but will cease to spare the property of private individuals; for he will know, that in destroying the houses, he will not only damage private property, but he will ruin the State itself, that should have admitted among its laws the obligation of repairing private loss."

The principle of Belgian and French law in this respect is not a rule of positive law peculiar to one people. It is, on the contrary, the application of a principle of the law of nature and of social necessity, which bears the same character everywhere. Certain international engagements have been referred to as countenancing the principle of the responsibility of belligerent States. The Treaties of 1815 have been quoted on this occasion, but these instances have no analogy with the claims brought against the Belgian Government. It is true the Treaties of 1815 did impose the payment of a sum of 700 millions upon France, but this sum was not intended to repair private loss: it was a contribution of quite a different nature. The tenor of the Protocol of the 20th of October, 1815, is sufficient to prove this. According to that document, 137 millions were to be expended in the construction of fortresses, and the remainder was to be divided between all the Allied States, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by each for the war. Private persons, French or foreign, whose property, situate in France, was plundered or destroyed, have therefore not been indemnified for their losses out of the 700 millions in question; and the Treaties of 1815, therefore, do not in any way sanction the principle of the responsibility of the State on the territory of which war is carrying on, for the damage thence arising.

The Treaty concluded a few years since between France and the United States, which gave to the latter State an indemnity of 25 millions was likewise not granted on that principle. The claims of the United States were founded on the illegality of certain seizures of ships, which took place during the maritime wars between France and England in violation of the rights of neutrals. The question was, not whether events brought on by accident or by violence consequent on a state of war, involve the responsibility of a State, but whether the instances of seizure, carried into effect under the orders of the Government, and considered as being contrary to international law, justify the claim for indemnity?

In order to find circumstances more in affinity with what took place in 1830, it is expedient to refer to the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. It does not appear that, in consequence of that untoward event, any claim was addressed to the Danish Government with respect to the losses caused to foreign merchants by the destruction of their merchan-

dize in the harbour and in the bonded warehouses,—a destruction brought about by the English troops.

It was beyond a doubt understood that although these misfortunes occurred on Danish territory, the Government of that country could not be held responsible for the acts of others. The British Government appears to have indemnified its own subjects, without regard to the claims of neutrals. Reprisals on the part of Denmark, having at the said period led to the seizure of English property, and of the capitals of divers commercial companies, including sums belonging to the subjects of nations not at war with Denmark, these nations claimed in vain to be indemnified.

These facts constitute a precedent evidently in favour of the principle maintained in the present note.

If Belgium were to indemnify persons who suffered by the bombardment of Antwerp, such a precedent would assuredly soon be quoted in support of other claims of a like nature; and a ruinous principle would thus have been established, the application of which would, at some future period, cost immense sums to the several Governments.

It has been asserted as a principle, that the law of nations renders a nation responsible for the injury caused to foreigners upon its own territory. This cannot be admitted. It is not sufficient, in order to establish a claim to indemnity, to show that foreigners have sustained a loss; it must be likewise shown that the loss sustained is of a nature entailing on the State the obligation to repair it. But this is not the case in the present instance.

If we were to make a nation responsible for every event productive of loss to private individuals, the most absurd consequences would ensue. If the fact of the existence of damage were sufficient to entail this responsibility, the State would have to repair losses which no one has ever thought of laying to its charge.

It would be useless to discuss the nature of the events which led to the bombardment of Antwerp. It is sufficient that the destruction of the Entrepôt should have been the direct and immediate act of the Dutch troops, in order to free Belgium from the responsibility. This event is, as regards Belgium, one of necessity, to which she was obliged to submit, and by which her own subjects suffered: it was not brought about by her troops; and moreover, it must be repeated, the law of nations does not admit the principle of indemnity according to a distinction between just or unjust, offensive or defensive, more or less provoked warfare. It is, moreover, a fact, sufficient in itself to show, that in the opinion even of the interested Powers themselves, the initiative attributed to Belgium, and the responsibility which it is attempted to impose on her, in consequence of the loss having been sustained on her territory, are open to objection, that one of those Powers more particularly interested in the matter, has brought the same claim against the other party, namely, the Government of the Netherlands, which Government appears to have addressed a note to the Power in question, in which it is declared that the Netherland Government would never admit the principle, that a Government is responsible for such events, and that if it were always necessary to indemnify commerce for losses occasioned by war, foreign commerce would be more favoured than the commerce of the country, inasmuch as speculations would be encouraged owing to the certainty of indemnification in case of mishap. These considerations, brought forward by the Netherland Government, might with much greater reason be advanced by the Belgian Government, against whom nothing more than acts attributed to the volunteers is brought forward as having given occasion to the burning of the Entrepôt.

One of the reasons adduced in support of the claims, is, that as the bonding of goods in the Entrepôt at Antwerp was neither optional or gratuitous, the responsibility of Government is naturally involved by the loss of articles necessarily and in consideration of payments confided to its exclusive care. According to the laws which regulated the warehousing system at the time of the revolution, and which are still in force, merchants are not obliged to confide their goods to the exclusive custody of the department. This obligation only exists when they wish to intro-

duce into the country, without payment of duties, articles which are not destined for, at least immediate, home consumption, and with respect to which articles they consequently receive the right of re-exportation; the Government in order to afford to commerce a facility which is advantageous, establishes a reserved place of deposit, where the Custom-House regulations are not in force; if commerce makes use of this facility, it is natural that it should do so at its own expense and risk, and not at that of the Government; it is, therefore, correct to say, that the warehousing is not an obligation for commerce, it is, on the contrary, an advantage granted by our laws, and subject only to those conditions of security which the interests of the treasury require. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that it is compulsory upon the merchants to deposit their goods. If it were even so, the party with whom it would be deposited, would not, according to the rules of civil law, be responsible. The State would, therefore, not be more liable for the loss of merchandize placed in the entrepôt, than for the loss of merchandize or goods belonging to foreigners, which are placed in private houses,

From the whole of the foregoing considerations, it is clear that Belgium is in no wise responsible for the claims advanced against the Belgian Government by the Governments of Austria, the Brazils, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.

No. 21.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 10, 1839.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th ultimo, I have to inform you that I will prepare and transmit to you the draft of a reply to the Belgian statement transmitted to you in M. de Theux's note of the 13th ultimo.

No. 22.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, February 21, 1840.

THE question of the Antwerp and other similar indemnities will be brought before the Chambers immediately after the discussion of the War Budget. I would therefore venture to suggest to your Lordship that any further representation to be made to the Government upon the subject of the British claims should be made before that time. The difficulties of obtaining satisfaction for the losses sustained by foreigners will be obviously increased by any legislative enactment in which the claims of this body shall have been disregarded or put aside.

No. 23.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 6.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, December 4, 1840.

IT is right that I should draw your Lordship's attention to the subject of the British merchants whose property was destroyed by the conflagration of the Antwerp Entrepôt, for the adjustment of which, if justice were kept in view, some provision would be made in a measure which may be expected soon to occupy the attention of the Belgian Legislature.

On Wednesday last, the Minister of the Interior brought down to the House some amendments in the "Projet de Loi sur les Indemnités" pre-

sented in December, 1833, which have for object the establishment of the maximum of compensation to be granted by the State to the sufferers from the Revolutionary War, and the regulation of the amount and method of relief to be allowed to the individual cases.

The Minister proposes that the whole sum allotted by the State shall amount to seven millions of francs, from which is to be deducted the sum of 1,234,920 francs already expended in the partial relief of the sufferers.

The extent of the losses sustained through the Revolution, as set forth in the Report of the Minister of Public Works, drawn up last year, was estimated as high as 20,114,926 francs; but the Government now assuming that great exaggeration has been employed in the calculation, considers that a grant of 5,756,080 francs is sufficient to cover the extent of *bonâ fide* loss, or is at least as much as the State is called upon to devote to its relief, in addition to the sum already expended upon the same object.

The Government propose that the amount now asked for should be placed at their disposal “pour être répartie entre les individus dont les propriétés, situées sur le territoire du royaume, ont été détruites ou détériorées par suite des événemens de la Révolution;” that a maximum of 2,000 francs shall be admitted for any particular claimant; and that while no claim of above 300 francs shall be settled by a payment in money, the others shall be liquidated by an inscription of 3 per cent. stock (taken at par) upon the “grand livre.”

Notwithstanding the professions of the Government, and the fact of the Ministerial amendments having been submitted to the Indemnity Commissioners, I still feel some doubt as to whether Ministers will allow a subject upon which such contradictory opinions are held, to be brought this session under the deliberation of the Chambers.

The whole tenor, however, of the Ministerial proposals convince me that while the hope of a scanty relief is held out to the native sufferers, (chiefly the inhabitants of the Polders,) a measure of injustice is contemplated against the foreign sufferers from the bombardment, whose lawful claims, and whose correctly-ascertained amount of loss it is wished to pass over without notice.

No. 24.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 2, 1841.

THE Chargé d’Affaires of the United States called upon me two days since, for the purpose of acquainting me that having deferred for many months the prosecution of the claims of some of his fellow-citizens to indemnity for losses sustained by the destruction of the Antwerp Entrepôt, in the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the English and French Missions, it was not in his power to delay proceedings any longer. It was, he said, therefore his intention, in the course of a week, to return an answer to the note by which Monsieur de Theux had signified to the different Missions the non-acquiescence of the Belgian Government in the claims for indemnity which had been made upon them, and to renew his demand with increased urgency.

A copy of the note addressed by Monsieur de Theux to the British, French, Austrian, Prussian, and American Missions, to which Mr. Maxey is about to reply, was transmitted to Her Majesty’s Government in my despatch of November 18, 1839.

Mr. Maxey has communicated to me the draft of his reply which is of very great length, and which launches upon various important points of international law.

The strongest point in Mr. Maxey’s intended answer appears to me to be a passage in which, appealing to the precedent of an ordinary mercantile transaction, he observes, that a foreign trader who, after having

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confided his goods to the custody of a merchant's house, should upon his return find the firm broken up and his property destroyed, would possess an undoubted right to seek compensation from the partner whom he should find in possession of the house and business.

No. 25.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 19, 1841.

WITH reference to your several despatches on the subject of the refusal of the Belgian Government to indemnify the sufferers by the destruction of the bonded warehouses at Antwerp, I have now to transmit to you a memorandum which has been drawn up in reply to the one containing the arguments by which the Belgian Government attempt to justify their refusal, a copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 18th of November, 1839.

You will immediately address a note to the Belgian Government, inclosing a copy of this memorandum, and you will express in that note the confident expectation entertained by Her Majesty's Government, that the Belgian Government will no longer delay to indemnify such of Her Majesty's subjects as suffered by the destruction of the Entrepôt, for the losses sustained by them on that occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Memorandum addressed to the Belgian Government.

THE arguments used by the Belgian Government in justification of their refusal to indemnify the sufferers by the destruction of the Entrepôt at Antwerp, are as follows:—

1st. That neutrals have by the law of nations no right to expect compensation for losses originating in the unavoidable incidents of war; but must abide by the fortunes of the inhabitants of the country where those losses have occurred.

2nd. That the principles applicable to losses originating in the unavoidable incidents of war between two independent States, are equally applicable to losses originating in the incidents of civil contest.

3rd. That the Dutch Government alone is responsible for losses originating solely from an act of the Dutch troops: and that the nature and character of the events which led to that act, in no wise transfer the responsibility thereof to the Belgian Government.

4th. That the Government of a State is not bound to indemnify the subjects of other States for any other losses but those which have been occasioned by acts advisedly and designedly undertaken by that Government.

Finally. That if the subjects of Foreign States are to be indemnified for losses sustained by them on a particular occasion, on which even the subjects of the State itself have not been indemnified, a distinction would be made between natives and foreigners, which would be contrary to every principle of international law.

Now, without entering into any discussion as to the abstract truth of the principle laid down by the Belgian Government, that neutrals have no right to claim compensation for losses which they may have sustained by the incidents of war, in common with the inhabitants of the country in which those losses have happened, Her Majesty's Government deny that the events which led to the destruction of the Entrepôt at Antwerp were, in regard to the present question, similar to such as might have arisen

from a state of open war between two independent States. For the losses for which compensation is now sought were sustained at a time when civil war was raging between two parties in the same State.

The Belgian Government, in support of its opinion, quotes certain provisions of the French and Belgian codes, which declare that sufferers by civil contest shall not receive compensation for their losses. But though the laws of a State are conclusive as to a claim made by its own subjects, such laws cannot be pleaded as a bar to the claims made by a Foreign Government on behalf of its subjects, and founded on the general principles of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, adhering to the general principle according to which it conceives that compensation is justly due in this case, cannot admit the doctrine repeatedly advanced in the Belgian Memorandum, that it would be unnecessary and irrelevant to examine the nature and character of the events which led to the act of destruction committed by the Dutch forces; and that the Dutch Government alone must be held responsible for that act. At the time when the events in question took place, a Dutch General was continuing to exercise at Antwerp an authority which had been legally vested in him by his own Sovereign; and the Five Powers who, at the request of the King of the Netherlands, had undertaken to arrange by pacific means the differences which had arisen between the contending parties, had already proposed to them an armistice. Thus all employment of force on either side had become unnecessary and useless.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to save the wealthy city of Antwerp from the calamities which must have arisen from its being made the theatre of civil contest, that the Dutch Governor agreed with the persons acting under the authority of the Provisional Government of Brussels, to establish a mutual suspension of hostilities. But what did the Belgian forces do? In violation of the engagement made by their leaders, they attacked the Dutch outposts, and brought artillery to bear upon the citadel. This proceeding, on their part, justified any measure which the Dutch General might employ to repel the attack, and to punish the breach of faith. But the measures adopted by the Dutch General entailed severe losses, not only upon the people whose acts had provoked those measures, but upon the subjects of Foreign States, who were no parties to those acts, and who had intrusted their property to the safe-keeping of the existing authorities of the city.

In war, unavoidable necessity excuses many acts which lead to the destruction of private property; but in the present case the Belgian Government cannot set up this plea. The acts of the Belgian volunteers were not unavoidable, nor were they necessary, nor were they even calculated to be productive of any advantages to Belgium. They were wanton outrages tending to bring ruin on the town.

It cannot be contended that the self-constituted authorities who at that time administered the *de facto* Government at Brussels, are not to be held responsible for the acts of armed masses embodied under their authority, and acting under leaders whom they appointed. For what does Vattel say on this head, book iii., chap. xvi., sect. 241:—

“If any of the subjects, whether military men or private citizens, offend against the truce, the delinquents should be compelled to make ample compensation for the damage, and be severely punished. Should their Sovereign refuse to do justice on the complaints of the parties injured, he thereby becomes accessory to the trespass and violates the truce.”

It is moreover an acknowledged principle of international law clearly laid down by Grotius, (*De Leg. Bell. et Pac.*) that “whosoever is responsible for an act is responsible for all the consequences of that act;” and as it is evident from the above quoted passage of Vattel, that the Provisional Government of Brussels, under whose authority the Belgian volunteers were acting, are responsible for the acts of those volunteers, that Government and its legitimate successor, the present Belgian Government, must therefore be held responsible for the destruction of the bonded

warehouses at Antwerp, as that destruction was the consequence of those acts.

Her Majesty's Government do not deny the principle laid down in the Belgian Memorandum, that the Government of a State is bound to indemnify the subjects of other States for such losses as have arisen from its own acts, advisedly and designedly undertaken. On the contrary, Her Majesty's Government consider that principle as especially applicable to the question under discussion, because there is no difference as far as regards responsibility between the premeditated acts of persons avowedly employed by an Authority, and the premeditated acts of that Authority itself, or between acts undertaken with a view to the attainment of a particular result, and acts which must necessarily lead to that result.

With reference to the last argument advanced by the Belgian Government, Her Majesty's Government have to observe, that it is for the Belgian Government alone to decide whether it shall or shall not indemnify its own subjects for losses sustained by them on this or any other occasion. But whatever may be the decision of the Belgian Government on that point, the Government of Her Majesty cannot admit such decision as an argument for a denial of justice to British subjects; and as bearing upon this matter it must not be forgotten that whatever losses Belgian subjects may have sustained in the course of the contest which led to the independence of Belgium, the successful issue of that contest was in itself to those Belgian subjects some compensation for the losses so sustained; but foreigners who had no interest in the struggle, cannot find in its issue compensation for losses sustained during its continuance; and it would be especially unjust if the subjects of those Powers, who, by their timely and effectual interference, enabled the Belgian people to attain that independence, with a far smaller amount of loss of life and property than would have been incurred if the Belgians had been left to their own means, should remain without compensation for losses occasioned by wanton acts of violence which were committed by the Belgians themselves, and which had no tendency whatever to accomplish the independence of the country.

No. 26.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 25.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, March 23, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th instant, containing a Memorandum in reply to that by which the Belgian Government had, in the month of November, 1839, attempted to justify their refusal to indemnify the British sufferers by the destruction of the British warehouses at Antwerp.

I should already have sent in this Memorandum to Monsieur Lebeau, accompanied by a note from myself but for the desire of Mr. Maxey, that the American and French claims should be again brought forward at the same time with those which I am instructed to advocate.

No. 27.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Brussels, March 30, 1841.

IT had been agreed between Mr. Maxey and myself, that notwithstanding the uncertain position of the Cabinet, our notes respecting the Antwerp claims should be sent in on the 27th instant.

At the subsequent request of the Austrian and Prussian Envoys, who were desirous of pushing the claims of their respective fellow-subjects at

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the same time, the American Chargé d’Affaires and myself consented to defer the transmission of our notes until Monday, the 29th instant.

In the meanwhile, the Cabinet having sent in their resignations, we have all been of opinion that any fresh demand for indemnity which we might make at this moment, could be productive of no advantage, and might injure our chance of success.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 28.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord,

Brussels, April 27, 1841.

IN obedience to your Lordship’s orders, I have forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Memorandum upon the subject of the indemnities due to Her Majesty’s subjects for the loss of their property in the destruction of the bonded warehouses of Antwerp, which was inclosed in your Lordship’s despatch of the 19th March.

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the note by which this paper was accompanied.

Similar demands upon the Belgian Government have been again made at the same time by the Missions of Austria, Prussia, and the United States, and as I learnt a few days since from the French Ambassador, he was only awaiting the return of Count Meulenaere to Brussels to press a settlement of the claims of his countrymen.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure in No. 28.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to Count Meulenaere.

THE Undersigned, &c., did not fail to transmit to Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs copies of the letter and of the Memorandum under date of the 13th of November, 1839, in which M. de Theux stated the grounds upon which the Belgian Government founded their unwillingness to indemnify those British subjects whose property had been injured or destroyed by the burning of the bonded warehouses in 1830.

These papers, which have been submitted to a long and most attentive consideration, have, the Undersigned must state, in no way altered the conviction of Her Majesty’s Government as of the justice of the claims originally preferred on behalf of the above-mentioned subjects of Her Majesty.

The Undersigned has therefore received orders to transmit to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of the Belgians, a Memorandum in reply to that sent to him by M. de Theux.

He is directed at the same time to express to his Excellency the confident expectation entertained by Her Majesty’s Government, that the Belgian Government will not longer delay to indemnify the losses of such of Her Majesty’s subjects as suffered by the destruction of the Antwerp Entrepôt.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

No. 29.

Mr. Waller to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 11.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, November 9, 1841.

AN arrangement has at length been entered into between the Government and the Corporation of Brussels, regarding the indemnification of the sufferers whose property was injured during the revolution and in the subsequent disturbances, by which the State will take on itself to make good these damages in return for the cession, by the Corporation, of the Museum and some other municipal property, to the Government. This arrangement now only awaits the ratification of the Chambers, which, from the disposition evinced last year, it may be anticipated will not be withheld.

No. 30.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Waller.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 19, 1841.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th instant, reporting that an arrangement had been entered into between the Belgian Government and the Corporation of Brussels, regarding the indemnification of the sufferers by the Belgian revolution, I have to desire that you will ascertain, whether it is intended to include the losses sustained by foreigners resident in Belgium during the revolution, in that arrangement?

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 31.

Mr. Waller to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Brussels, November 23, 1841.

BEFORE I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 19th instant, I had inquired of M. de Briey if the measures announced for the indemnification of the persons who suffered by loss of property during the revolution in Brussels, might be considered as the commencement of a general measure of indemnity; his Excellency, however, told me, that although the subject had been under the consideration of the Government, they had as yet come to no decision.

Yesterday, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I waited on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to endeavour to ascertain, whether it was intended to include the losses sustained by foreigners resident in Belgium, in the proposed arrangement.

His Excellency asked me, to what losses I particularly referred?

I said, more peculiarly to the losses sustained by British subjects, by the burning of the bonded-warehouses at Antwerp, which had already been brought to the notice of the Belgian Government.

Count de Briey answered, that at present the Government had not decided on proposing to the Chambers any further grant for indemnity, than such as would be required for the city of Brussels, in consideration for which the Corporation of the city had made over to the Government the Museum and some other municipal property; that it was their desire, if possible, first to recompense those who had suffered by the inundation of the Polders, and then all other sufferers by the effects of the revolution; but with respect to the losses to which I alluded, it remained to be seen how far Belgium was alone responsible for them.

I replied, that I was not prepared at that moment to enter into the

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subject of these claims, the arguments in favour of them having been laid before the Belgian Government, by order of Viscount Palmerston, in a memoir, to which no answer had been yet returned; but that, if I understood him aright, I might inform your Lordship, that the measure at present proposed would only extend to the city of Brussels, and was to be considered as a municipal arrangement made by the Corporation with the Government.

Count de Briey said, that this was precisely his meaning.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. WALLER.

No. 32.

Sir Hamilton Seymour to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 27.)

(Extract.)

Brussels, February 25, 1842.

THE American Chargé d’Affaires has expressed to me, as well as to the French Ambassador and the Prussian Minister, a wish that we would join him in addressing a fresh note to the Belgian Government, upon the subject of the unsettled claims for indemnity of the foreign merchants whose property was destroyed in the conflagration of the Entrepôt at Antwerp. I declined complying with Mr. Maxey’s request, unless under special instructions from your Lordship; but undertook to speak to the Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject, and to urge him to the favourable consideration of claims so just and so much neglected.

A similar course has been taken by the French Ambassador and by Baron Arnim: both have refused to do more at present than to urge upon Count de Briey, by verbal representation, the necessity of satisfying the demands of their respective countrymen.

No. 33.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Hamilton Seymour.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 28, 1842.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 25th ultimo, reporting that you declined to comply with the request made to you by the American Chargé d’Affaires, to address a fresh note to the Belgian Government upon the subject of the unsettled claims for indemnity, arising out of the destruction in 1830, of the Entrepôt at Antwerp, I have to inform you, that under the circumstances stated by you, Her Majesty’s Government approve of your having refused to do more at present than to urge verbally upon the Belgian Minister, the necessity of satisfying the demands of British subjects. Should the Representatives of the other Governments, whose subjects were sufferers by the destruction of the Entrepôt, however, receive instructions to renew their representations in writing you are instructed to join them in such representations.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

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TREATY

OF

AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA,

Signed at Sucre, September 29, 1840.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

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TREATY
OF
AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA,

Signed at Sucre, September 29, 1840.

*In the Name of the Most Holy
Trinity.*

*En el Nombre de la Santisima
Trinidad.*

EXTENSIVE commercial intercourse having been established for some time between the Dominions of Her Britannick Majesty and the Republick of Bolivia, it seems good for the security, as well as the encouragement, of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between Her said Britannick Majesty and the said Republick, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signature of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation.

For this purpose they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belford Hinton Wilson, Esquire, and Chargé d’Affaires of Her Britannick Majesty at Lima;

And the Republick of Bolivia, the Citizen José Maria Linares, Minister of State for the Departments of the Home and Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

(2.)

HABIENDOSE establecido hace algun tiempo un extenso trafico comercial entre la Republica de Bolivia y los Dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, ha sido conveniente para la seguridad, como tambien para el fomento de sus mutuos intereses, y para la conservacion de la buena inteligencia entre la mencionada Republica y Su Majestad Britanica, que las relaciones que ahora existen entre ambas sean reconocidas y confirmadas formalmente, por medio de un Tratado de Amistad, Comercio, y Navegacion.

Con este objeto, han nombrado los respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

La Republica de Bolivia, al Ciudadano José Maria Linares, Ministro de Estado del despacho del Interior y Relaciones Exteriores;

Y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, A Belford Hinton Wilson, Escudero, y Encargado de Negocios de Su Majestad Britanica residente en Lima;

Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus Plenos Poderes, y hallados en debida y regular forma, han acordado y concluido los Articulos siguientes:—

A 2

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the Dominions and Subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Heirs and Successors, and the Republic of Bolivia, and its citizens.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannick Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

In like manner, the respective ships of war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places, to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers, mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which national vessels only are permitted to engage.

ARTICLE III.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that

ARTICULO I.

Habrá una perpetua amistad entre la Republica de Bolivia y sus ciudadanos, y los dominios y subditos de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, sus Herederos y Sucesores.

ARTICULO II.

Habrá entre todos los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, y los territorios de Su Majestad Britanica en Europa, una reciproca libertad de comercio. Los ciudadanos y subditos de los dos paises, respectivamente, tendrán libertad para ir libre y seguramente, con sus buques y cargamentos, á todos los parajes, puertos, y rios, en los territorios antedichos, á los cuales se permite, ó se permitiere, ir á otros extranjerios, entrar en los mismos, y permanecer y residir en cualquiera parte de los dichos territorios respectivamente; tambien para alquilar y ocupar casas y almacenes para los objetos de su comercio; y, jeneralmente, los comerciantes y traficantes de cada nacion, respectivamente, gozarán la mas completa proteccion y seguridad para su comercio; estando siempre sujetos á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises respectivamente.

Del mismo modo, los respectivos buques de guerra y paquetes de correo de los dos paises, tendrán libertad para llegar franca y seguramente á todos los puertos, rios, y lugares, á que se permite, ó se permitiere, buques de guerra y paquetes de correo de otras naciones, entrar en los mismos, anclar, y permanecer en ellos, y repararse; sujetos siempre á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises respectivamente.

Por el derecho de entrar en los parajes, puertos, y rios, de que se hace relacion en este Articulo, no está comprendido el privilegio del comercio de escala y cabotaje, que unicamente será permitido á buques nacionales.

ARTICULO III.

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda se obliga ademas, á que los habi-

the inhabitants of the Republic of Bolivia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all Her dominions situated out of Europe to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, or to or from the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Republic of Bolivia on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Bolivian vessels; nor, in the ports of Her Britannick Majesty's territories, on Bolivian vessels,

tantes de la Republica de Bolivia tengan la misma libertad de comercio y navegacion, estipulada en el precedente Articulo, en todos sus dominios situados fuera de Europa, del mismo modo que se permite, ó mas adelante se permitiere, á cualquiera otra nacion.

ARTICULO IV.

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural, producciones, ó manufacturas de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de Su Majestad Britanica, de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural, producciones, ó manufacturas de la Republica de Bolivia, que los que se pagan, ó pagaren, por semejantes articulos, cuando sean producto natural, producciones, ó manufacturas de cualquier otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos, en los territorios ó dominios de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes, á la exportacion de cualesquiera articulos para los territorios ó dominios de la otra, que los que se pagan, ó pagaren, por la exportacion de iguales articulos para cualquier otro pais extranjero. Ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la exportacion ó importacion de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural, producciones, ó manufacturas de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, ni á los de esta nacion en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, que igualmente no sean extensivos á todas las otras naciones.

ARTICULO V.

No se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos ni cargas por razon de toneladas, fanal, emolumentos de puerto, practico, derecho de salvamento en caso de perdida ó naufragio, ni algunas otras cargas locales, en ninguno de los puertos de los territorios de Su Majestad Britanica, á los buques Bolivianos, sino los que unicamente pagan en los mismos los Britanicos; ni, en los puertos de la

than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

Republica de Bolivia, se impondrán á los buques Britanicos otras cargas que las que, en los mismos puertos, pagan los Bolivianos.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in Bolivian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republick of Bolivia, whether such importation shall be in British or in Bolivian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the ports of the Republick of Bolivia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Bolivian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republick of Bolivia to Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or in Bolivian vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding with respect to the regulations which may respectively constitute a British or Bolivian vessel, it is hereby agreed, that no ship shall be admitted to be a ship of either country, unless she shall be of the built of such country, or have been made prize of war to such country, and condemned as such; or have been forfeited to such country under any law of the same made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and condemned in any competent Court as forfeiture for a breach of such law; nor unless she be navigated by a master who is a subject of such country, and by a crew, of whom three-fourths, at least, are subjects

ARTICULO VI.

Se pagarán los mismos derechos de importacion en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, por los artículos de productos naturales, producciones, y manufacturas de la Republica de Bolivia, bien sean importados en buques Britanicos ó Bolivianos; y los mismos derechos se pagarán por la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, de las manufacturas, efectos, y producciones de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, aunque su importacion sea en buques Bolivianos ó Britanicos. Los mismos derechos pagarán, y gozarán las mismas franquicias y descuentos concedidos, á la exportacion á los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, de cualesquiera artículos de los productos naturales, producciones, ó manufacturas de la Republica de Bolivia, ya sea que la exportacion se haga en buques Britanicos ó en Bolivianos; y pagarán los mismos derechos, y se concederán las mismas franquicias y descuentos, á la exportacion para la Republica de Bolivia, de cualesquiera artículos de los productos naturales, producciones, ó manufacturas de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, sea que esta exportacion se haga en buques Bolivianos ó Britanicos.

ARTICULO VII.

Para evitar cualquier mala inteligencia con respecto á las cualidades que respectivamente constituyan un buque Boliviano ó Britanico, se ha convenido aqui, que ningun buque será considerado como buque de cualquier de los dos paises, á menos que no sea realmente construido en el mismo pais, ó que haya sido hecho presa de guerra al mismo pais, y condenado como tal; ó que haya sido comisado al mismo pais, conforme á cualquier ley de él, sancionada para impedir el Comercio de Esclavos, y condenado en cualquier tribunal competente como comiso por una infraccion de dicha ley; ni á menos que esté navegado por un capitan que sea subdito de dicho

of such country; nor unless she be wholly owned by subjects of such country usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof; excepting where the laws provide for any extreme cases.

And it is further agreed, that no ship, admitted to be a ship of either country, shall be qualified to trade as above described, under the provisions of this Treaty, unless furnished with a register, passport, or sea-letter, under the signature of the proper person authorized to grant the same, according to the laws of the respective countries, (the form of which shall be communicated,) certifying the name, occupation, and residence of the owner or owners in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, or in the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, as the case may be; and that he, or they, is, or are, the sole owner or owners, in the proportion to be specified; together with the name, burthen, and description of the vessel, as to built and measurement, and the several particulars constituting the national character of the vessel, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VIII.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons for those purposes than those employed by Bolivians, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in like cases, by Bolivian citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases, to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or exported from, the Republick of Bolivia, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall

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pais, y por una tripulacion, de la cual las tres cuartas partes, á lo menos, sean subditos de dicho pais; ni á menos que sea de la entera pertenencia de subditos del mismo pais, y que ordinariamente residan en él, ó que estén bajo el dominio de él, excepto en los casos en que las leyes provean otra cosa por circunstancias extremas.

Y se estipula ademas, que á ningun buque que haya sido admitido como buque de uno ú otro pais, se habilitará para traficar segun los requisitos arriba expresados, y las prevenciones que se hacen en este Tratado, á menos que este se halle provisto de un registro, pasaporte, ó carta de seguridad, firmado por la persona debidamente autorizada para expedirla, conforme á las leyes de los respectivos paises (cuya forma se comunicará) certificando el nombre, la ocupacion, y residencia del propietario ó propietarios en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, ó en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, cada una en su caso: y que él, ó ellos, es, ó son, el solo propietario ó propietarios, en la proporcion que haya de especificarse, junto con el nombre, cargamento, y demas circunstancias del buque, con respecto al tamaño, medida, y otras particularidades que constituyen el caracter nacional del buque, como puede suceder.

ARTICULO VIII.

Todo comerciante, comandante de buque, y otros ciudadanos de la Republica de Bolivia, gozarán de libertad completa, en todos los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, para manejar por si sus propios negocios, ó para encargar su manejo á quien mejor les parezca, sea corredor, factor, agente, ó interprete; y no se les obligará á emplear para estos objetos á ninguna otra persona mas que las que se emplean por los Britanicos; ni estarán obligados á pagarles mas salario ó remuneracion que la que, en semejantes casos, se paga por los Britanicos; y se concederá libertad absoluta, en todos los casos, al comprador ó vendedor, para ajustar y fijar el precio de cualesquiera efectos, mercaderias, y jeneros importados ó exportados de los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, como crean conveniente; conformandose con las leyes y costumbres esta-

be enjoyed in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty by the citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, under the same conditions.

The citizens and subjects of the Contracting Parties in the territories of each other, shall receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in the said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attornies, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE IX.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unloading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties, than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident; subject, of course, to the local laws and regulations of such dominions or territories.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two Contracting Parties dying without will or testament, in the dominions or territories of the said Contracting Parties, the Consul-General or Consul of the said Nation, or, in his absence, his representative, shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of each

blecidas en el pais. Los mismos privilegios disfrutarán, en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, los subditos de Su Majestad Britanica, y sujetos á las mismas condiciones.

Los ciudadanos y subditos de las Partes Contratantes en los territorios de la otra, recibirán y gozarán de completa y perfecta proteccion en sus personas y propiedades; y tendrán libre y facil acceso á los tribunales de justicia en los referidos paises, respectivamente, para la prosecucion y defensa de sus justos derechos; y estarán en libertad de emplear, en todos casos, los abogados, procuradores, ó agentes de cualquier clase, que juzguen conveniente; y gozarán, en este respecto, los mismos derechos y privilegios que alli disfrutaren los ciudadanos nativos.

ARTICULO IX.

Por lo que toca á la policia de los puertos, á la carga y descarga de buques, la seguridad de las mercancías, bienes, y efectos, la sucesion de las propiedades personales por testamento ó de otro modo, y al derecho de disponer de la propiedad personal de cualquiera clase ó denominacion, por venta, donacion, permuta, ó testamento, ó de otro modo cualquiera, así como tambien la administracion de justicia, los ciudadanos y subditos de las dos Partes Contratantes gozarán, en sus respectivos territorios y dominios, los mismos privilegios, libertades, y derechos, que si fueran subditos nativos; y no se les cargará, en ninguno de estos puntos ó casos, mayores impuestos ó derechos que los que pagan, ó en adelante pagaren, los ciudadanos ó subditos nativos de la Potencia en cuyo territorio residan; sujetos por supuesto á las leyes y estatutos locales de los territorios y dominios en que residan.

En caso que muriere algun ciudadano ó subdito de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes sin haber hecho su ultima disposicion ó testamento, en los territorios ó dominios de cualquiera de las dichas Partes Contratantes, el Consul-Jeneral, ó el Consul de la dicha nacion, ó en su ausencia, el que lo representare, tendrá el derecho de nombrar curadores, que se encarguen de la pro-

country will permit, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, without interference, giving convenient notice thereof to the Authorities of the country.

piedad del difunto, en cuanto las leyes de cada pais lo permitieren, á beneficio de los legitimos herederos y acreedores, sin intervencion alguna, dando noticia conveniente á las autoridades del pais.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects of Her Britannick Majesty residing in the Republick of Bolivia, and the natives and citizens of the Republick of Bolivia residing in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land; and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; neither shall they be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any other ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native subjects or citizens of the territories of the Contracting Parties respectively.

ARTICULO X.

Los subditos de Su Majestad Britanica residentes en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, y los ciudadanos y naturales de la Republica de Bolivia residentes en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, estarán exentos de todo servicio militar forzado de cualquier especie, de mar ó de tierra; y de todo prestamo forzoso, ó exacciones militares ó requisiciones; ni serán compelidos á pagar, bajo ningun pretexto, cualesquiera cargos ordinarios, requisiciones, ó impuestos, mayores que los que paguen los subditos nativos ó ciudadanos de los territorios de las Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republick of Bolivia shall enjoy, in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, whatever privileges, exceptions, and immunities, are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and, in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannick Majesty, in the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exceptions and immunities, are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favoured nation, in the territories of the Republick of Bolivia.

ARTICULO XI.

Cada una de las Partes Contratantes podrá nombrar Consules para la proteccion del comercio, que residan en los dominios y territorios de la otra Parte; pero antes que ningun Consul funcione como tal, deberá ser aprobado y admitido, en la forma acostumbrada, por el Gobierno á quien se dirige; y cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes puede exceptuar de la residencia de Consules aquellos puntos particulares en que cualquiera de ellas no tenga por conveniente admitirlos. Los Agentes Diplomaticos y los Consules de la Republica de Bolivia gozarán, en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, de todos los privilegios, exenciones, é inmunidades concedidas, ó que se concedieren, á los Agentes de igual rango de la nacion mas favorecida; y, del mismo modo, los Agentes Diplomaticos y Consules de Su Majestad Britanica en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, gozarán, conforme á la mas exacta reciprocidad, todos los privilegios, exenciones, é inmunidades que se conceden, ó en adelante se concedieren, á los Agentes Diplomaticos y Consules de la nacion mas favorecida, en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia.

ARTICLE XII.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty and the citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing upon the coasts shall be allowed six months, and those residing in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select. All such subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who are established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade and employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native subjects or citizens of the dominions or territories in which such subjects or citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects of Her Britannick Majesty and the citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, respectively, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government; and continue in possession of the privileges which they now enjoy. And the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty residing in the territories of the Republick of

ARTICULO XII.

Para mayor seguridad del comercio entre los subditos de Su Majestad Britanica y los ciudadanos de la Republica de Bolivia, se estipula que si, en algun tiempo, ocurriese desgraciadamente una interrupcion en las relaciones amistosas, y se efectuase un rompimiento entre las Partes Contratantes, se concederán á los subditos ó ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes que residan en las costas, seis meses, y un año entero á los que residan en el interior, para arreglar sus negocios, y disponer de sus propiedades; y se les dará un salvo-conducto para que se embarquen en el puerto que ellos eligieren. Todos aquellos subditos ó ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes que estén establecidos en los dominios y territorios de la otra, en el ejercicio de algun trafico ú ocupacion especial, tendrán el privilegio de permanecer y continuar dicho trafico y ocupacion en el referido pais, sin que se les interrumpa en manera alguna, en el goze absoluto de su libertad y de sus bienes, mientras se conduzcan pacíficamente, y no cometan ofensa alguna contra las leyes; y sus bienes y efectos, de cualquier clase que sean, bien que estén bajo su propia custodia, ó confiados á individuos ó al Estado, no estarán sujetos á embargo ó secuestro, ni á ninguna carga ó imposicion que la que se haga con respecto á los efectos ó bienes pertenecientes á los subditos ó ciudadanos nativos de los dominios ó territorios en que dichos subditos ó ciudadanos residan. De igual modo, ó en el mismo caso, ni las deudas entre particulares, ni los fondos publicos, ni las acciones de compañías, serán jamas confiscadas, secuestradas, ó detenidas.

ARTICULO XIII.

Los ciudadanos de la Republica de Bolivia, y los subditos de Su Majestad Britanica, respectivamente, gozarán en sus casas, personas, y bienes, la proteccion del Gobierno, y continuaran en la posesion de los privilegios que actualmente gozen. Y los ciudadanos de la Republica de Bolivia gozarán, en todos los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, una

Bolivia shall furthermore enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, provided that this take place in private houses, and with the decorum due to divine worship, with due respect to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. In the like manner, the citizens of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, within all the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the system of toleration established in the dominions of Her said Majesty. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties, who may die in the dominions or territories of the other, in burial places of their own, which, in the same manner, they may freely establish and maintain; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way, or upon any account.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Government of the Republic of Bolivia engages to co-operate with Her Britannick Majesty for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, and to prohibit all persons inhabiting within the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

ARTICLE XV.

The two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of treating and of agreeing hereafter, from time to time, upon such other Articles as may appear to them to contribute still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the general interests of their respective subjects and citizens; and such

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perfecta é ilimitada libertad de conciencia, y la de ejercitar su religion publica ó privadamente, dentro de sus casas particulares, ó en las capillas ó lugares del culto destinados para aquel objeto, conforme al sistema de tolerancia establecido en los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica. Asi mismo los subditos de Su Majestad Britanica residentes en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, gozarán la mas perfecta y entera seguridad de conciencia, sin quedar por ella expuestos á ser molestados, inquietados, ni perturbados en razon de su creencia religiosa, ni en los ejercicios propios de su religion, con tal que lo hagan en casas privadas, y con el decoro debido al culto divino, respetando las leyes, usos, y costumbres establecidas. Tambien será permitido enterrar á los subditos, ó á los ciudadanos, de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes, que murieren en los dominios ó territorios de la otra, en sus propios cementerios, que podrán, del mismo modo, libremente establecer y mantener; y no se molestarán los funerales ni los sepulcros de los muertos, de ningun modo, ni por ningun motivo.

ARTICULO XIV.

El Gobierno de la Republica de Bolivia se compromete á co-operar con Su Majestad Britanica á fin de conseguir la abolicion total del trafico de Esclavos, y á prohibir á todas las personas que habiten dentro del territorio de la Republica de Bolivia, ó sujetas á su jurisdiccion, del modo mas positivo, y por leyes las mas solemnnes, que tomen parte alguna en dicho trafico.

ARTICULO XV.

Las dos Partes Contratantes se reservan el derecho de tratar y de ajustar en adelante, de tiempo en tiempo, cualesquiera otros Articulos que, á su entender, puedan contribuir aun mas eficazmente á estrechar las relaciones existentes, y al adelanto de los intereses jenerales de sus respectivos subditos y ciudadanos; y los Articulos que en este

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Articles as may be so agreed upon, shall, when duly ratified, be regarded as forming a part of the present Treaty, and shall have the same force as those now contained in it.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at Sucre, within the space of twenty months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in triplicate originals, English and Spanish, the present Treaty, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Sucre, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L. S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L. S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

caso se estipularen, deberán, luego que estén competentemente ratificados, ser tenidos como parte del presente Tratado, y tendrán la misma fuerza que los contenidos en él.

ARTICULO XVI.

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán cambiadas en Sucre ó en Londres, en el termino de veinte meses, ó antes si posible fuere.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado por triplicado ejemplares del presente Tratado, en Español y en Inglés, y los han sellado con sus sellos respectivos.

Fecho en la Ciudad Sucre, á los veintinueve dias del mes de Setiembre, del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L. S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

(L. S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICULOS ADICIONALES.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas, in the present state of Bolivian shipping, it would not be possible for the said Republick to receive the full advantage of the reciprocity established by the Articles V., VI., and VII., of the Treaty signed this day, if that part of the VIIth Article, which stipulates that, in order to be considered as a Bolivian ship, a ship shall actually have been built in the Republick of Bolivia, should be strictly and literally observed, and immediately brought into operation; it is agreed that, for the space of fifteen years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, any ships, wheresoever built, being *bonâ fide* the property of, and wholly owned by, one or more citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, and whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners, at least, are also natural born citizens of the Republick

ARTICULO I.

Por cuanto, en el presente estado de la marina Boliviana, no seria posible que la dicha Republica gozase todas las ventajas que deberia producir la reciprocidad establecida por los Articulos V., VI., VII., del Tratado firmado en este dia, si aquella parte del Articulo VII., que estipula que para ser un buque considerado como Boliviano, debe haber sido realmente construido en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, fuese exacta y literalmente observada, é inmediatamente puesta en ejecucion; se conviene en que, por el espacio de quince años, contados desde el dia en que se verifique el cambio de la ratificacion de este Tratado, todo buque, de cualquiera construccion que sea, y que pertenezca *bonâ fide*, y en todas sus partes, á alguno ó algunos de los ciudadanos de la Republica de Bolivia, y cuyo capitan y tres cuartas partes

of Bolivia, or persons domiciliated in the Republic of Bolivia by act of the Government, as lawful subjects of the Republic of Bolivia, to be certified according to the laws of that country, shall be considered as Bolivian ships; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland reserving to Herself the right, at the end of the said term of fifteen years, to claim the principle of reciprocal restriction stipulated for in the Article VII., above referred to, if the interests of British navigation shall be found to be prejudiced by the present exception to that reciprocity, in favour of Bolivian shipping.

ARTICLE II.

It is further agreed that, for the like term of fifteen years, the stipulations contained in the Articles V. and VI. of the present Treaty shall be suspended; and, in lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed, that until the expiration of the said term of fifteen years, British ships entering into the ports of the Republic of Bolivia, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, and all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the said dominions, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable, in the said ports, by the ships, and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation; and, reciprocally, it is agreed that Bolivian ships entering into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, from any port of the Republic of Bolivia, and all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said Republic, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports, by the ships and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation; and that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of

de la tripulacion, al menos, sean ciudadanos nativos de la Republica de Bolivia, ó personas domiciliadas en los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, segun un acto del Gobierno de la dicha Republica, que les constituya ciudadanos legitimos de la Republica de Bolivia, certificado segun las leyes del pais, serán considerados buques Bolivianos; reservandose Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda el derecho de reclamar, luego que se haya cumplido el referido termino de quince años, el principio de restriccion reciproca, estipulado en el Artículo VII., si los intereses de la navegacion Britanica resultasen perjudicados por la presente excepcion de aquella reciprocidad en favor de los buques Bolivianos.

ARTICULO II.

Se estipula ademas, que durante el mismo espacio de quince años, se suspenderá lo convenido en los Artículos V. y VI. del presente Tratado; y, en su lugar, se estipula que, hasta la conclusion del termino mencionado de quince años, los buques Britanicos que entren en los puertos de la Republica de Bolivia, procedentes del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, ó de cualquiera otro de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, y todos los articulos de producto, fruto, ó manufactura del Reino Unido, ó de alguno de los dichos dominios, importados en tales buques, no pagarán otros ni mayores derechos que los que se pagan, ó en adelante se pagaren, en los referidos puertos, por los buques é iguales articulos de fruto, producto, ó manufactura de la nacion mas favorecida; y, reciprocamente, se estipula que los buques Bolivianos que entren en los puertos del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, ó en cualquiera otro de los dominios de Su Majestad Britanica, procedentes de cualquiera puerto de la Republica de Bolivia, y todos los articulos de fruto, producto, ó manufactura de la dicha Republica, importados en tales buques, no pagarán otros ni mayores derechos que los que se pagan, ó en adelante se pagaren, en los mencionados puertos, por los buques y semejantes articulos de producto, fruto, ó manufactura de la nacion mas favorecida; y que no

any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of either country, in the ships of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the ships of any other foreign country.

It being understood that, at the end of the said term of fifteen years, the stipulations of the said Vth and VIth Articles shall, from thenceforward, be in full force between the two countries.

ARTICLE III.

If in the drawing up of this Treaty in the Spanish language, any involuntary error has been made in the translation, the English text is to be adhered to.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Sucre, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.
(L.S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

se pagarán mayores derechos, ni se concederán otras franquicias y descuentos, á la exportacion de cualquiera articulo de producto, fruto, ó manufactura de los dominios de cada uno de los dos paises, en los buques del otro, mas que á la exportacion de dichos articulos en los buques de cualquier otro pais extranjero.

Debiendo entenderse que, al fin del termino referido de quince años, las estipulaciones de los mencionados Artículos V y VI. regirán en adelante con todo su vigor entre las dos naciones.

ARTICULO III.

Si al vertirse este Tratado al idioma Español, se incidiese en algun error involuntario en la traduccion, el texto Ingles deberá ser seguido.

Los presentes Articulos Adicionales tendrán la misma fuerza y valor que si se hubieren insertado, palabra por palabra, en el Tratado de este dia. Serán ratificados, y las ratificaciones serán cambiadas al mismo tiempo.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios los han firmado, y sellado con sus sellos respectivos.

Fecho en la Ciudad Sucre, á los veintinueve dias del mes de Setiembre, del año del Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.
(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

TREATY

69

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

FOR THE ABOLITION

OF THE

TRAFFICK IN SLAVES,

Signed at Sucre, September 25, 1840.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

TREATY

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OF THE

TRAFFICK IN SLAVES.

Signed at Sucre, September 25, 1840.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity. En el Nombre de la Santisima Trinidad.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Bolivia, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the utter extinction of the barbarous Traffick in Slaves, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a Treaty, for the special purpose of immediately attaining this object, and have respectively named for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belford Hinton Wilson, Esquire, and Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannick Majesty at Lima ;

And the Republic of Bolivia, the Citizen José Maria Linares, Minister of State for the Departments of the Home and Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having duly communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

LA Republica de Bolivia, y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, hallandose mutuamente animados de un sincero deseo de cooperar á la completa extincion del barbaro Trafico de Esclavos, han resuelto proceder al ajuste de un Tratado con la mira especial de obtener inmediatamente este objeto ; y al efecto han nombrado respectivamente por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber :

La Republica de Bolivia, al Ciudadano José Maria Linares, Ministro de Estado del Despacho del Interior y Relaciones Exteriores ;

Y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, á Belford Hinton Wilson, Escudero, y Encargado de Negocios de Su Majestad Britanica residente en Lima ;

Quienes, habiendose comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y hallados en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los Articulos siguientes :

ARTICLE I.

The Slave Trade having been constitutionally abolished throughout the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, is hereby declared to be, henceforward, totally prohibited to all the citizens of the said Republic, in all parts of the world.

ARTICULO I.

Estando abolido por la constitucion el Trafico de Esclavos en todos los territorios de la Republica de Bolivia, se declara formalmente de ahora para siempre, que el comercio de Esclavos es totalmente prohibido á todos los ciudadanos de Bolivia, en todas las partes del mundo.

ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Bolivia hereby specially engages, that two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, if the ordinary Congress shall be assembled at that time, or two months after the subsequent meeting of Congress, it will promulgate throughout its territories a penal law, inflicting the punishment attached to piracy on all those citizens of Bolivia who shall, under any pretext whatsoever, take any part whatever in the Traffick in Slaves; and from time to time afterwards, as it may become needful, it will take the most effectual measures for preventing the citizens of the Republic from being concerned, and the flag of the Republic from being used, in carrying on, in any way, the Trade in Slaves.

ARTICULO II.

La Republica de Bolivia se obliga especialmente á promulgar en el territorio de esta, dos meses despues del canje de las ratificaciones, si el Congreso ordinario estuviere entonces reunido, ó dos meses despues de la subsiguiente reunion ordinaria del Congreso, una ley que imponga la pena de pirateria á todo ciudadano Boliviano que tome parte alguna, bajo cualquier color ó pretexto, en el Comercio de Esclavos; y se obliga á si misma á adoptar de tiempo en tiempo, segun la necesidad le requiera, las mas eficaces medidas para impedir que los ciudadanos de la Republica se interesen, ó su pabellon se emplee, de modo alguno en el expresado comercio.

ARTICLE III.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Bolivia, hereby mutually engage, that, by an Additional Convention to the present Treaty, hereafter to be concluded between the said High Contracting Parties to the present Treaty, they will concert and settle the details of the measures, by which the law of piracy, which will become applicable to that traffick by the legislation of each of the two countries, shall be immediately and reciprocally carried into execution with respect to the vessels and subjects or citizens of each.

ARTICULO III.

La Republica de Bolivia, y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, se obligan mutuamente á concertar y establecer, por medio de una Convencion que se añadirá al presente Tratado, y mas adelante se ajustará entre las dichas Altas Partes Contratantes, los pormenores de las medidas conducentes á que la ley de pirateria, que se hará entonces aplicable á dicho trafico segun la legislacion de cada uno de los dos paises, sea inmediatamente y reciprocamente puesta en ejecucion, con respecto á los buques y á los ciudadanos ó subditos de cada uno.

ARTICLE IV.

In order more completely to carry into effect the spirit of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent, that those ships of their navies respectively, which shall be provided with special Instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter men-

ARTICULO IV.

Y con el fin de llevar mas cumplidamente á efecto el espiritu del presente Tratado, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se convienen en que los buques de sus respectivas armadas, ó los que fueron provistos de Instrucciones especiales para este objeto, segun se ex-

tioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations, as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of being engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, or of having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, or of having, during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruizers, been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, contrary to the provisions of this Treaty; and the two High Contracting Parties likewise consent that such cruizers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner herein-after agreed upon.

ARTICLE V.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed:

1°. That all ships of the navies of the two nations, which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the Traffick in Slaves, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy, in the English and Spanish languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions for cruizers, annexed thereto *sub literâ* A; and of the Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, annexed thereto *sub literâ* B; which Annexes shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

2°. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other, the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each ship, and the names of their several commanders.

3°. That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any merchant vessel, sailing under the flag of either nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged, or is intended to be engaged, in the Traffick in Slaves, or is fitted out for the purposes thereof, or has, during the voyage on which she may be met with, been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves; it shall be lawful for the commander of any ship of the navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such Instructions as aforesaid, to visit such merchant vessel; and such commander shall proceed to visit the same, in communication with the commanding officer of the convoy, who, it is hereby agreed,

presará mas adelante, podrán visitar las embarcaciones mercantes de las dos naciones, que con racionales fundamentos induzcan sospecha de que se ocupan en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó de que han sido equipados con este intento, ó de que, durante el viaje en que se encuentran con los mencionados cruzeros, se han empleado en el Trafico de Esclavos, contraviniendo á lo que en el presente Tratado se estipula; y convienen tambien ambas Partes Contratantes, en que los referidos cruzeros podrán detener dichas embarcaciones, y enviarlas ó conducir las para ser juzgadas del modo que mas abajo se dispone.

ARTICULO V.

Para arreglar el modo de llevar á efecto las provisiones del Artículo precedente, queda convenido:

1°. Que á todos los buques de las armadas de las dos naciones que se empleasen en impedir el Trafico de Esclavos, se les dará por sus respectivos Gobiernos, en lengua Española é Inglesa, una copia del presente Tratado, de las Instrucciones para los cruzeros á el anexas, y señaladas con la letra A; y de los Reglamentos que han de servir de guia á los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, y que tambien se agregan bajo la letra B; debiendo ambos documentos considerarse como parte integrante del Tratado.

2°. Que las dos Altas Partes Contratantes comunicarán de tiempo en tiempo, la una á la otra, los nombres de los varios buques provistos con las Instrucciones susodichas, la fuerza de cada buque, y los nombres de sus respectivos comandantes.

3°. Que siempre que hubiere fundado motivo de sospechar que alguna embarcacion mercante de los que llevan la bandera, y navegan bajo la escolta ó convoy de un buque ó buques de guerra de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes, se ocupa, ó tiene intencion de ocuparse, en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó está equipada al efecto, ó durante el viaje en que se la encontrare, se ha ocupado en dicho trafico; será lícito al comandante de cualquier buque de la armada de una ú otra de las dos Partes Contratantes, estando provisto de las sobredichas Instrucciones, visitar la embarcacion mercante; y el referido comandante procederá á ejecutarlo, entendiéndose con el comandante del convoy, el cual (como aqui se estipula expresamente) facilitará esta visita, y la

shall give every facility to the visit, and to the eventual detention, if necessary, of such merchant vessel; and in all things shall assist, to the utmost of his power, in the due execution of the present Treaty, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

4°. It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid Instructions.

ARTICLE VI.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government, whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the visit and detention of such vessels, specified in the IVth Article of this Treaty, shall only be effected by those British or Bolivian ships which may form part of the navies, (royal and national,) respectively, of the two High Contracting parties to the Treaty; and by such ships only of those navies, as shall be provided with the special Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Courts of Justice pronounce sentence on the vessel, for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the IVth Article of this Treaty, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, two Mixed Courts of Justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by the Governments of the two High Contracting Parties respectively.

detencion eventual si hubiere lugar ella, de la sobredicha embarcacion mercante, y auxiliará en todo cuanto le fuere posible, la puntual ejecucion del presente Tratado, segun su verdadero sentido y espiritu.

4°. Tambien queda mutuamente concertado, que los comandantes de los respectivos buques de guerra de ambas Potencias que se emplearen en este servicio, se atenderán estrictamente al exacto tenor de las referidas Instrucciones.

ARTICULO VI.

Como los dos Articulos que preceden son enteramente reciprocos, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan mutuamente á abonar las perdidas que sus respectivos ciudadanos ó subditos experimenten por la arbitraria é ilegal detencion de sus embarcaciones; en la inteligencia de que la indemnizacion será invariablemente satisfecha por el Gobierno cuyo cruzero haya incurrido en dicha arbitraria é ilegal detencion; y que la visita y detencion de embarcaciones, de que se hace mencion en el Articulo IV° de este Tratado, solo podrán efectuarse por los buques Bolivianos é Ingleses que formen parte de las respectivas armadas, real y nacional, de las dos Partes Contratantes, y que ademas se hallen provistos de las Instrucciones especiales anexas á este Tratado, con arreglo á lo que en el se estipula.

La indemnizacion de perjuicios de que trata este Articulo, se hará en el termino de un año, contado desde el dia en que el Tribunal Mixto pronunciare sentencia sobre la embarcacion de cuya captura se reclame la indemnizacion.

ARTICULO VII.

Para proceder con el menor retardo y perjuicio possible á la adjudicacion de las embarcaciones que sean detenidas con arreglo al tenor del Articulo IV°. de este Tratado, se establecerán, en el espacio de un año, á mas tardar, contado desde el canje de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, dos Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, formados de un numero igual de individuos de las dos naciones, nombrados á este fin por los respectivos Gobiernos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes.

These Courts shall reside, one in a possession belonging to Her Britannick Majesty, the other within the territories of the Republick of Bolivia; and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own territories, in what places the Courts shall respectively reside; each of the two High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the Court held within its own territories; provided, however, that one of the two Courts shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in one of the possessions of the Republick of Bolivia.

These Courts shall judge the causes submitted to them, according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal; and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the navies of Great Britain and of the Republick of Bolivia, respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the IVth Article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it; the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and, in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

ARTICLE IX.

It is hereby further mutually agreed, that every merchant vessel, British or Bolivian, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained and be sent or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice, established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

1. Hatches with open gratings, in-

Estos Tribunales residirán, el uno en el territorio de la Republica de Bolivia, y el otro en una posesion perteneciente á Sa Majestad Britanica; y los dos Gobiernos, al tiempo del canje de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, declararán, cada uno para su propio territorio, en que paraje de sus respectivos territorios han de residir estos Tribunales; bien entendido que cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se reserva el derecho de variar á su arbitrio el lugar de la residencia del Tribunal que esté en ejercicio en su territorio; pero con la precisa condicion de que uno de los dos Tribunales residirá en algun punto de las posesiones de la Republica de Bolivia, y el otro siempre en la costa de Africa.

Estos Tribunales juzgarán las causas que se les sometan, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado; y sus sentencias serán sin apelacion, y de conformidad con los Reglamentos é Instrucciones anexas á el, que se consideran como parte integrante del mismo.

ARTICULO VIII.

Si el oficial comandante de cualquiera de los buques de las respectivas Armadas Boliviana y Britanica, comisionado en debida forma segun lo que en el Artículo IVº de este Tratado se ha provisto, se desviare en alguna manera de las estipulaciones del mismo, ó de las Instrucciones á el anexas, el Gobierno que por ello se juzgue agraviado, tendrá derecho á pedir una reparacion; y en tal caso, el Gobierno á que dicho oficial comandante pertenezca, se obliga á mandar hacer indagacion del hecho que motive la queja, y á imponer al mencionado oficial una pena proporcionada á la transgresion que de intento hubiere cometido.

ARTICULO IX.

Queda ademas mutuamente convenido, que toda embarcacion mercante Boliviana ó Britanica, que sea visitada en virtud del presente Tratado, pueda ser legalmente detenida, y enviada ó conducida ante los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, establecidos con arreglo á lo que en el se ha provisto, siempre que en su equipo se encuentren algunos de los enseres siguientes:—

1. Escotillas con redes abiertas, en

stead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

2. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck, in a greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3. Spare plank, fitted for being laid down as a second, or slave deck.

4. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

5. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

6. An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Custom-House at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such merchant vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels, should only be used for the reception of palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

8. A boiler of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel; or more than one boiler of the ordinary size.

9. An extraordinary quantity either of rice; of the flour of Brazil, manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha; of maize; of Indian corn; or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

10. A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the Slave Trade; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and be declared lawful prize, unless clear and incontestible evidence, on the part of the master or owners, shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court, that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed in some legal pursuit, and that such of the several things above

lugar de las escotillas cerradas que se usan en las embarcaciones mercantes.

2. Separaciones ó divisiones en la bodega ó sobre cubierta, en mayor numero que el necesario para los buques destinados á un trafico legal.

3. Tablones de repuesto, preparados para formar una segunda cubierta, ó entrepuente de esclavos.

4. Cadenas, grillos, ó manillas.

5. Una cantidad de agua, en vasijas ó cubas, mayor que la necesaria para el consumo de la tripulacion de la nave, en su calidad de nave mercante.

6. Un numero extraordinario de barriles, ó de otra clase de vasijeria para contener liquidos, á menos que el capitán exhiba un certificado de la Aduana del paraje de su procedencia, en que conste haberse dado por los propietarios de dicha embarcacion mercante, suficientes seguridades de que esta superabundante cantidad de barriles ó de vasijas se emplearia tan solamente en el transporte de aceite de palma, ó de otros objetos de licito comercio.

7. Una cantidad de calderas ó vasijas de rancho, mayor de la que se requiere para el uso de la tripulacion de la nave, en su calidad de nave mercante.

8. Una caldera de un tamaño extraordinario; y cuya magnitud sea, ó pueda por su construccion hacerse, mayor de lo que se requiere para el uso de la tripulacion de la nave, como nave mercante; ó mas de una caldera de tamaño ordinario.

9. Una cantidad extraordinaria de arroz, ó de harina del Brazil, manioco, ó casave, vulgarmente llamado fariña; de maiz, ó de cualquier otro comestible, de manera que exceda á la que probablemente seria necesaria para el uso de la tripulacion; siempre que dicho arroz, harina, ó maiz, ú otro comestible, no se designen en el manifiesto como parte del cargamento en que se comercia.

10. Una cantidad de petates ó esteras, mayor que la necesaria para el uso de la tripulacion de la nave, como nave mercante.

Verificandose alguna ó algunas de estas cosas, se considerarán como pruebas *prima facie* de que la embarcacion se ocupa actualmente en el Comercio de Esclavos; y la embarcacion en esta virtud sera condenada, y declarada buena presa, á menos que el capitán ó los dueños del buque prueben de un modo claro é incontestable, á satisfaccion del Tribunal, que dicho buque, al tiempo de su detencion ó captura, se hallaba empleado en alguna especulacion legal, y que aquellos de los articulos arriba

enumerated, as were found on board her at the time of her detention, or had been put on board on the voyage on which the vessel when captured was proceeding, were needed for legal purposes on that particular voyage.

enumerados que se hubiesen encontrado en ella al tiempo de la detencion, ó que hubiesen sido puestos á su bordo en el viaje que dicha embarcacion hacia cuando fué detenida, se necesitaban para objetos legales en aquel particular viaje.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in any merchant vessel, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted either to her master, or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Court of Justice should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

ARTICULO X.

Si alguna de las cosas especificadas en el Artículo anterior se hallare á bordo de alguna embarcacion mercante, ni el capitan, ni el propietario, ni otra persona alguna interesada en el equipo ó cargamento de la embarcacion, tendrá derecho á reclamar indemnizacion de daños, perjuicios, y gastos, aun cuando el Tribunal Mixto no haya pronunciado sentencia de condenacion consiguiente á su detencion.

ARTICLE XI.

It is hereby agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty, by their respective cruisers, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall, consequently, be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

ARTICULO XI.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido en que, siempre que en virtud de este Tratado se detenga un buque por sus respectivos cruzeros, bien por haberse empleado en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó bien por hallarse equipado para dicho objeto, y en consecuencia sea juzgado y condenado por los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de establecerse segun lo arriba dicho, el tal buque será hecho pedazos inmediatamente despues de condenado; y se procederá á su venta por trozos separados, despues de haber sido asi hecho pedazos.

ARTICLE XII.

The Negroes who are found on board of a vessel detained by a cruiser, and condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall be placed at the disposition of the Government whose cruiser has made the capture, on the distinct understanding that they shall be immediately set at liberty and kept free; the Government to which they have been delivered guaranteeing the same; and likewise engaging to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the other High Contracting Party, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such Negroes, with a view of insuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

ARTICULO XII.

Los Negros que se encontraren á bordo de una embarcacion detenida por un cruzero, y condenada por uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, de conformidad con las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, se pondrán á disposicion del Gobierno cuyo cruzero haya hecho la presa, en la expresa inteligencia de que serán inmediatamente restituidos á la libertad, y mantenidos en el goze de ella; comprometiendose á ello el Gobierno á quien se entregasen, y obligandose ademas á exhibir de tiempo en tiempo, y siempre que asi lo requiera la otra Alta Parte Contratante, la mas cabal noticia del estado y condicion de dichos Negros, á fin de asegurar la debida observancia del Tratado en este respecto.

For this purpose the Regulations annexed to this Treaty, *sub literá C*, as to the treatment of Negroes liberated by sentence of the Mixed Courts of Justice, have been drawn up, and are declared to form an integral part of this Treaty. The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to alter or suspend, by common consent and mutual agreement, but not otherwise, the terms and tenor of such Regulations.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

A. Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, which are to hold their sittings on the coast of Africa, and in one of the possessions of the Republick of Bolivia.

C. Regulations as to the treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of twenty months from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed in triplicate originals, English and Spanish, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Sucre, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

Con el propio fin se ha extendido el Reglamento anexo á este Tratado bajo la letra C, concerniente al trato de los Negros emancipados por sentencia de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, y se declara que dicho Reglamento forma parte integrante de este Tratado; reservandose las dos Altas Partes Contratantes el derecho de alterar y suspender de comun acuerdo y mutuo consentimiento, pero no de otro modo, los terminos y tenor del referido Reglamento.

ARTICULO XIII.

Los Actos ó Instrumentos anexos al presente Tratado, y que, segun se ha convenido, deberán formar parte integrante de él, son los siguientes:

A. Instrucciones para los buques de las armadas de ambas naciones, destinados á impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

B. Reglamento para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de celebrar sus sesiones en el territorio de la Republica de Bolivia, y en la costa de Africa.

C. Reglamento sobre el modo de tratar á los Negros emancipados.

ARTICULO XIV.

El presente Tratado, que consta de catorce Articulos, será ratificado, y sus ratificaciones canjeadas en Londres lo mas pronto posible dentro del termino de veinte meses, contados desde el dia de la fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado por triplicado ejemplares del presente Tratado, en Español y en Ingles, y los han sellado con sus armas.

Hecho en Sucre, á los veinticinco dias del mes de Setiembre, del año de Nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

ANNEX A.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republick of Bolivia, for the abolition of the Slave Trade of the Republick of Bolivia.

Instructions for the ships of the British and Bolivian navies, employed to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the navy of Her Britannick Majesty or of the Republick of Bolivia, which shall be furnished with these Instructions, shall have a right to visit, search, and detain, any British or Bolivian merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or which shall be suspected to be engaged, in the Slave Trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Bolivian navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the two Mixed Courts of Justice, established in virtue of the VIIth Article of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, think can be soonest reached from such place.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the said navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchantman liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain, or of the Republick of Bolivia respectively, (unless the command shall, by reason of death, or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank,) or by the officer who, at the time, shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ADICIONAL A.

al Tratado entre la Republica de Bolivia y la Gran Bretaña, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos de la Republica de Bolivia.

Instrucciones para los buques de las armadas Boliviana y Britanica, destinados á impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

ARTICULO I.

El comandante de cualquier buque de guerra perteneciente á la armada Boliviana ó Britanica, que se halle provisto de estas Instrucciones, tendrá derecho de visitar, registrar, y detener cualquier embarcacion mercante Boliviana ó Britanica que actualmente estuviere empleada en el Comercio de Esclavos, ó que induzca sospecha de estarlo, ó de haberse equipado al efecto, ó de haberse empleado en dicho Trafico durante el viaje en que la encontrare el referido buque de guerra de la armada Boliviana ó Britanica; y el sobredicho comandante conducirá en consecuencia ó enviará la embarcacion mercante, lo mas pronto posible, para que sea juzgada, ante uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia establecidos en virtud del Artículo VII de este Tratado, prefiriendose el tribunal que estuviere mas cerca del paraje de la detencion, ó al que dicho comandante crea, bajo su propia responsabilidad, que puede arribarse mas pronto desde el mismo paraje.

ARTICULO II.

Siempre que el comandante de un buque de cualquiera de las dichas armadas, debidamente autorizado del modo que arriba se expresa, encontrare una embarcacion mercante que se hallare en el caso de ser visitada en virtud de las estipulaciones del dicho Tratado, se verificará el registro con la mayor moderacion, y con todos los miramientos que deben observarse entre naciones aliadas y amigas; ejecutandolo en todos casos un oficial de no menor graduacion que la de teniente de la respectiva armada Boliviana ó Britanica (á menos que por muerte ó por otro motivo haya recaído el mando en otro oficial de inferior grado) ó por el oficial que á la sazón sea segundo comandante del buque que haga el registro.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenour of the present Instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew thereof; the whole of the Slaves, if any; and all the cargo.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration to be signed by himself, and to be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Court of Justice, before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication.

He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a certified list of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of Slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of Slaves found on board the vessel at the time of the detention.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of his bringing the vessel's papers in to the Mixed Court of Justice, deliver in to the Court a paper, signed by himself and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the Slaves, (if any) and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

ARTICLE IV.

The Slaves shall not be disembarked, till after the vessel which contains them shall have arrived at the place of adjudication, in order that, in the event of the vessel not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired; and even after the Slaves have arrived at such place,

ARTICULO III.

El comandante de cualquier buque de una ú otra de las dos armadas, debidamente autorizado segun lo arriba dicho, que detuviere una embarcacion mercante con arreglo al tenor de las presentes Instrucciones, dejará abordo de la embarcacion asi detenida al capitán, al piloto ó contramaestre, y á dos ó tres, á lo menos, de su tripulacion; todos los Esclavos, si algunos hubiere; y toda la carga.

El aprehensor, al tiempo de la detencion, extenderá por escrito una declaracion autentica, en la que se manifieste el estado en que se encontró la embarcacion detenida, firmando el mismo la declaracion, y entregandola ó enviandola, junto con la embarcacion detenida, al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia á que la dicha embarcacion fuere conducida ó enviada por adjudicacion.

El aprehensor entregará ademas al capitán de la embarcacion detenida, una lista certificada bajo su firma, de los papeles tomados á bordo, y del numero de Esclavos que se hubiese encontrado en ella al momento de la detencion.

En la declaracion autentica que el aprehensor queda por el presente Artículo obligado á hacer, é igualmente en la lista certificada de los papeles tomados, se expresarán su propio nombre y apellido, el nombre del buque aprehensor, la latitud y longitud del paraje en que se hubiere efectuado la detencion, y el numero de Esclavos que se hubiere hallado abordo de la embarcacion mercante al tiempo de la detencion.

El oficial encargado de conducir la embarcacion detenida, entregará al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, al tiempo de presentarle los papeles de aquella, un documento bajo su firma, en el que exprese con juramento las variaciones que hayan ocurrido respecto á la embarcacion, á su tripulacion, á los Esclavos (si los hubiere) y á su cargamento, en el tiempo trascurrido desde su detencion hasta la entrega de dicho documento.

ARTICULO IV.

Los Esclavos no se desembarcarán hasta tanto que la embarcacion que los conduzca haya llegado al lugar donde va á ser juzgada, á fin de que, si sucediere que la embarcacion no fuere declarada buena presa, puede resarcirse mas facilmente la perdida de los propietarios; y aun despues de la llegada de

they are not to be landed without the permission of the Mixed Court of Justice.

But if urgent reasons, deduced from the length of the voyage, from the state of health of the Slaves, or from other causes, should require that either the whole or a portion of the Negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the said Courts is established, the commander of the capturing ship may take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the Negroes, provided that such necessity, and the causes thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form, and that this certificate be entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the twenty-fifth of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty, that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered as an integral part thereof.

The twenty-fifth day of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L.S.) JOSE MA. LINARES.

ANNEX B.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Bolivia, for the abolition of the Slave Trade of the Republic of Bolivia.

Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice which are to reside on the coast of Africa, and in the possessions of the Republic of Bolivia.

ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Courts of Justice to be established under the provisions of the Treaty, of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name a judge and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear, and to decide without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the sti-

los Esclavos á dicho lugar, no serán estos desembarcados sin que preceda al efecto la licencia del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia.

Pero si motivos urgentes, originados de lo largo del viaje, ó del estado de salud de los Esclavos, ó de otras causas, exigieren que todos los Negros, ó parte de ellos, se desembarquen antes de que la embarcacion llegue al lugar de la residencia de uno de los referidos Tribunales, el comandante del buque aprehensor podrá tomar sobre si la responsabilidad de este desembarco, con tal que la necesidad y causas de ello se expresen en un certificado en debida forma, y que este certificado se extienda, llegado que sea el caso, en el libro de navegacion de la embarcacion detenida.

Los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, en conformidad con el Artículo XIII del Tratado firmado por ellos el dia de hoy veinticinco de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta, que las presentes Instrucciones, compuestas de cuatro Articulos, correrán anexas á dicho Tratado, y serán consideradas como parte integrante de el.

Hoy veinticinco de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S.) JOSE MA. LINARES.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

ADICIONAL B.

al Tratado entre la Republica de Bolivia y la Gran Bretaña, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos de la Republica de Bolivia.

Reglamento para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de residir en el territorio de la Republica de Bolivia, y en la costa de Africa.

ARTICULO I.

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que se han de establecer en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado de que este Reglamento se declara ser parte integrante, se compondrán de la manera siguiente.

Cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes nombrará un juez y un arbitro autorizados para examinar y sentenciar, sin apelacion, todos los casos de captura ó detencion de embarca-

pulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall be brought before them. The judges and the arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Courts respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such Courts a Secretary or Registrar, who shall be appointed by the Government of the country within the territories of which such Court shall reside.

Such Secretary or Registrar shall register all the acts of such Court, and shall, before he enters upon his office, make oath before the Court to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the Secretary or Registrar of the Court to be established on the coast of Africa, shall be paid by Her Britannick Majesty; and that of the Secretary or Registrar of the Court to be established in the possessions of the Republick of Bolivia, shall be paid by the Government of the Republick of Bolivia.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Courts.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the broken-up vessel, of the ship's stores, and of such parts of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country, within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by

ciones que, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del sobredicho Tratado, sean conducidas ante ellos. Estos jueces y arbitros, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, se obligarán por juramento, que prestarán ante el magistrado superior del lugar en donde los respectivos tribunales residan, á juzgar leal y fielmente; á no mostrar parcialidad en favor de los aprehendidos ni de los aprehensores; y á observar en todas sus sentencias, las estipulaciones del sobredicho Tratado.

A cada uno de los Tribunales Mixtos se agregará un Secretario ó Actuario, nombrado por el Gobierno del país en cuyo territorio dicho Tribunal residiere.

Este Secretario ó Actuario extenderá los procedimientos del Tribunal, y antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, prestará juramento ante el Tribunal á que se le destine, de conducirse con el debido respeto á la autoridad del mismo Tribunal, y de obrar fiel é imparcialmente en todo cuanto concierna á su cargo.

El sueldo del Secretario ó Actuario que se establezca en el territorio Boliviano, será pagado por la Republica de Bolivia; y el del Secretario ó Actuario del Tribunal que se establezca en la costa de Africa, será pagado por Su Majestad Britanica.

Cada uno de los dos Gobiernos satisfará la mitad del importe total de los gastos de los expresados Tribunales Mixtos.

ARTICULO II.

Los gastos hechos por el oficial encargado de recibir, mantener, y cuidar la embarcacion detenida, sus esclavos y cargamento, y de la ejecucion de la sentencia; y todos los desembolsos que se hiciesen para conducir una embarcacion á ser juzgada; serán satisfechos, en el caso de ser condenada, de los fondos producidos por la venta de los materiales de la embarcacion hecha pedazos; de los enseres de la embarcacion; y de la parte de su cargamento que consista en mercancías. Si los productos de esta venta no fueren suficientes para satisfacer los mencionados gastos, se abonará el deficit por el Gobierno del país en cuyo territorio se haya adjudicado la embarcacion.

Y dado caso que la embarcacion detenida fuere absuelta, los gastos que

bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, excepting in the cases specified, and otherwise provided for, under Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and under Article VII. of these Regulations.

haya ocasionado su conduccion ante el tribunal respectivo se satisfarán por los aprehensores, salvo en los casos en que se ha dispuesto otra cosa, especificados en el Artículo X. del Tratado de que este Reglamento forma parte, y en el Artículo VII. de este mismo Reglamento.

ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Courts of Justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels, as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Courts shall take place with as little delay as possible; and for this purpose, the Courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding Court shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause; except upon the application of any of the parties interested, in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months. Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

All the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Courts, shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Courts shall respectively reside.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process shall be as follows:

The judges appointed by the two nations respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and to take the depositions of the master or commander, and of two or three, at least,

ARTICULO III.

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia decidirá de la legalidad de la detención de las embarcaciones que los cruzeros de una ú otra nacion aprehendan, en cumplimiento del sobredicho Tratado.

Estos Tribunales juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las cuestiones á que den lugar la captura y detencion de las embarcaciones.

Los procedimientos judiciales de estos Tribunales se efectuarán con la menor demora que fuere posible; y con este fin, se les encarga que, en cuanto sea practicable, decidan cada caso en el termino de veinte dias, contados desde el de la entrada de la embarcacion aprehendida en el puerto donde reside el Tribunal que debe juzgarla.

En ningún caso tardará la sentencia definitiva mas de dos meses, ya sea por ausencia de testigos, ó por otra causa cualquiera, salvo cuando alguna ó algunas de las partes interesadas lo soliciten; en cuyo caso, presentandose por la dicha parte ó partes interesadas las competentes fianzas de tomar sobre si los gastos y riesgos de la dilacion, los Tribunales podrán conceder, á su arbitrio, una nueva demora que no pase de cuatro meses. Cada parte tendrá la facultad de emplear para que la dirija en los tramites de la causa, á los letrados que guste.

Todas las actuaciones ó procedimientos esenciales de los mencionados Tribunales, se extenderán por escrito en la lengua del pais donde resida el Tribunal respectivo.

ARTICULO IV.

El modo de enjuiciar será como sigue:

Los jueces nombrados respectivamente por cada una de las dos naciones, procederán ante todas cosas á examinar los papeles de la embarcacion aprehendida, y á tomar las declaraciones del capitán ó comandante, y de dos ó tres,

of the principal individuals on board such vessel ; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear necessary to enable them to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty ; so that, according to the judgment pronounced, the vessel may be condemned or released.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, either with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the compensation to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture ; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said Court, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators appointed as aforesaid, which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned judges, and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him ; and such master or other person may, before the same Court, claim to have a valuation made in order to ascertain the amount of the damages to which he shall be entitled. The captor himself, and in his default, his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages which may definitively be pronounced to be due to the master of such vessel, or to the owners of the vessel, or of her cargo.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-named Court ; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject or citizen.

al menos, de los principales individuos que se hubieren hallado á bordo de ella ; y si lo creyesen necesario, tomarán tambien declaracion jurada al aprehensor, para que tengan los medios de juzgar y fallar si dicha embarcacion ha sido justa ó injustamente aprehendida, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del Tratado susodicho ; de manera que la embarcacion sea condenada ó absuelta en virtud de este juicio.

Si sucediere que los dos jueces no estén acordes á cerca de la sentencia que deben pronunciar en el caso sometido á su deliberacion, ya sea en cuanto á la legalidad de la detencion, ya en cuanto á si la embarcacion está en el caso de ser condenada, ya sobre la indemnizacion que haya de darsele, ó sobre cualquiera otra cuestion que emane de la susodicha captura ; ó si se suscitase entre ellos divergencia de opiniones á cerca del modo de proceder del Tribunal ; sacarán á la suerte el nombre de uno de los dos arbitros establecidos como arriba se expresa ; y este arbitro, despues de examinados los procedimientos que se hayan verificado, conferenciará sobre el caso con los dos sobre dichos jueces, y la sentencia ó fallo definitivo se pronunciará con arreglo al dictamen de la mayoria de los tres.

ARTICULO V.

Si la embarcacion detenida fuere restituida por sentencia del Tribunal, ella y su cargamento, en el estado en que entonces se encuentren, se entregarán en el acto al capitan, ó á la persona que le represente ; y dicho capitan, ó la persona que haga sus veces, podrá reclamar ante el mismo Tribunal la valuacion de los perjuicios cuyo resarcimiento tenga derecho de pedir. El aprehensor, y á falta de este, su Gobierno, quedará responsable al pago de los perjuicios á que hayan sido definitivamente declarados acreedores el capitan de la embarcacion, ó los propietarios de la misma ó de su carga.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á satisfacer, dentro del termino de un año, contado desde la fecha de la sentencia, las costas y perjuicios cuya compensacion haya sido concedida por el susodicho Tribunal ; quedando mutuamente entendido y convenido, que estas costas y perjuicios serán abonados por el Gobierno del pais de que el aprehensor sea ciudadano ó subdito.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the Slaves who shall have been brought on board for the purposes of commerce; and the said vessel, in conformity with the regulations in Article XI. of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The Slaves shall receive from the Court a certificate of emancipation; and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruiser which made the capture; to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the Annex to this Treaty, *sub literâ C.*

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Courts of Justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, (save as mentioned in Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations,) the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

1. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified;—

A. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

B. For all freights due and payable.

C

ARTICULO VI.

Si la embarcacion aprehendida fuere condenada, será declarada buena presa, junto con su cargamento, de cualquier naturaleza que este sea, á excepcion de los Esclavos que hayan sido conducidos á su bordo con el objeto de traficar con ellos; y dicha embarcacion, de conformidad con las reglas del Artículo XI. del Tratado de esta fecha, será vendida, igualmente que su cargamento, en publica subhasta, á beneficio de ambos Gobiernos, despues de satisfechos los gastos que arriba se expresan.

Los Eslavos recibirán del Tribunal un certificado de emancipacion, y serán entregados al Gobierno á quien pertenece el cruzero que ha hecho la presa, para que se les trate conforme al reglamento y condiciones contenidas en el Adicional C. de este Tratado.

Los gastos que se ocasionen por la manutencion y viaje de retorno de los comandantes y tripulaciones de las embarcaciones condenadas, serán costeados por el Gobierno de que dichos comandantes y tripulaciones sean ciudadanos ó subditos.

ARTICULO VII.

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia examinarán tambien, y juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las demandas que se les hagan por compensacion de perdidas ocasionadas á las embarcaciones y cargas detenidas con arreglo á las estipulaciones de este Tratado, pero que no hayan sido condenadas como presas legales por dichos Tribunales; y en todos los casos en que se decrete la restitution de dichas embarcaciones y cargas (salvo en los mencionados en el Artículo X. del Tratado á que este Reglamento corre anexo, y en una parte subsiguiente de este mismo Reglamento) el Tribunal concederá al reclamante ó reclamantes, ó á su apoderado ó apoderados legalmente constituidos, una justa y completa indemnizacion por todas las costas del proceso, y por todas las perdidas y perjuicios que el propietario ó propietarios hayan experimentado en consecuencia de dicha captura y detencion, á saber:—

1. En caso de perdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados;—

A. Por el buque, sus aparejos, equipo, y provisiones.

B. Por todos los fletes debidos y pagaderos.

C. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

D. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

2. In all other cases, not of total loss, save as hereinafter mentioned, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified;—

A. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

B. For demurrage, according to the schedule annexed to the present Article.

C. For any deterioration of the cargo.

D. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

Further, the claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs; the whole amount of such indemnifications shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be paid at the rate of exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the two nations, and without recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

Tons			
100	to 120 inclusive	£ 5	per diem
121	150	6	"
151	170	8	"
171	200	10	"
201	220	11	"
221	250	12	"
251	270	14	"
271	300	15	"

and so in proportion.

C. Por el valor del cargamento de mercancías, si algunas habia; deduciendo todos los gastos y costas pagaderos sobre la venta de dicho cargamento, inclusa la comision de venta.

D. Por todas las demas cargas regulares en dicho caso de perdida total.

2. En todos los demas casos que no fueren de perdida total, salvo los que abajo se mencionan, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados;—

A. Por todos los perjuicios y gastos especiales que experimentare el buque por su detencion, y por la perdida de los fletes debidos y pagaderos.

B. Por estadias, segun la Tarifa anexa al presente Artículo.

C. Por cualquiera deterioro del cargamento.

D. Por todo premio de seguros sobre riesgos adicionales.

Ademas el reclamante ó reclamantes tendrán derecho al interes de un cinco por ciento anual sobre la suma concedida, hasta que dicha suma sea pagada por el Gobierno á que pertenezca el buque apresador; y el importe total de todas estas indemnizaciones se calculará en moneda del pais á que pertenezca la embarcacion apresado, y se pagará segun el cambio corriente al tiempo de hacerse la concesion.

Sin embargo, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han acordado, que si se prueba á satisfaccion de los jueces de ambas naciones, y sin recurrir á la decision de un arbitro, que el aprehensor ha sido inducido á error por culpa del capitán ó comandante de la embarcacion detenida, no tendrá esta en tal caso derecho á cobrar, por el tiempo de su detencion, las estadias estipuladas en el presente Artículo, ni otra alguna compensacion por perdidas, daños, ó gastos consiguientes á su detencion.

Tarifa de estadias, ó sea abono diario, para una embarcacion, desde

Toneladas		Libras Esterlinas	
100	á 120 inclusive	5	por dia
121	150	6	"
151	170	8	"
171	200	10	"
201	220	11	"
221	250	12	"
251	270	14	"
271	300	15	"

y asi proporcionalmente.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Mixed Courts of Justice, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such Courts, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries, have to perform.

ARTICULO VIII.

Ni los jueces, ni los arbitros, ni los secretarios de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, pedirán ni recibirán de ninguna de las partes interesadas en los casos que se juzgaren por dichos Tribunales, emolumento ó dádiva alguna, bajo cualquier pretexto que sea, por el cumplimiento de los deberes que á dichos jueces, arbitros, y secretarios incumben.

ARTICLE IX.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or other legal impediment, of one or more of the judges or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Courts respectively, the post of such judge or of such arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:—

1. On the part of Her Britannick Majesty, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possession; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

2. On the part of Great Britain, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of the Republick of Bolivia,—if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of British arbitrator shall be filled successively by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and if the vacancy be both of the British judge and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and a British Vice-Consul appointed to, and

ARTICULO IX.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han acordado que en caso de muerte, enfermedad, ausencia con licencia temporal, ó cualquiera otro impedimento legal de uno ó mas de los jueces ó arbitros que formen los sobredichos Tribunales, la vacante del mencionado juez ó arbitro se llenará interinamente del modo que sigue:—

1. Por parte de la Republica de Bolivia, y en el Tribunal que actue en el territorio de la dicha Republica,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Boliviano, se llenará su puesto por el arbitro Boliviano; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuere originariamente la del arbitro Boliviano, será este reemplazado sucesivamente por la mas alta autoridad civil residente en la expresada posesion; por el magistrado principal de la misma; y por el secretario de la mas alta autoridad civil: y el Tribunal así constituido entrará en el ejercicio de sus funciones, y procederá en consecuencia á juzgar todos los casos que se le presenten, y á pronunciar sentencia sobre ellos.

2. Por parte de la Republica de Bolivia, y en el Tribunal que actue en una posesion de Su Majestad Britanica,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Boliviano, se llenará por el arbitro Boliviano; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuere originariamente la del arbitro Boliviano, será este reemplazado sucesivamente por el Consul Boliviano, y por el Vice-Consul Boliviano, si hubiere Consul ó Vice-Consul Bolivianos nombrados para dicha posesion, y residentes en ella; y en el caso de que la vacante fuere á un mismo tiempo del juez y del arbitro Bolivianos, la vacante del juez Boliviano se llenará por el Consul Boliviano, y la del arbitro Boliviano por el Vice-Consul Boliviano, si hubiere Consul y Vice-Consul Bolivianos nombrados para dicha posesion, y residente en ella; y si no hubiere Consul ni Vice-

resident in, such possession; and if there shall be no British Consul or British Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Bolivian arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Bolivian judge and Bolivian arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

3. On the part of the Republick of Bolivia, and in that Court which shall sit within the territories of the said Republick,—if the vacancy be that of the Bolivian judge, his place shall be filled by the Bolivian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Bolivian arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possession; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the highest civil authority: and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

4. On the part of the Republick of Bolivia, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannick Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Bolivian judge, his place shall be filled by the Bolivian arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Bolivian arbitrator, the place of arbitrator shall be filled successively by the Bolivian Consul and Bolivian Vice-Consul, if there be a Bolivian Consul or Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in such possession; and if the vacancy be both of the Bolivian judge and of the Bolivian arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Bolivian judge shall be filled by the Bolivian Consul, and that of the Bolivian arbitrator by the Bolivian Vice-Consul, if there be a Bolivian Consul and a Bolivian Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in such possession; and in the case in which there be no Bolivian Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of Bolivian arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called, in those cases in which a Bolivian arbitra-

Consul Bolivianos para reemplazar el arbitro Boliviano, el arbitro Britanico será llamado en todos los casos en que el arbitro Boliviano seria llamado, si lo hubiere; y en caso de que la vacante fuere del juez y del arbitro Bolivianos á un mismo tiempo, y no hubiere Consul ni Vice-Consul Bolivianos para reemplazarlos interinamente, entonces actuarán el juez y el arbitro Britanicos, y procederán en consecuencia á juzgar todos los casos que se les presenten, y á pronunciar sentencia sobre ellos.

3. Por parte de Su Majestad Britanica, y en el Tribunal que residiere en una posesion de Su Majestad,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Britanico, su puesto se llenará por el arbitro Britanico; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuere originariamente la del arbitro Britanico, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por el gobernador ó teniente gobernador residente en la expresada posesion; por el magistrado principal de la misma; ó por el secretario del gobierno: y el tribunal asi constituido entrará en el ejercicio de sus funciones, y procederá en consecuencia á juzgar todos los casos que se le presenten, y á pronunciar sentencia sobre ellos.

4. Por parte de la Gran Bretaña, y en el Tribunal que actue en el territorio de la Republica de Bolivia,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Britanico, se llenará por el arbitro Britanico; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuere originariamente la del arbitro Britanico, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por el Consul Britanico y por el Vice-Consul Britanico, si hubiere Consul ó Vice-Consul Britanicos nombrados para el lugar en que actuare dicho Tribunal, y residentes en el; y en el caso de que la vacante fuere á un mismo tiempo del juez y del arbitro Britanicos, la vacante del juez Britanico se llenará por el Consul Britanico, y la del arbitro Britanico por el Vice-Consul Britanico, si hubiere Consul y Vice-Consul Britanicos nombrados para dicho lugar, y residentes en el; y si no hubiere Consul ni Vice-Consul Britanicos para reemplazar al arbitro Britanico, el arbitro Boliviano será llamado, en los casos en que el arbitro Britanico seria llamado, si lo hubiere; y en caso de que la vacante fuere del juez

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tor would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Bolivian judge and Bolivian arbitrator, and there be neither Bolivian Consul nor Bolivian Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the British judge and British arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Courts of Justice shall sit, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the judge or the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the twenty-fifth of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of nine Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The twenty-fifth day of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a LINARES.

ANNEX C.

Regulations for the good treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE I.

The object and spirit of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes liberated by virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, (marked C.) permanent good treatment, and full and complete freedom, in conformity with the humane intentions of the High Contracting Parties.

y del arbitro Britanicos á un mismo tiempo, y no hubiere Consul ni Vice-Consul Britanicos para reemplazarlos interinamente, entonces actuarán el juez y el arbitro Bolivianos, y procederán en consecuencia á juzgar todos los casos que se les presenten, y á pronunciar sentencia sobre ellos.

La mas alta autoridad civil de la posesion en que cualquiera de los Tribunales Mixtos residiere, cuando ocurra una vacante, sea de juez ó de arbitro, de la otra Alta Parte Contratante, lo participará inmediatamente á la mas alta autoridad civil de la posesion mas inmediata de dicha Alta Parte Contratante, para que se llene la vacante en el termino mas corto posible; y ambas Partes Contratantes convienen en llenar definitivamente, y tan pronto como se pueda, las vacantes que por fallecimiento ó por cualquiera otra causa, ocurran en los sobredichos Tribunales.

Los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han acordado, con arreglo al Artículo XIII. del Tratado que han firmado hoy veinticinco de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta, que el Reglamento precedente, compuesto de nueve Artículos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado parte integrante del mismo.

Hoy veinticinco de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a LINARES.
(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

ADICIONAL C.

Reglamento para el buen trato de los Negros emancipados.

ARTICULO I.

El objeto y espíritu de este Reglamento se encaminan á asegurar á los Negros emancipados en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado á que es anexo (bajo la letra C.) un buen trato permanente, y una entera y completa libertad, de conformidad con las intenciones benéficas de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after sentence of condemnation shall have been passed by a Mixed Court of Justice established under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, on a vessel charged with being concerned in illegal Slave Trade, all Negroes who were on board such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of traffick, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture.

ARTICULO II.

Inmediatamente despues que el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, establecido en virtud del Tratado á que va anexo este Reglamento, hubiere pronunciado sentencia condenando á una embarcacion acusada de haber tomado parte en el Trafico ilegal de Esclavos, todos los Negros que se hubieren hallado en dicha embarcacion, y hubieren sido conducidos á su bordo con el objeto de traficar con ellos, serán entregados al Gobierno á que pertenezca el cruzero que haya hecho la presa.

ARTICLE III.

If the cruizer which made the capture is British, the British Government engages that the Negroes shall be treated in exact conformity with the laws in force in the British colonies for the regulation of free, or of emancipated Negroes.

ARTICULO III.

Si es Britanico el cruzero que ha hecho la presa, el Gobierno Britanico se obliga á que los Negros serán tratados en absoluta conformidad con las leyes vigentes en las colonias de la Gran Bretaña con respecto á los Negros libres ó emancipados.

ARTICLE IV.

If the cruizer which made the capture is Bolivian, then the Negroes shall be delivered over to the Bolivian Authorities of that place in the dominions of the Republick of Bolivia, in which the Mixed Court of Justice is established; and the Bolivian Government solemnly engages that such Negroes shall there be treated strictly according to the regulations actually in force in the Republick of Bolivia, with respect to free Negroes, or according to such regulations as may in future be established in the Republick of Bolivia in this respect; and which regulations shall always have in view, the humane object of securing honestly and faithfully to emancipated Negroes, the unmolested enjoyment of their liberty, good treatment, a knowledge of the tenets of the Christian religion, advancement in morality and civilization, and sufficient instruction in the mechanical arts; in order that the said emancipated Negroes may be enabled to earn their own subsistence, whether as artisans, mechanics, or servants.

ARTICULO IV.

Si fuere Boliviano el cruzero que ha hecho la presa, en este caso se entregarán los Negros á las Autoridades Bolivianas de aquel lugar de los dominios de la Republica de Bolivia, en que se hallé establecido el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia; y el Gobierno Boliviano se obliga solemnemente á que dichos Negros serán tratados allí con estricta sujecion á los reglamentos vigentes en la Republica de Bolivia con respecto á los Negros libres, ó en conformidad con los reglamentos que en adelante se establecieren en la Republica de Bolivia sobre esta materia; los cuales reglamentos tendrán siempre el benefico objeto de asegurar franca y lealmente á los Negros emancipados el goze de la libertad adquirida libre de toda molestia, el buen trato, el conocimiento de los dogmas de la religion Cristiana, su adelantamiento en la moral y la civilizacion, y la instruccion suficiente en los oficios mecanicos, para que dichos Negros emancipados se hallen en estado de mantenerse por si mismos, como artesanos, menestrales, ó criados domesticos.

ARTICLE V.

For the purpose which is explained in Article VI., there shall be kept in the office of the principal civil authority of the part of the possessions of the Republic of Bolivia, where the Mixed Court of Justice resides, a register of all emancipated Negroes; in which shall be entered, with scrupulous exactness, the names given to the Negroes, the names of the vessels in which they were captured, the names of the persons to whose care they have been committed, and any other circumstances likely to contribute to the end in view.

ARTICLE VI.

The register to which the preceding Article refers, will serve to form a general return, which the highest civil authority of that part of the possessions of the Republic of Bolivia, where the Mixed Court of Justice resides, shall be bound to deliver every six months to the aforesaid Mixed Commission, in order to show the existence of the Negroes emancipated under this Treaty, the improvement made in their condition, and the progress made in their religious and moral instruction, and in the arts of life. The aforesaid return shall also specify the names and descriptions of such of the emancipated Negroes as shall have died during the period for which the return is made up.

ARTICLE VII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together, and will agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects proposed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the twenty-fifth of September, of one thousand

ARTICULO V.

Con el fin que se explica en el Artículo VI., se llevará en la secretaría de la mas alta autoridad civil de aquella parte de la Republica de Bolivia en que residiere el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, un registro de todos los Negros emancipados, en que se escribirán, con exactitud escrupulosa, los nombres que se hayan puesto á los Negros, los nombres de las embarcaciones en que hayan sido apresados, los de las personas á cuyo cuidado se encomendaren, y cualesquiera otras circunstancias que contribuyan al fin propuesto.

ARTICULO VI.

El registro á que se refiere el precedente Artículo, servirá para formar un estado jeneral, que la mas alta autoridad civil de aquella parte de las posesiones de la Republica de Bolivia en que resida el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, será obligado á entregar cada seis meses al mencionado Tribunal Mixto, con el objeto de hacer constar la existencia de los Negros que en virtud de este Tratado se emanciparen, las mejoras de su condicion, y los progresos de su enseñanza religiosa, moral, é industrial. Dicho estado especificará asi mismo los nombres y descripciones de los Negros emancipados que hayan fallecido durante el periodo á que corresponde el estado.

ARTICULO VII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes acuerdan, que si en adelante pareciere necesario adoptar nuevas medidas por haber resultado ineficaces las que en este Adicional van mencionadas, consultarán entre si, y de comun acuerdo establecerán otros medios mas á proposito para el complete logro de los fines que se proponen.

ARTICULO VIII.

Los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han acordado, de conformidad con el Artículo XIII. del Tratado que han firmado el dia de hoy veinticinco de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cua-

eight hundred and forty, that this Annex, consisting of eight Articles, shall be united to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

The twenty-fifth day of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L.S.) JOSE MA. LINARES.

renta, que el presente Adicional, compuesto de ocho Articulos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado como parte integrante del mismo.

Hoy veinticinco del mes de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S.) JOSE MA. LINARES.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

Articles Additional to the Treaty concluded this twenty-fifth day of September, of one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Her Britannick Majesty and the Republick of Bolivia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

ARTICLE I.

IT is agreed and understood, that if there should be any delay in appointing the judge and the arbitrator, to be nominated on the part of the Republick of Bolivia, to act in each of the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established under this Treaty, or if those officers, after being appointed, should at any time be absent, then, and in either of such cases, the judge and arbitrator appointed on the part of Her Britannick Majesty, and present in the said Courts, shall, in the absence of the Bolivian judge and arbitrator, proceed to open the said Courts, and to adjudge such cases as may be brought before them under the Treaty; and the sentence pronounced upon such cases by the said British judge and arbitrator, shall have the same force and validity as if the judge and the arbitrator on the part of Bolivia had been appointed, and had been present and acting in the Mixed Courts, in the cases in question.

ARTICLE II.

It is also agreed, notwithstanding the provisions of the first Article of the Annex B, that so long as no Bolivian judge and arbitrator is nominated, it will be unnecessary for the Republick of Bolivia to nominate the secretary or actuary, mentioned in the said Article; that in the meanwhile, the secretary or actuary of the Court which may exist within the

Articulos Adicionales al Tratado concluido hoy veinticinco del mes de Setiembre, de mil ochocientos cuarenta, entre la Republica de Bolivia y Su Majestad Britanica, para la abolicion del Comercio de Esclavos.

ARTICULO I.

Queda acordado y entendido, que si hubiere alguna demora en el nombramiento del juez y del arbitro que por parte de la Republica de Bolivia han de ser destinados á actuar en cada uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que deben establecerse en conformidad con este Tratado, ó si dichos empleados, despues de su nombramiento, se hallaren ausentes; en uno ú otro de estos casos, y en cualquier tiempo que esto suceda, el juez y el arbitro nombrados por parte de Su Majestad Britanica, y presentes en dichos Tribunales, procederán, en ausencia del juez y arbitro Bolivianos, á abrir dichos Tribunales, y á juzgar los casos que, de conformidad con el Tratado, se les presenten; y que la sentencia pronunciada en tales casos por los dichos juez y arbitro Británicos, tendrán la misma fuerza y valor, que si el juez y el arbitro Bolivianos hubiesen sido nombrados, y se hallaren presentes y actuaren en los Tribunales Mixtos en los referidos casos.

ARTICULO II.

Queda tambien acordado que, no obstante las estipulaciones del Articulo I. del Adicional B, mientras no se nombraren el juez y el arbitro Bolivianos, no será necesario que la Republica de Bolivia nombre el secretario ó actuario que en dicho Articulo se menciona; que entretanto el secretario ó actuario del Tribunal que exista en el territorio de la Republica

territory of the Republic of Bolivia, shall be named and paid by the Government of Her Britannick Majesty; and that the entire expense of both the Courts to be established under this Treaty, shall be borne by the Government of Her Britannick Majesty.

de Bolivia, será nombrado y pagado por el Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica; y que todos los gastos de los dos Tribunales que se establezcan en virtud de este Tratado, serán á cargo del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica.

ARTICLE III.

If in the drawing up of this Treaty in the Spanish language, any involuntary error has been made in the translation, the English text is to be adhered to.

The present Additional Articles shall form an integral part of the Treaty for the suppression of Slave Trade, signed this day, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in that Treaty; and shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Sucre, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

(L.S.) JOSE M^a. LINARES.

ARTICULO III.

Si al vertirse este Tratado al idioma Español, se incidiese en algun error involuntario en la traduccion, el texto Ingles deberá ser seguido.

Los presentes Articulos Adicionales formarán parte integrante del Tratado para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos, firmado el dia de hoy, y tendrán la misma fuerza y valor, que si se hallasen insertos en el, palabra por palabra; y serán ratificados al mismo tiempo.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado, y sellado con sus sellos.

Hecho en Sucre, el dia veinticinco de Setiembre, del año de nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta.

(L.S. JOSE M^a. LINARES.
(L.S.) BELFORD HINTON
WILSON.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE,
PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY,

RESPECTING THE

***STRAITS OF THE DARDANELLES AND OF
THE BOSPHORUS,***

Signed at London, July 13, 1841.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA,
RUSSIA, AND TURKEY,

RESPECTING THE

STRAITS OF THE DARDANELLES AND OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Signed at London, July 13, 1841.

Au Nom de Dieu Très Miséricordieux.

LEURS Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Roi des Français, le Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, persuadées que leur union et leur accord offrent à l'Europe le gage le plus certain de la conservation de la paix générale, objet constant de leur sollicitude; et Leurs dites Majestés voulant attester cet accord, en donnant à Sa Hautesse le Sultan une preuve manifeste du respect qu'Elles portent à l'inviolabilité de ses droits Souverains, ainsi que de leur désir sincère de voir se consolider le repos de son Empire; Leurs dites Majestés ont résolu de se rendre à l'invitation de Sa Hautesse le Sultan, afin de constater en commun, par un Acte formel, leur détermination unanime de se conformer à l'ancienne règle de l'Empire Ottoman, d'après laquelle le passage des détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore doit toujours être fermé aux bâtimens de guerre étrangers, tant que la Porte se trouve en paix.

Leurs dites Majestés, d'une part, et Sa Hautesse le Sultan, de l'autre, ayant résolu de conclure entre Elles une Convention à ce sujet, ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Henri Jean, Vicomte Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair d'Irlande, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Membre du Parlement du Royaume Uni, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Paul, Prince Esterhazy de Galantha, Comte d'Edelstett, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de St. Etienne, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, et de Ste. Anne de la première classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Noir, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Bain, et des Ordres des Guelphes de Hanovre, de St. Ferdinand et du Mérite de Sicile, et du Christ du Portugal Chambellan, Conseiller

Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;—et le Sieur Philippe, Baron de Neumann, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold d'Autriche, décoré de la Croix pour le Mérite Civil, Commandeur des Ordres de la Tour et de l'Epée du Portugal, de la Croix du Sud du Brésil, Chevalier Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de St. Stanislas de première classe de Russie, Conseiller Aulique, et Son Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, le Sieur François Adolphe, Baron de Bourqueney, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Maître des Requêtes en Son Conseil d'Etat, Son Chargé d'Affaires et Plénipotentiaire à Londres;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Henri Guillaume, Baron de Bülow, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge de première classe de Prusse, Grand-Croix des Ordres de Léopold d'Autriche, de Ste. Anne de Russie, et des Guelphes de Hanovre, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Stanislas de seconde classe, et de St. Wladimir de quatrième classe, de Russie, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Faucon Blanc de Saxe-Weimar, Son Chambellan, Conseiller Intime Actuel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur Philippe, Baron de Brunnow, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Blanc, de Ste. Anne de première classe, de St. Stanislas de première classe, de St. Wladimir de troisième, Commandeur de l'Ordre de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge, et de St. Jean de Jérusalem, Son Conseiller Privé, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Et Sa Majesté le Très Majestueux, Très Puissant, et Très Magnifique Sultan Abdul Medjid, Empereur des Ottomans, Chekib Effendi, décoré du Nichan Iftihar de première classe, Beylikdgi du Divan Impérial, Conseiller Honoraire du Département des Affaires Etrangères, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Lesquels, s'étant réciproquement communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Sa Hautesse le Sultan, d'une part, déclare qu'il a la ferme résolution de maintenir à l'avenir le principe invariablement établi comme ancienne règle de son Empire, et en vertu duquel il a été de tout tems défendu aux bâtimens de guerre des Puissances étrangères d'entrer dans les détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore; et que, tant que la Porte se trouve en paix, Sa Hautesse n'admettra aucun bâtiment de guerre étranger dans les dits détroits.

Et Leurs Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Roi des Français, le Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, de l'autre part, s'engagent à respecter cette détermination du Sultan, et à se conformer au principe ci-dessus énoncé.

ARTICLE II.

Il est entendu, qu'en constatant l'inviolabilité de l'ancienne règle de l'Empire Ottoman mentionnée dans l'Article précédent, le Sultan se réserve, comme par le passé, de délivrer des firmans de passage aux bâtimens légers sous pavillon de guerre, lesquels seront employés comme il est d'usage, au service des Légations des Puissances amies.

ARTICLE III.

Sa Hautesse le Sultan se réserve de porter la présente Convention à la connaissance de toutes les Puissances avec lesquelles la Sublime Porte se trouve en relation d'amitié, en les invitant à y accéder.

ARTICLE IV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres à l'expiration de deux mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apposé les sceaux de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le treize Juillet, l'an de grâce mil huit cent quarante et un.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.	(L.S.) CHEKIB.
(L.S.) ESTERHAZY.	
(L.S.) NEUMANN.	
(L.S.) BOURQUENEY.	
(L.S.) BULOW.	
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.	

(Translation.)

In the Name of the Most Merciful God.

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, being persuaded that their union and their agreement offer to Europe the most certain pledge for the preservation of the general peace, the constant object of their solicitude; and their said Majesties being desirous of testifying this agreement, by giving to the Sultan a manifest proof of the respect which they entertain for the inviolability of his sovereign rights, as well as of their sincere desire to see consolidated the repose of his Empire; Their said Majesties have resolved to comply with the invitation of His Highness the Sultan, in order to record in common, by a formal Act, their unanimous determination to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, according to which the passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus is always to be closed to foreign ships of war, so long as the Porte is at peace.

Their said Majesties, on the one part, and His Highness the Sultan, on the other part, having resolved to conclude between them a Convention on this subject, have named for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Paul, Prince Esterhazy of Galantha, Count of Edelstett, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. Anne of the First Class, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and of the Orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, of St. Ferdinand and Merit of Sicily, and of Christ of Portugal; Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria,

and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;—and the *Sieur Philip, Baron de Neumann*, Commander of the Order of Leopold of Austria, decorated with the Cross for Civil Merit, Commander of the Orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, of the Southern Cross of Brazil, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the First Class of Russia, Aulick Councillor, and His Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;

His Majesty the King of the French, the *Sieur Francis Adolphus, Baron de Bourqueney*, Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Master of Requests in His Council of State, His *Chargé d’Affaires* and Plenipotentiary at London;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the *Sieur Henry William, Baron de Bülow*, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight of the Orders of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, and of St. Wladimir of the Fourth Class, of Russia, Commander of the Order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, His Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the *Sieur Philip, Baron de Brunnow*, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, of St. Anne of the First Class, of St. Stanislaus of the First Class, of St. Wladimir of the Third, Commander of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of St. John of Jerusalem, His Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;

And His Majesty the Most Majestic, Most Powerful, and Most Magnificent Sultan *Abdul Medjid*, Emperor of the Ottomans, *Chekib Effendi*, decorated with the *Nichan Iftihar* of the First Class, *Beylikdgi* of the Imperial Divan, Honorary Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, His Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannick Majesty;

Who, having reciprocally communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his Empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the Ships of War of Foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus; and that, so long as the Porte is at peace, His Highness will admit no foreign Ship of War into the said Straits.

And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE II.

It is understood that in recording the inviolability of the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire mentioned in the preceding Article, the Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed as is usual in the service of the Missions of foreign Powers.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Sultan reserves to himself to communicate the present Convention to all the Powers with whom the Sublime Porte is in relations of friendship, inviting them to accede thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) ESTERHAZY.
(L.S.) NEUMANN.
(L.S.) BOURQUENEY.
(L.S.) BULOW.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

(L.S.) CHEKIB.

TREATY

103

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

FOR THE ABOLITION

OF THE

TRAFFICK IN SLAVES,

Signed at Mexico, February 24, 1841.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

TREATY

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

FOR THE

ABOLITION OF THE TRAFFICK IN SLAVES.

Signed at Mexico, February 24, 1841.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, July 29, 1842.*]

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity. En el Nombre de la Santísima Trinidad.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, being animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the total extinction of the barbarous Traffick in Slaves, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for the special purpose of immediately attaining this object, and have named, respectively, as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Richard Pakenham, Esquire, Her Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Government; and His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, His Excellency Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic at the Court of London:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Slave Trade is declared by this Treaty to be totally and perpetually abolished in all parts of the world,

ESTANDO animados Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, del sincero deseo de cooperar á la extincion total del Trafico bárbaro de Esclavos, han resuelto concluir un Tratado con el fin especial de conseguir inmediatamente este objeto, y han nombrado, respectivamente, por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, al Excelentísimo Señor Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la Corte de Londres; y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, al Señor Don Ricardo Pakenham, Escudero, Su Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno Mexicano:

Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y hallandolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los Articulos siguientes:

ARTICULO I.

El Comercio de Esclavos se declara por este Tratado total y perpetuamente abolido en todo el mundo por

on the part of the Mexican Republick, as are already Slavery in the Mexican Territory, and the aforesaid Traffick in Slaves on the part of Great Britain.

parte de la Republica Mexicana, como lo está ya la Esclavitud en el Territorio Mexicano, y el mencionado Trafico de Esclavos por parte de la Gran Bretaña.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Mexico engages to take, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, and subsequently, from time to time when it may be necessary, the most effectual measures to prevent the citizens of the Mexican Republick from being concerned in the Slave Trade, and the Flag of the said Republick from being employed in any way in carrying on that Traffick; and binds itself specially to procure from the National Congress, as soon as possible, a penal law by which the severest punishment shall be imposed on all citizens of the Republick who shall, under whatsoever pretext, take any part in the aforesaid Traffick in Slaves.

ARTICULO II.

El Gobierno Mexicano se compromete á tomar, inmediatamente despues del cange de las Ratificaciones del presente Tratado, y en lo sucesivo, de tiempo en tiempo cuando fuere necesario, las medidas mas eficaces para impedir que los ciudadanos de la Republica Mexicana se mezclen en el Comercio de Esclavos, y que se emplee de modo alguno la Bandera de la misma Republica en llevarlo á efecto; y se obliga especialmente á recabar del Congreso Nacional, cuanto antes fuere posible, una ley penal en que se imponga el mas severo castigo á todos los ciudadanos de la Republica que tomaren, bajo cualquier pretexto, alguna parte en el expresado Trafico de Esclavos.

ARTICLE III.

The Mexican Government engages to propose in the National Congress a Law, which shall declare to be Pirates all such citizens of the Republick as may be engaged in the Slave Trade, as well as all such individuals as may carry it on under the National Flag. And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republick, mutually bind themselves to promulgate or propose in their respective Legislatures, the most suitable measures for immediately carrying into execution the laws of piracy, which are to be applicable to the said Traffick, in conformity with the legislative enactments of each of the two countries, with respect to the vessels and subjects or citizens of the two Nations.

ARTICULO III.

El Gobierno Mexicano se compromete á iniciar al Congreso Nacional una Ley, que declare Piratas á todos los ciudadanos de la Republica que se empleen en el Trafico de Esclavos, y á cuantos individuos lo hagan bajo su Pavellon. Y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica, y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, se obligan mutuamente á dictar ó á iniciar á sus respectivas Legislaturas, las medidas mas oportunas para que las leyes de piratería que han de aplicarse á dicho Trafico, conforme á la legislacion de cada uno de ambos paises, se pongan inmediatamente en práctica, respecto de los buques y ciudadanos ó subditos de una y otra Nacion.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent completely all infringement of the spirit of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that the ships of their respective Navies, which shall be provided, as hereinafter mentioned, with special Instruc-

ARTICULO IV.

Para impedir completamente toda infraccion del espiritu del presente Tratado, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes consienten mutuamente en que los buques de sus Armadas respectivas, á los que se proveerá, segun mas adelante se menciona, con Instruc-

tions for the purpose, may search such merchant vessels of the two Nations as may be suspected, on reasonable grounds, of being engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, or of having been fitted out for the purpose thereof, or of having, during the voyage in which they may be met with by the said cruisers, been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, in contravention of the stipulations of the present Treaty; and the two Contracting Parties also agree that the said cruisers may detain such vessels, and send or convey them to be tried in the manner hereinafter provided.

With a view to avoid even the possibility of annoyance to the coasting trade of Mexico from the exercise of the mutual right of search stipulated in the present Article, the High Contracting Parties agree that the said right shall not be enforced within a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, in twenty-five degrees fifty-five minutes of north latitude, and ninety-seven degrees twenty-five minutes of longitude west from Greenwich, to the port of Sisal, in the Peninsula of Yucatan, in twenty-one degrees six minutes of north latitude, and ninety degrees four minutes of longitude west from Greenwich; it being always understood that if a vessel, suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, shall be discovered without the said line by a British or Mexican cruiser, and shall succeed in passing within that line, it shall not on that account be considered as protected by the present restriction; which is solely adopted for the greater security of the coasting trade of Mexico.

Nor shall the reciprocal right of search be exercised in the Mediterranean Sea, nor in the Seas of Europe lying without the straits of Gibraltar, and to the north of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and to the eastward of the meridian of twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE V.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying into execution the provisions of the preceding Article, it is agreed:

First: That their respective Governments shall provide the ships of the Navies of the two Nations to be employed in future in the prevention of

ciones especiales al efecto, puedan registrar aquellos buques mercantes de ambas Naciones, de los cuales se sospeche por motivos fundados, que se ocupan en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó que han sido equipados con dicho intento, ó que durante el viage en el que se encuentren con los mencionados cruceros, se han empleado en el Trafico de Esclavos, contraviniendo á lo que en el presente Tratado se estipula; y convienen tambien ambas Partes Contratantes en que los referidos cruceros puedan detener á dichos buques, y enviarlos, ó conducirlos, para ser juzgados del modo que mas abajo se dispone.

Con el fin de evitar hasta la posibilidad de molestar al comercio de la costa de Mexico con el ejercicio del mutuo derecho de visita estipulado en el presente Artículo, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que el expresado derecho no se hará efectivo dentro de una linea tirada desde la boca del Rio Bravo del Norte, en el grado de latitud septentrional veinte y cinco, cincuenta y cinco, y de longitud noventa y siete, veinte y cinco, al occidente de Greenwich, hasta el puerto de Sisal en la Peninsula de Yucatan, en el grado de latitud septentrional veinte y uno, seis, y de longitud noventa, cuatro, tambien al occidente de Greenwich; debiendo siempre entenderse que si algun buque del cual se sospeche que se ocupa en el Trafico de Esclavos, se descubre fuera de dicha linea por un crucero Mexicano ó Britanico, y logra introducirse en ella, no por eso se considerará protegido por la presente restriccion, que solo se ha adoptado para la mayor seguridad del comercio de la costa de Mexico.

Tampoco se ejercerá el mutuo derecho de visita en el mar Mediterraneo, ni en los mares de Europa situados fuera del estrecho de Gibraltar, y hácia el norte del paralelo treinta y siete de la latitud septentrional, y á la parte oriental del meridiano situado á veinte grados oeste de Greenwich.

ARTICULO V.

Para arreglar el modo de poner en ejecucion las disposiciones del Artículo precedente, queda convenido:

Primero: Que los respectivos Gobiernos proveerán á los buques de las Armadas de ambas Naciones que se empleen en lo de adelante en impedir

the Slave Trade with copies, in the English and Spanish languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions for cruizers annexed thereto, *sub literâ* A; and of the Regulations for the Tribunals which shall have to try the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations contained in this Treaty, which are also annexed, *sub literâ* B; which Annexes, respectively, shall be considered as integral part of the said Treaty.

Secondly: That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships destined for this service, and furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their commanders.

Thirdly: That when the commander of a cruizer of either of the two Nations shall suspect that any one or more vessel or vessels navigating under the escort or convoy of a ship of war of the other Nation, carries Slaves on board, or has been engaged in this prohibited Traffick, or is fitted out for it, he shall communicate his suspicions to the commanding officer of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commanding officer of the cruizer, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case that the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to the place where it is to be brought to trial, in order that the just sentence may there be pronounced.

Fourthly: It is further agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two Navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere, in each case, to the exact tenor of the said Instructions.

ARTICLE VI.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the High Contracting Parties engage to make good any losses incurred by their respective subjects or citizens by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this compensation shall be paid invariably by the Government whose cruizer shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and they also engage that the visit and detention of vessels specified in the IVth. Article of this Treaty shall only be effected by such English or Mexican ships as may

el Trafico de Esclavos, de una copia, en los idiomas Castellano é Ingles, del presente Tratado; de las Instrucciones anexas á el para los cruceros, bajo la letra A; y del Reglamento para los Tribunales que han de juzgar á los buques detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones contenidas en este Tratado, que tambien es anexo bajo la letra B; cuyas Piezas serán consideradas, respectivamente, como partes integrantes del mismo Tratado.

Segundo: Que cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes comunicará de tiempo en tiempo á la otra los nombres de los diferentes buques que destine á este servicio, provistos de tales Instrucciones, fuerza de que consten, y nombre de sus comandantes.

Tercero: Que cuando el comandante de un crucero de cualquiera de las dos Naciones tenga sospechas de que alguno ó algunos de los buques que naveguen bajo la escolta ó convoy de un buque de guerra de la otra Nacion, lleva Esclavos á bordo, ó se ha ocupado de este Trafico prohibido, ó está equipado para él, comunicará sus sospechas al comandante del convoy, quien, acompañado de él del crucero, procederá al registro del buque sospechoso; y en caso de que aparezcan fundados los motivos de sospecha, con arreglo al tenor de este Tratado, dicho buque será conducido ó enviado al punto donde ha de someterse á juicio, para que allí recaiga el competente fallo.

Cuarto: Se conviene ademas en que los comandantes de los buques de las dos Armadas que se empleen en este servicio, se sujetarán, en su caso, al exacto tenor de las Instrucciones mencionadas.

ARTICULO VI.

Como los dos Articulos precedentes son en un todo recíprocos, las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á hacer buenas cualesquiera perdidas que sufran sus respectivos ciudadanos ó subditos por la detencion arbitraria é ilícita de sus buques, quedando entendido que esta indemnizacion la satisfará invariablemente el Gobierno cuyo crucero haya sido culpable de tal detencion arbitraria ó ilícita; y se comprometen tambien á que solo se verificará la visita y detencion de buques especificados en el Articulo IV. de este Tratado por aquellos buques Mexicanos

form part of the Royal and National Navies of the High Contracting Parties, and which are provided with the documents mentioned in the preceding Article.

ó Ingleses que formen parte de las Armadas Nacional ó Real de las Altas Partes Contratantes, y que esten provistos de los documentos mencionados en el Artículo anterior.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed by the present Article that the vessels detained, in conformity with the Fourth Article of this Treaty, by British or Mexican cruizers, shall be conducted or sent, together with their commanders, crews, and cargoes, to the nearest point in the country to which the captured vessel belongs, where there may be a competent Tribunal to try it: that is to say, British vessels are to be conducted or sent to the nearest possession of Her Britannick Majesty where such Tribunal exists; and Mexican vessels to the port of Vera Cruz; except in cases in which Slaves shall be on board at the time of capture. In such cases, the vessel shall be sent or conducted to the nearest possession of either of the two Powers, or to such place belonging to either as may be soonest reached, according to the judgment of the commander of the capturing ship, under his own responsibility, in order that the Slaves may be landed: the vessel, with the remainder of her cargo, her commander, and crew, shall be afterwards sent or conducted to the place where she is to be tried, in conformity with the before-mentioned provisions of this Article.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall have the power to name by themselves, or through the medium of their Legations or Consulates, an advocate, who may be a subject or citizen of either of the two Nations, to undertake the prosecution or defence, as the case may be, of the vessels brought to trial; and solemnly pledge themselves to afford to such advocates all necessary liberty and protection, and such as is allowed by law to the advocates of the country.

For the more speedy conclusion of these trials, the High Contracting Parties engage to procure the enactment of laws which shall abridge as much as possible the forms of indictment and sentence.

ARTICULO VII.

Se conviene por el presente, en que los buques detenidos, conforme al tenor del Artículo cuarto de este Tratado, por cruceros Mexicanos ó Británicos, se conducirán ó enviarán, con sus comandantes, tripulaciones, y cargamentos, al punto mas inmediato del pais á que pertenezca el buque aprehendido, donde haya Tribunal competente que deba juzgarlo: es decir, los buques Británicos á la posesion mas inmediata de Su Majestad Britanica en que exista el expresado Tribunal; y los buques Mexicanos al puerto de Vera Cruz; excepto en los casos en que se encuentren Esclavos á bordo al tiempo de la captura. En tales casos se mandará ó conducirá el buque á la posesion mas inmediata de cualquiera de las dos Potencias, ó al punto de estas á que pueda llegarse mas pronto, segun lo creyere bajo su propia responsabilidad el comandante del buque aprehensor, para que los Esclavos sean desembarcados: el buque, con lo restante de su cargamento, su comandante, y tripulacion, se mandará despues, ó se conducirá, al punto en que deba juzgarse, conforme á las disposiciones anteriores de este Artículo.

Los Gobiernos de las Altas Partes Contratantes tendrán la facultad de nombrar, por sí ó por medio de sus Legaciones ó Consules, un abogado, ciudadano ó subdito de cualquiera de las dos Naciones, que sostenga la acusacion ó defensa, en su caso, de los buques que se sometan á juicio; y se comprometen solemnemente á dispensar á estos abogados todo la franquicia y proteccion necesaria, y que se concede por las leyes á los abogados del pais.

Para la mas pronta conclusion de estos juicios, se comprometen las Altas Partes Contratantes á promover que se espidan leyes que abrevien en lo posible los terminos de substanciacion y sentencia.

ARTICLE VIII.

When the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Navies of Her Britannick Majesty, or of the Republic of Mexico, commissioned respectively in due form, according to the provisions of the IVth. Article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed thereto, the Government which shall conceive itself wronged, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government in whose service the said commanding officer may be, binds itself to cause an enquiry to be made into the subject of complaint, and to inflict on such officer a punishment proportioned to the offence.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further agreed that every merchant vessel, British or Mexican, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may be detained, and sent or brought before the proper Tribunals, if there shall be found in her equipment any of the following things:

First: Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are used in merchant vessels.

Secondly: Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for a vessel engaged in a lawful trade.

Thirdly: Spare plank prepared to be fitted up as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly: Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly: A quantity of water in casks or tanks, much greater than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly: An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Customhouse of the port from which he cleared outwards, stating that the owners of such vessel had given sufficient security that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should only be employed to receive palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

ARTICULO VIII.

Cuando el oficial comandante de alguno de los buques de las Armadas de la Republica Mexicana, ó de Su Majestad Britanica, comisionado respectivamente y en debida forma segun las disposiciones del Articulo IV de este Tratado, se desvie de algun modo de las estipulaciones del mismo Tratado, ó de las Instrucciones anexas á él, el Gobierno que se crea agraviado tendrá derecho á pedir una reparacion; y en tal caso el Gobierno á cuyo servicio esté el expresado oficial comandante, se obliga á mandar hacer una investigacion sobre el motivo de queja, y á aplicar al dicho oficial un castigo proporcionado á la ofensa.

ARTICULO IX.

Queda ademas convenido que todo buque mercante Mexicano ó Ingles, que sea visitado en virtud del presente Tratado, puede ser detenido y enviado ó llevado ante los Tribunales respectivos, si se encontrare en su equipo alguna de las cosas siguientes, á saber:

Primera: Escotillas con redes abiertas, en lugar de las escotillas cerradas que se usan en los buques mercantes.

Segunda: Divisiones ó tabiques en la bodega ó sobre cubierta, en mayor numero del que es necesario á un buque que se ocupa de un comercio licito.

Tercera: Tablazon preparada para acomodarla como cubierta segunda, ó de Esclavos.

Cuarta: Grillos, cerrojos, ó esposas.

Quinta: Cantidad de agua in barriles ó cisternas, mucho mayor de la necesaria para el consumo de la tripulacion del buque como mercante.

Sexta: Un numero extraordinario de toneles para agua, ú otras vasijas para guardar liquidos, á no ser que el patron exhiba un certificado de la Aduana del puerto de donde salió, en que se manifieste que los dueños de dicho buque dieron la seguridad competente de que la demasía de los toneles ú otras vasijas se emplearian solo en recibir aceite de palma, ú otros objetos de comercio licito.

Seventhly : A greater quantity of mess tubs than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly : A boiler of an unusual size, and larger than is requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel ; or more than one boiler of the ordinary size.

Ninthly : An extraordinary quantity of rice, of flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassava, commonly called harina of maize, exceeding what might probably be consumed by the crew ; such rice, flour, or maize not appearing to be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Any one or more of these several circumstances, if proved, shall be considered as indications, *primâ facie*, of the actual employment of the vessel in the Slave Trade ; and will serve, therefore, to condemn and declare her a lawful prize, unless it be established by satisfactory evidence on the part of the master or owners, that the vessel, at the time of her detention, was employed in some legal pursuit.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article be found in any merchant vessel, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, resulting from the detention of such vessel, shall be allowed, either to her master or to her owner, or other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Tribunal declare her acquitted.

ARTICLE XI.

It is hereby agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained according to the stipulations of this Treaty, by their respective cruizers, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purpose thereof, and shall consequently be tried and condemned by the proper Tribunal, the said vessel shall, immediately after her condemnation, be broken up, and the separate parts sold.

Septima : Cantidad de vasijas de rancho, mayor que la necesaria para el uso de la tripulacion del buque como mercante.

Octava : Una caldera de tamaño desmesurado, y mayor que la que sea necesario para el uso de la tripulacion del buque como mercante ; ó mas de una caldera del tamaño regular.

Noveno : Una cantidad extraordinaria de arroz, de harina del Brasil, manioque ó casabe, llamado comunmente harina de maiz, que exceda lo que probablemente pueda ser consumido por la tripulacion ; siempre que el arroz, harina, ó maiz no aparezcan designados en el manifiesto como parte del cargamento para negociar.

Alguna ó algunas de estas circunstancias que se prueben, se considerarán como indicios *primâ facie* de que el buque se ocupa en el Comercio de Negros : y servirá para condenarle y declararle buena presa, si no se probare satisfactoriamente por parte del maestro ó de los propietarios, que el buque se ocupaba, al tiempo de su detencion, en operaciones lícitas.

ARTICULO X.

Si se encontrare en cualquier buque mercante alguna de las cosas especificadas en el Artículo precedente, no se concederá ninguna compensacion por pérdidas, daños, ó gastos ocasionados por la detencion de tal buque, al patron, dueño, ú otra persona interesada en su equipo ó cargamento, aun cuando el Tribunal lo declare absuelto.

ARTICULO XI.

Queda por el presente convenido entre las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, que en todos los casos en que un buque sea detenido segun las estipulaciones de este Tratado, por los respectivos cruceros, por haberse empleado en el Comercio de Esclavos, ó equipado con este fin, y que en consecuencia sea juzgado y condenado por el Tribunal que corresponde, tal buque será hecho pedazos y vendidos sus fragmentos, luego que haya sido condenado.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties solemnly binds itself to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes who may be emancipated and conducted to either of the two Nations, by virtue of the stipulations of this Treaty, from the moment of their landing in their respective Territories; and to afford, from time to time, when demanded by the other Party, or by the respective Tribunals, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such Negroes, with a view of ensuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

For this purpose, the Regulations annexed to this Treaty, *sub litera* C, as to the treatment of such liberated Negroes, have been drawn up and declared an integral part of the said Treaty.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of altering and suspending by common consent, but not otherwise, the terms of the said Regulations.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Annexes to this Treaty, which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

A. Instructions for the Ships of the British and Mexican Navies destined to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

B. Regulations for the Tribunals which are to take cognizance of the trials of the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations of this Treaty.

C. Regulations for the treatment of the liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE XIV.

As the principal object of this Treaty, Additional Articles, and three Annexes, which form part of it, is no other than that of preventing the Traffick in Slaves, without any annoyance to the respective merchant shipping of the two Nations, the High Contracting Parties, animated by the same sentiments, agree that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures for attaining the said beneficent object, or for obviating any inconvenience to the aforesaid shipping, which experience shall have

ARTICULO XII.

Cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes se obliga solemnemente á garantizar la libertad de los Negros que se emancipen y sean conducidos á cualquiera de las dos Naciones, en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado, en el hecho de pisar su Territorio; y á facilitar, de tiempo en tiempo, cuando lo pida la otra Parte ó los Tribunales respectivos, el informe mas completo sobre el estado y condicion de tales Negros, á fin de asegurar la debida ejecucion del Tratado en este punto.

Con este objeto se ha hecho el Reglamento anexo á este Tratado, bajo la letra C, sobre el trato que debe darse á dichos Negros libertados, y se ha declarado parte integrante del mismo Tratado.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se reservan el derecho de alterar y suspender de comun acuerdo, y no de otra manera, los terminos de dicho Reglamento.

ARTICULO XIII.

Las Piezas anexas á este Tratado, que se conviene mutuamente en que formen parte integrante de él, son las siguientes:

A. Instrucciones para los buques de las Armadas Mexicana é Inglesa, que se destinen á impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

B. Reglamento para los Tribunales que han de conocer en los juicios de los buques detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

C. Reglamento para el trato de los Negros que se liberten.

ARTICULO XIV.

Como el objeto principal de este Tratado, Artículos Adicionales, y tres Piezas anexas que forman parte de él, no es otro que el de impedir el Trafico de Esclavos, sin perjuicio alguno de las respectivas marinas mercantes de ambas Naciones, las Altas Partes Contratantes, que se hallan animadas de unos mismos sentimientos, convienen en que, si en lo sucesivo apareciere necesario adoptar nuevas medidas para conseguir dicho benéfico objeto, ó para evitar á las mencionadas marinas cualquier inconveniente que

made known, in consequence of those established in this Treaty, Additional Articles, and Annexes proving inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together for the complete attainment of the object proposed.

la experiencia hiciere conocer, por que sean ineficaces las que se establecen en este Tratado, Artículos Adicionales, y Piezas anexas, se pondrán de acuerdo dichas Altas Partes Contratantes para el completo logro del fin que se proponen.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty, consisting of Fifteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged in London within a year from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, the present Treaty, and have affixed their respective Seals.

Done in the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.
(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

ARTICULO XV.

El presente Tratado, que se compone de quince Artículos, será ratificado, y las ratificaciones cangeadas en Londres dentro de un año contado desde esta fecha.

En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado por duplicado, en los idiomas Castellano é Ingles, el presente Tratado, y lo han sellado con sus Sellos respectivos.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, á veinte y cuatro de Febrero, del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.
(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I.

Her Britannick Majesty agrees that for the first eight years of the duration of the present Treaty, the Government of the Republick shall not be obliged to appoint cruizers to prevent the Traffick in Slaves; but the said Government of Mexico reserves to itself the right of appointing such cruizers, as soon as the circumstances of its Navy may permit such appointment, giving notice thereof to the Government of Her Britannick Majesty.

II.

To avoid even the possibility of prejudice resulting from the Ninth Article of the Treaty of this date, to the merchant vessels which the Mexican Government may have occasion to employ in certain cases for the conveyance of troops by sea, or of convicts from one point of the Republick to another, it is agreed to

ARTICULOS ADICIONALES.

I.

Su Majestad Britanica conviene en que por los primeros ocho años de la duracion del presente Tratado, no queda obligado el Gobierno de la Republica á destinar cruceros que impidan el Trafico de Esclavos; pero se reserva el mismo Gobierno de Mexico el derecho de destinarlos luego que las circunstancias de su Marina se lo permitan, dando aviso al de Su Majestad Britanica.

II.

Para evitar hasta la posibilidad de que sean perjudicados por el Artículo noveno del Tratado de esta fecha, los buques mercantes que el Gobierno Mexicano tenga necesidad de emplear en algunos casos para trasportar tropas por mar, ó presidarios de un punto á otro de la Republica, se conviene en exceptuar del expresado Ar-

except from the operation of the Ninth Article, the merchant vessels employed by the Mexican Government in such service. Such vessels shall not be liable to be detained, even if one or more of the things mentioned in the aforesaid Article should be found on board; provided they do not convey Negroes destined for the Slave Trade; and that the captain of the vessel, on board which the prohibited articles or effects are found, produce a document signed by any competent Authority of the Republic, stating the service on which such vessel is employed; but such document must not be of a date so remote that it may be believed, on reasonable grounds, to have been issued for another voyage, anterior to that on which such vessel has been met with.

ticulo noveno, los buques mercantes que se empleen por el Gobierno Mexicano en dicho servicio. Los mismos buques no podrán ser detenidos, aun cuando se encuentre á bordo de ellos alguno ó algunos de los efectos que se mencionan en el referido Artículo; con tal de que no lleven Negros destinados para el Trafico; y de que el capitán del buque en que se encuentren los efectos ó artículos prohibidos, exhiba un documento firmado por cualquiera de las Autoridades competentes de la Republica, en que se exprese el servicio á que ha sido destinado; pero dicho documento no será de fecha tan remota que pueda creerse prudentemente que se ha librado para otro viaje anterior á aquel en que se encuentre el mencionado buque.

The two preceding Additional Articles shall have the same force and effect as if they had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this date. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time as those of the Treaty of which they form part.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed them, and affixed their Seals.

Done in the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of February, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

Los dos Artículos Adicionales que preceden, tendrán la misma fuerza y valor que si se hubieran insertado, palabra por palabra, en el Tratado de esta fecha. Serán ratificados, y las ratificaciones cangeadas al mismo tiempo que las del Tratado de que forman parte.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado, y sellado con sus Sellos.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, á veinte y cuatro de Febrero, del año de nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

ANNEX A.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Instructions for the ships of the British and Mexican Navies employed to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the Navy of Her Britannick Majesty, or of the Republic of Mexico, duly furnished with these Instructions,

PIEZA A.

anexa al Tratado entre la Republica Mexicana y la Gran Bretaña, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos.

Instrucciones para los buques de las Armadas Mexicana é Inglesa que se destinan á impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

ARTICULO I.

El comandante de cualquier buque perteneciente á la Armada de la Republica Mexicana ó de Su Majestad Britanica, debidamente autorizado con

shall have the right to visit, search, and detain any British or Mexican merchant vessel which shall be engaged, or suspected on good grounds of being engaged, in the Slave Trade, or of being fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the said Traffick during the voyage in which such vessel may be met with by such ship of the British or Mexican Navy. If such commander should find his suspicions borne out, he may send or bring such vessels, as soon as possible, to be tried by the competent Tribunals, according to the tenour of the VIIth Article of the Treaty of this date.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two said Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the most considerate manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between two allied and friendly Nations; and the search shall, in every case, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of Lieutenant in the Navy to which he belongs, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which the search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two Navies, duly authorized, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the present Instructions, shall leave on board the detained vessel her master, mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of her crew, all her cargo, and all the Slaves, until they arrive at the place where they are to be disembarked, as stipulated in the VIIth Article of the Treaty.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, to be signed by himself, which shall set forth the state in which he found the detained vessel; and this document shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Tribunal before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication.

estas Instrucciones, tendrá el derecho de visitar, registrar, y detener cualquier buque mercante Mexicano ó Ingles que esté, ó se sospeche fundadamente que está, ocupado en el Comercio de Esclavos, ó equipado con este fin, ó que se ha ocupado de dicho Trafico durante el viage en que lo encuentre el buque de la Armada Mexicana ó Inglesa. Si el expresado comandante encontrare realizadas sus sospechas, podrá enviar ó conducir al dicho buque, luego que le sea posible, para que lo juzgue el Tribunal competente, segun el tenor del Artículo VII. del Tratado de esta fecha.

ARTICULO II.

Cuando un buque de cualquiera de las dos dichas Armadas, autorizado debidamente segun queda expresado, encuentre un buque mercante al cual pueda visitar por las disposiciones del Tratado, se practicará el registro de la manera mas prudente, y con todas las consideraciones que deben guardarse mutuamente dos Naciones aliadas y amigas; y el registro, en todos casos, se hará por un oficial cuyo rango no sea inferior al de Teniente de la Armada á que pertenezca, ó por el oficial que á la sazón sea el segundo comandante del buque que haga el registro.

ARTICULO III.

El comandante de cualquier buque de las dos Armadas, autorizado debidamente, que detenga algun buque mercante en cumplimiento de las presentes Instrucciones, dejará á bordo del buque detenido al patron, piloto, ó contramaestre, y á dos ó tres individuos, á lo menos, de su tripulacion, todo el cargamento, y todos los Esclavos, hasta llegar al punto en que deben ser desembarcados, segun se ha estipulado en el Artículo VII. del Tratado.

El aprehensor, al tiempo de la detencion, extenderá por escrito una declaracion autentica, firmada por él, que manifieste el estado en que encontró al buque detenido; y este documento se presentará ó enviará con el buque apresado, al Tribunal ante el cual se conduzca ó envíe dicha embarcacion para ser juzgada.

The said captor shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate, stating the papers seized on board the same, as well as the number of Slaves found on board at the time of detention.

In the authentic declaration hereby required to be made by the captor, and in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his name and rank, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the spot where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of Slaves found on board the vessel at the time of such detention.

The declaration to be produced by the capturing commander shall also set forth the place where the Slaves have been landed, in pursuance of the stipulation in the VIIth. Article of the Treaty, as well as the necessity and reasons for having conveyed them to such place.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of giving in the aforesaid papers to the proper Tribunal, produce a statement, sworn to and signed by himself, of the changes which may have taken place with respect to the vessel, her crew, the Slaves, if any, and her cargo, from the time of her detention to the day of the delivery of such document.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed this day, that the preceding Instructions, consisting of three Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done in the City of México, this twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.
(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

El mismo aprehensor entregará al patron del buque detenido un certificado firmado, en que se expresen los papeles tomados á su bordo, como tambien el numero de Esclavos hallados en él al tiempo de la detencion.

En la declaracion autentica que por el presente se requiere haga el aprehensor, y en el certificado de los papeles tomados, constará su nombre y graduacion, el nombre del buque que haga la captura, la latitud y longitud del punto en que se verificó la detencion, y el numero de Esclavos hallados á bordo del buque al tiempo de dicha detencion.

Tambien constará en la declaracion que ha de exhibir el Comandante aprehensor, el lugar en que sean desembarcados los Esclavos en virtud de lo estipulado en el Artículo VII. del Tratado, y la necesidad y causas de haberlos conducido al mencionado lugar.

El oficial encargado del buque detenido, al presentar los expresados papeles al Tribunal correspondiente, exhibirá una constancia, jurada y firmada por él, sobre las novedades que haya tenido el buque, su tripulacion, los Esclavos, si hubiere algunos, y su cargamento, desde su detencion hasta el dia de la entrega del expresado documento.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, de conformidad con el Artículo XIII. del Tratado firmado hoy, en que las Instrucciones precedentes, compuestas de tres Artículos, correrán anexas á dicho Tratado, y se considerarán como parte integrante de él.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, á veinte y cuatro de Febrero, de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.
(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

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ANNEX B.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Regulations for the Courts which are to take cognizance of the causes of the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of this date.

ARTICLE I.

The Courts which, according to the laws of the two Contracting Nations, are to take cognizance of the causes of the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations are annexed, shall proceed in the most summary manner permitted by the laws of their respective countries, and with entire subjection to the stipulations of the said Treaty, observing in every case the strictest impartiality.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties engages to defray out of their respective Treasuries the salaries of the judges and officers appointed to take cognizance of these causes.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, Slaves, and cargo; and the expenses of carrying the sentence into execution; and all disbursements occasioned in bringing the vessel before the competent Court, shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the same shall have been broken up, of the ship's stores, and other articles of merchandize found on board; and in case the proceeds arising from such sales should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territory the vessel shall have been tried.

If the detained vessel should be acquitted, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, except in the cases specified and provided for in the tenth Article of the Treaty of this date, and in the sixth Article of these Regulations.

PIEZA B.

annexa al Tratado entre la Republica Mexicana y la Gran Bretaña, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos.

Reglamento para los Tribunales que han de conocer en los juicios de los buques detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado de esta fecha.

ARTICULO I.

Los Tribunales que, segun las leyes de ambas Naciones Contratantes, hayan de conocer en los juicios de los buques detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado á que es anexo este Reglamento, procederán de la manera mas sumaria que permita la legislacion del pais respectivo, y con total sujecion á los convenios de dicho Tratado, obrando en todo con la mas estricta imparcialidad.

Cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes se compromete á tener dotados por su Erario los jueces y oficiales que deben conocer en estos juicios.

ARTICULO II.

Los gastos hechos por el oficial encargado de la recepcion, mantencion, y cuidado del buque detenido, Esclavos, y cargamento; los de la ejecucion de la sentencia; y todos los desembolsos para poner al buque ante el Tribunal competente, se costearán, si fuere condenado, de los fondos que resulten de la venta de los materiales del buque, despues de hecho pedazos, y de la de las provisiones y demas efectos de comercio encontrados en él; y en caso de que los productos de ambas ventas no fueren suficientes para indemnizar de tales gastos, se cubrirá el deficit por el Gobierno del pais en cuyo territorio haya sido juzgado el buque.

Si el buque detenido fuere absuelto, los gastos que se hubieren hecho para ponerlo ante el Tribunal respectivo, se cubrirán por el aprehensor, excepto en los casos especificados y previstos en el Artículo decimo del Tratado de esta fecha, y en el Artículo sexto de este Reglamento.

ARTICLE III.

The final sentence of the Courts which have to take cognizance of these causes, shall not in any case be delayed for more than two months, whether on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause, except upon the application of any of the parties interested; but in that case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months. Either party may employ such person or persons as he may think fit, to assist him in the trials in question.

All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings of the respective Courts shall be drawn up in writing, in the language of the country to which the Court belongs.

ARTICLE IV.

- If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand.

The captor himself, and, in his default, his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners, either of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-named Court; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of

ARTICULO III.

En ningun caso se diferirá la sentencia definitiva de los Tribunales que han de conocer in estos juicios por mas de dos meses, ya sea por motivo de ausencia de los testigos, ó ya por otra causa cualquiera, salvo cuando las partes interesadas interpongan recurso; en cuyo caso, y siempre que dicha parte ó partes interesadas presenten fianzas suficientes de abonar los gastos y tomar sobre sí los riesgos de la dilacion, los Tribunales podrán conceder, á su arbitrio, una nueva prorroga que no exceda de cuatro meses. Las partes podrán emplear, para que las dirijan en los juicios de que se trata, á la persona ó personas que les convengan.

Todas las actuaciones ó procedimientos esenciales de los respectivos Tribunales se extenderán por escrito, y en el idioma del país á que pertenezca el mencionado Tribunal.

ARTICULO IV.

Si la embarcacion apresada fuere absuelta por la sentencia del Tribunal, la embarcacion y su cargamento se entregarán, en el estado en que entonces se encuentren, al capitan, ó á la persona que le represente; y dicho capitan, ó la persona que haga sus veces, podrá reclamar ante el mismo Tribunal la evaluacion del resarcimiento de perjuicios que tenga derecho de pedir.

El aprehensor, y, en su defecto, el Gobierno de que sea subdito, quedará responsable al pago de los perjuicios á que hayan sido declarados acreedores el capitan de la mencionada embarcacion, ó los propietarios de la misma ó de su cargamento.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á satisfacer, dentro del termino de un año contado desde el día de la fecha de la sentencia, las costas y perjuicios que el mencionado Tribunal haya concedido; quedando mutuamente entendido y convenido, que estas costas y perjuicios serán satisfechos por el Gobierno del país á que pertenezca el aprehensor.

ARTICULO V.

Si la embarcacion aprehendida fuere condenada, será declarada buena presa, con su cargamento, sea de la natu-

whatever description it may be; and the said vessel shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public auction for the benefit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinafter mentioned.

raleza que fuere; y dicha embarcacion será vendida, igualmente que su cargamento, á pública subasta en beneficio de ambos Gobiernos, despues de satisfechos los gastos que abajo se expresan.

ARTICLE VI.

The Courts shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in Article the tenth of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; and it is agreed that the indemnification shall be as follows:

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified:

A. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

B. For all freights due and payable.

C. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

D. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases (save as hereinafter mentioned) not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified:

A. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

ARTICULO VI.

Los Tribunales examinarán también, y juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las reclamaciones por compensacion de pérdidas ocasionadas á los buques y cargamentos que hayan sido detenidos con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, pero que no hayan sido declarados presas legales por los mencionados Tribunales; y en todos los casos en que se decrete la restitution de dichos buques y cargamentos, salvo en los mencionados en el Artículo decimo del Tratado al que este Reglamento corre anexo, y en una parte subsiguiente de este mismo Reglamento, los Tribunales concederán al reclamante ó reclamantes, á su apoderado ó apoderados legalmente instituidos al efecto, una justa y completa indemnizacion por todas las costas del proceso, por todas las perdidas y perjuicios que el propietario ó propietarios hayan experimentado efectivamente en consecuencia de dicha captura y detencion; quedando convenido que la indemnizacion se verificará del modo siguiente:

Primero. En caso de perdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados:

A. Por el buque, sus aparejos, su equipo y provisiones.

B. Por todos los fletes debidos y pagaderos.

C. Por el valor del cargamento de mercancías, si habia algunas, deduciendo todas las cargas y todos los gastos que se hubiesen pagado por la venta de dicho cargamento, inclusa la comision de venta.

D. Por todas las demas cargas que regularmente ocurren en el mencionado caso de perdida total.

Segundo. En todos los demas casos (excepto los mencionados mas abajo) en que no se haya verificado la perdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados:

A. Por todos los perjuicios y gastos especiales ocasionados al buque por la detencion, y por la pérdida de los fletes debidos ó pagaderos.

B. For demurrage when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.

C. For any deterioration of the cargo.

D. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnifications shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the courts, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon such detention.

B. Por estadías, cuando sean debidas, con arreglo á la Tarifa anexa al presente Artículo.

C. Por cualquiera avería ó deterioro del cargamento.

D. Por cualquier premio de seguros sobre riesgos adicionales.

El reclamante ó reclamantes tendrán derecho al interes de un cinco por ciento anual sobre la suma concedida, hasta que dicha suma sea pagada por el Gobierno á que pertenezca el buque apresador. El importe total de todas las mencionadas indemnizaciones se calculará en moneda del pais á que pertenezca la embarcacion apresada, y se liquidará al cambio corriente al tiempo de hacerse la concesion.

Sin embargo, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido en que si se prueba á satisfaccion de los Tribunales que el aprehensor ha sido inducido á error por culpa del capitán ó comandante de la embarcacion capturada, esta embarcacion capturada no tendrá derecho á cobrar, por el tiempo de su detencion, las estadias estipuladas en el presente Artículo, ni compensacion alguna por perdidas, daños, ó gastos consiguientes á su aprehension.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

100 tons to 120 inclusive	£ 5	} Per diem.
121 .. 150 ..	6	
151 .. 170 ..	8	
171 .. 200 ..	10	
201 .. 220 ..	11	
221 .. 250 ..	12	
251 .. 270 ..	14	
271 .. 300 ..	15	

And so on in proportion.

Tarifa de estadías ó sea abono diario para una embarcacion desde

100 toneladas á 120 inclusive	£5	} Por dia.
121 .. 150 ..	6	
151 .. 170 ..	8	
171 .. 200 ..	10	
201 .. 220 ..	11	
221 .. 250 ..	12	
251 .. 270 ..	14	
271 .. 300 ..	15	

Y así proporcionalmente.

ARTICLE VII.

Neither the magistrates who constitute the Courts, nor the secretaries, nor the subordinate officers, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such Courts, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of their duties.

ARTICULO VII.

Ni los magistrados que formen los Tribunales, ni los secretarios, ni los empleados subalternos, pedirán ni recibirán de ninguna de las partes interesadas en los casos que se presenten ante los dichos Tribunales, ningun emolumento ó dádiva, bajo ningun pretexto, por el cumplimiento de sus deberes.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of this date, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of seven Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

Done in the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.
(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

Los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, con arreglo al Artículo XIIIº del Tratado de esta fecha, que el Reglamento que precede, y consta de siete Artículos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado como parte integrante del mismo.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, á veinte y cuatro de Febrero, de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.
(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

ANNEX C.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republick of Mexico, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Regulations for the treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE I.

The object of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes liberated by the stipulations of the Treaty to which they form an Annex (*sub literá C.*) permanent good treatment, and full and complete emancipation, in conformity with the humane intentions of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE II.

As soon as the Slaves are disembarked, in conformity with the provisions of the VIIth Article of the Treaty to which these Regulations are annexed, they shall receive from the chief political Authority a certificate of emancipation, and shall immediately be placed at the disposition of the Government of the Nation to which the point or place of disembarkation belongs, in order that they may be treated in accordance with the present Regulation.

PIEZA C.

anexa al Tratado entre la Republica Mexicana y la Gran Bretaña, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos.

Reglamento para el trato de los Negros emancipados.

ARTICULO I.

El objeto de este Reglamento es asegurar á los Negros emancipados por las estipulaciones del Tratado á que está anexo bajo la letra C., un buen trato permanente, y una entera y completa emancipacion, en conformidad con las benéficas intenciones de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

ARTICULO II.

Luego que los Esclavos sean desembarcados, conforme á las prevenciones del Artículo VII. del Tratado á que corre anexo este Reglamento, recibirán de la Autoridad superior politica un certificado de emancipacion, y se pondrán inmediatamente á disposicion del Gobierno de la Nacion á la cual pertenezca el punto ó lugar de desembarco, para que sean tratados conforme al presente Reglamento.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the Republic of Mexico engages, when the case occurs, to secure to the Negroes the enjoyment of their acquired liberty; good treatment; adequate instruction in the tenets of religion and morality; and such as may be necessary in order that they may be able to maintain themselves as artizans, mechanics, or domestic servants.

ARTICLE IV.

Her Britannick Majesty, in like manner, engages to treat such Negroes, when disembarked in any point of Her Dominions, in exact conformity with the laws in force in the Colonies of Great Britain for the regulation of the emancipated Negroes.

ARTICLE V.

The two Governments engage to take the requisite measures with a view to obtain periodically information of the existence of the Negroes who may have been emancipated by virtue of the Treaty of this date, of the improvement in their condition, and of the progress made in their instruction, both religious and moral, as also in the arts of life; or proof of their death. These data will serve to furnish, as the case occurs, the information spoken of in the XIIth. Article of the said Treaty.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth. Article of the Treaty of this date, that these Regulations, consisting of five Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered as an integral part thereof.

Done in the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.
(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.

ARTICULO III.

El Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana se compromete, en su caso, á asegurar á los Negroes la conservacion de la libertad adquirida; un buen trato; la instruccion suficiente en los dogmas de la religion y de la moral; y la que sea necesaria para que puedan mantenerse como artesanos, menestrales, ó criados de servicio.

ARTICULO IV.

Su Majestad Britanica se obliga igualmente á tratar á los dichos Negros desembarcados en cualquier punto de Sus Dominios, en absoluta conformidad con las leyes vigentes en las Colonias de la Gran Bretaña respecto al regimen de los Negros emancipados.

ARTICULO V.

Ambos Gobiernos se comprometen á tomar las disposiciones necesarias con el fin de tener noticia periodicamente de la existencia de los Negros que hayan sido emancipados en virtud del Tratado de esta fecha, de las mejoras de su condicion, y de los progresos de su enseñanza asi religiosa y moral como industrial; ó de las constancias de su fallecimiento. Estos datos servirán para ministrar, en su caso, el informe de que habla el Artículo XII. del mismo Tratado.

Los Infrascritos Plenipotenciarios se han convenido, de conformidad con el Artículo XIII. del Tratado de esta fecha, en que el presente Reglamento, compuesto de cinco Articulos, esté anexo á dicho Tratado, y se considere como parte integrante de él.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, á veinte y cuatro de Febrero, en el año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

(L.S.) LUIS GONZAGA CUEVAS.
(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Whereas there was concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Mexico, on the 24th of February, 1841, a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade under the Flag of Mexico:

And whereas unforeseen circumstances have prevented the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty within the time stipulated by the XVth Article of the same Treaty, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, have found it expedient to enter into an agreement for extending the period assigned for the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid Treaty:

They have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries *ad hoc*:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Richard Pakenham, Esquire, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico;

And his Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, his Excellency Don José Maria Tornel, General of Division, and Minister of State for the Department of War and Marine:

Who, having examined their Full Powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Additional Article to the Treaty of the 24th of February, 1841.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The ratifications of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade under the Flag of Mexico, concluded at Mexico on the 24th of February, 1841, shall be exchanged in London within six months from the date of this agreement.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the aforesaid Treaty of the 24th of February, 1841, and the ratifications of it shall be exchanged in London at the same time as the ratifications of the Treaty of which it forms a part.

Habiendose concluido entre la Republica Mexicana, y Su Magestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, en 24 de Febrero, de 1841, un Tratado para la supresion del Trafico de Esclavos bajo el Pabellon Mexicano:

Y en atencion á que imprevistas circunstancias han impedido el cange de las ratificaciones de dicho Tratado dentro del tiempo estipulado en su Artículo XV., el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, y Su Magestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, han juzgado oportuno entrar en un arreglo para la ampliacion del periodo asignado para el cange de las ratificaciones del Tratado referido:

Por tanto han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios *ad hoc*:

El Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, á su Excelencia el Señor Don José Maria Tornel, General de Division, y Ministro de Estado y del Despacho de Guerra y Marina;

Y Su Magestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, al Señor Don Ricardo Pakenham, su Ministro Plenipotenciario en la Republica de Mexico:

Quienes, habiendo examinado sus Plenos Poderes, y hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente Artículo Adicional al Tratado de 24 de Febrero de 1841.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Las ratificaciones del Tratado para la supresion del Trafico de Esclavos bajo el Pabellon Mexicano, concluido en Mexico en 24 de Febrero de 1841, serán cangeadas en Londres dentro de seis meses contados desde la fecha de este convenio.

El presente Artículo Adicional tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si hubiera sido insertado á la letra en el Tratado referido de 24 de Febrero de 1841, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en Londres al mismo tiempo que las del Tratado de que forma parte.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement, and have affixed their respective Seals.

Done in the City of Mexico, the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

(L.S.) JOSE MARIA TORNEL.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado el presente convenio, y lo han sellado con sus Sellos respectivos.

Fecho en la Ciudad de Mexico, el dia trece de Abril del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y dos.

(L.S.) JOSE MARIA TORNEL.

(L.S.) RICHARD PAKENHAM.

TREATY OF COMMERCE

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BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE SHAH OF PERSIA,

Signed at Tehran, October 28, 1841.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

TREATY OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

SHAH OF PERSIA,

*Signed, in the English and Persian Languages, at Tehran,
October 28, 1841.*

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS by the benign favour of the One Almighty God, whose bounties are infinite, from the day on which the Treaty of Friendship and Attachment was concluded between the glorious States of Great Britain and Persia, the renowned and just Sovereigns of the two everlasting States have, day by day, and at all times, attended to and observed the whole of its Articles and Stipulations, and have caused the subjects of both Governments to enjoy all its benefits and advantages except the Treaty of Commerce, which, in the Preamble of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the two Governments engaged to conclude, and which, up to this time, for certain reasons has been postponed and left unfinished:—Therefore, in this fortunate year, that all the stipulations of the auspicious Treaty may be fulfilled, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c., has appointed Sir John McNeill, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, to be Her sole Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty the Shah of Persia, &c., &c., &c., has appointed his Excellency Hajee Meerza Abul Hassan Khan, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be His sole Plenipotentiary: And the said Plenipotentiaries having concluded a Commercial Treaty in these two Articles, have annexed and united it to the original Treaty, that, by the aid of God, it may henceforth be observed between the two Governments, and be a source of advantage to the subjects of both.

ARTICLE I.

The merchants of the two mighty States are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries; and on the goods which they import or export, custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of custom duties shall be levied, once for all, that is levied on merchandise imported by the merchants of the most favoured European nations; and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of custom duties which is levied on the merchandise of merchants of the most favoured European nations shall be levied from the merchants, subjects of the High Contracting Parties; and except this, no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two States in each other's dominions on any pretext or under any denomination; and the merchants or persons connected with or dependent upon the High Contracting Parties in each other's dominions, mutually, shall receive the same aid and support, and the same respect, which are received by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE II.

As it is necessary, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the merchants of the two Parties respectively, that from both Governments Commercial Agents should be appointed to reside in stated places ; it is therefore arranged that two Commercial Agents on the part of the British Government shall reside, one in the Capital, and one in Tabreez, and in those places only, and on this condition, that he who shall reside at Tabreez, and he alone, shall be honoured with the privileges of Consul-General ; and as for a series of years a Resident of the British Government has resided at Bushire, the Persian Government grants permission that the said Resident shall reside there as heretofore. And, in like manner, two Commercial Agents shall reside on the part of the Persian Government, one in the Capital London, and one in the port of Bombay, and shall enjoy the same rank and privileges which the Commercial Agents of the British Government shall enjoy in Persia.

This Commercial Treaty, We, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties, have agreed to ; and in witness thereof, have set thereunto our hands and seals, at the Capital City of Tehran, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, corresponding to the twelfth day of the month Ramazan, in the year of the Hejjera 1257.

(L.S.)

JOHN Mc NEILL.

(Sealed)

MEERZA ABUL HASSAN KHAN.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated June 30, 1842, Praying,

“That Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of certain Ukases, bearing date the 15th and 18th days of September, 1841, issued by the Russian Government, and relating to the Administration of the Kingdom of Poland.”

Ukase of the 15th September, 1841.

(Traduction Française de l'original Polonais.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Empereur de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

POUR la réduction définitive du système monétaire du royaume de Pologne au système de l'Empire, sur la présentation du Conseil Administratif, Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons, savoir :—

ARTICLE I.

L'unité normale du poids de la monnaie dans le royaume sera la livre Russe. Sur ce pied l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie se servira, pour peser l'or, l'argent, et le cuivre, du poids Russe nommé “Poud,” qui contient 40 livres—chaque livre 96 zolotnik, et chaque zolotnik 96 dol; quant à l'essai de l'or et de l'argent, il se servira de la livre de touche composée, qui, selon l'échelle usitée dans l'Empire, se divise en 96 zolotnik, et le zolotnik en $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ et $\frac{1}{8}$ du zolotnik.

ARTICLE II.

L'unité normale de toute monnaie circulant dans le royaume sera le Rouble d'argent.

ARTICLE III.

L'Hôtel de la Monnaie à Varsovie frappera des pièces, d'or, nommées “demi-impérial,” de la valeur de cinq roubles; et des pièces d'argent d'un rouble, d'un demi-rouble, et de vingt-cinq, vingt, dix, et cinq kopeks, —toutes au coin qui est sanctionné par Nous.

ARTICLE IV.

Une livre d'or doit produire $68\frac{4}{5}$ pièces de demi-impériaux dont la valeur est de $341\frac{2}{3}$ roubles d'argent; et une livre d'or à la touche, de 88 zolotnik, produira $62\frac{2}{3}$ pièces de demi-impériaux, qui auront la valeur de $312\frac{8}{9}$ roubles. Sur ce pied chaque demi-impérial aura en or pur, 1 zolotnik et 39 dol, et pèsera brutto, 1 zolotnik $51\frac{3}{11}$ dol.

B

ARTICLE V.

La remise sur le poids des espèces en or est permise dans les quantités suivantes : sur une pièce, un dol ; et sur une livre brutto, 12 dol, plus ou moins, du poids normal.

ARTICLE VI.

Une livre d'argent pur doit fournir $22\frac{3}{4}$ pièces de roubles : et une livre d'argent à la touche, à $83\frac{1}{3}$ zolotnik, fournira $19\frac{1}{8}$ pièces de roubles. Par conséquent, 100 roubles contiendront 4 livres 37 zolotnik 84 dol d'argent pur, et pèseront brutto 5 livres 6 zolotnik. Le poids brutto de chaque pièce monnayée, en grandes pièces, et la quantité d'argent pur qu'elle contiendra seront, savoir :—

	Poids Brutto.		Argent Pur.	
	Zolotnik.	Dol.	Zolotnik.	Dol.
Pièce d'un rouble .	4	$82\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$	4	21
Pièce demi rouble .	2	$41\frac{7}{10}$	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Pièce 25 kopeks .	1	$20\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}$	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Pièce 20 kopeks .	„	$93\frac{3}{4}\frac{9}{5}$	„	81
Pièce 10 kopeks .	„	$46\frac{3}{4}\frac{2}{5}$	„	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Pièce 5 kopeks .	„	$23\frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{5}$	„	$20\frac{1}{4}$

ARTICLE VII.

La remise sur le poids des grosses pièces en argent monnayé est permise, sur chaque pièce, ainsi qu'il suit : sur les pièces d'un rouble, 4 dol ; sur un demi rouble, 3 dol ; sur les pièces de 25 et de 20 kopeks, de 2 dol ; sur les pièces de 10 et de 5 kopeks, de $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol ; sur cent pièces de chaque sorte des susdites espèces monnayées, pesées d'un coup, la remise est de $1\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik, sur mille roubles elle est de 7 zolotnik, plus ou moins, du poids normal.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les espèces en or monnayé seront reçues dans les caisses du Fisc, et émises par elles à 3% au-dessus de la valeur nominale de ces espèces ; c'est-à-dire, l'impérial sera reçu à la valeur de 10 roubles 30 kopeks ; le demi-impérial à 5 roubles 15 kopeks.

ARTICLE IX.

Les espèces monnayées étrangères, d'une haute touche, employées dans le pays aux paiemens entre particuliers, pourront être élevées au cours de la Caisse du Fisc ; mais, après leur réception dans les caisses, elles seront remises à l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie, pour être refrappées au coin du pays.

ARTICLE X.

L'achat de l'or et de l'argent en barres, à l'étranger, pour l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie, s'effectuera selon les prix relatifs aux circonstances du commerce, de manière toutefois que les frais du monnayage soient recouverts. L'achat des métaux qui ne seront pas apportés de l'étranger en barres, s'effectuera sur le prix que le conseil administratif désignera de temps en temps, suivant les circonstances.

ARTICLE XI.

L'achat du cuivre se fera par adjudication.

ARTICLE XII.

L'Oukase daté ^{19 Novembre,}~~1 Décembre,~~ de 1815, en tant qu'il est changé et modifié par le présent Oukase, comme aussi l'Oukase du 1er Mai de 1834, cessent d'être obligatoires.

ARTICLE XIII.

L'exécution du présent Oukase, qui sera inséré dans le "Journal des Lois," et qui sera obligatoire à dater du ^{20 Décembre, 1841}~~1 Janvier, 1842~~, est confiée au Conseil Administratif, et particulièrement à la Commission des Finances et du Trésor.

Donné à Varsovie, ce $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signé)

NICOLAS.

Par l'Empereur et Roi :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé)

TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Traduction Française de l'original Polonais.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Empereur de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

En complétant les clauses du 4ème. Article de Notre Oukase du 21 Janvier (2 Février) de l'année courante, par lequel nous avons décidé que les billets de la Banque de Pologne seront transformés en billets de roubles d'argent, à la requête du Conseil Administratif du royaume, Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons, savoir :—

ARTICLE I.

La Banque de Pologne fera confectionner, et, à mesure qu'ils seront confectionnés, ordonnera l'émission de billets de banque en roubles d'argent, d'une valeur nominale d'un, de 3, 10, 50 et 100 roubles ; retirant en même temps la même valeur en billets actuellement en circulation émis en florins, de manière que la quantité de billets en circulation ne dépasse pas la somme permise par le 23ème Article de notre Oukase du $\frac{17}{20}$ Janvier de 1828.

ARTICLE II.

La valeur nominale de chaque billet désigné ci-dessus sera imprimée d'un côté du billet, en nombres et en mots, dans deux langues en Russe et en Polonais ; et de l'autre côté elle sera imprimée, en nombre et en mots, dans trois langues, en Allemand, en Français et en Anglais.

ARTICLE III.

Les dits billets seront frappés d'un timbre sec aux armes de l'Empire, le même pour toutes les sortes ; ce timbre portera les armes du royaume avec l'inscription "Banque de Pologne," et sera apposé, comme jusqu'à présent sous le strict contrôle de la Commission d'Amortissement de la dette nationale.

ARTICLE IV.

Sur chaque billet sera imprimé, en Russe et en Polonais, "la Banque de Pologne payera au porteur (ici sera exprimé la quotité de) roubles en argent comptant (espèces sonnantes), sur le pied de $22\frac{3}{4}$ roubles à la livre Russe d'argent pur."

ARTICLE V.

La couleur du papier, les signes aquatiques, les ornemens typographiques, la forme et la grandeur des dits billets, aussi bien que tous les détails ayant trait à leur impression, leur mise en circulation et l'échange contre les espèces monnayées, seront prescrits par notre Conseil Administratif du Royaume, à la requête de la Commission des Finances et du Trésor. Les modèles de chaque sorte de billets, avant d'être définitivement mis en circulation, seront présentés au Conseil Administratif.

ARTICLE VI.

Toutes les ordonnances qui ont été décidées par Nos Oukases précédens, ayant trait aux billets de banque actuels, resteront en force, en tant qu'elles ne seront pas changées par le présent Oukase.

ARTICLE VII.

L'exécution du présent Oukase, qui sera inséré dans le "Journal des Lois," est confiée au Directeur-Général présidant la Commission des Finances et du Trésor.

Donné à Varsovie, le $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signé)

NICOLAS.

Par l'Empereur et Roi :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé)

TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{6}{18}$ September, 1841.

(Traduction Française d'une traduction Polonaise de l'original en langue Russe.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Autocrate de toutes les Russies, Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

A Notre Lieutenant du Royaume de Pologne.

AYANT jugé convenable de créer en 1832, dans Notre Conseil Impérial un département spécial pour les affaires du Royaume de Pologne, auquel sont présentées toutes les affaires de ce royaume d'une importance majeure, Nous trouvons, qu'une plus longue existence d'un conseil d'état spécial du royaume ne répond pas à la position actuelle du pays ; et comme, en outre, sa juridiction en dernier ressort, a besoin d'une base plus solide ; Nous avons décidé, au lieu du conseil d'état du royaume, et de la cour suprême, qui cesseront d'exister de ce moment, de créer à Varsovie, pour tout le Royaume de Pologne, deux départemens du Sénat-dirigeant, qui se nommeront, suivant le numero d'ordre, le neuvième et le dixième département ; et d'instituer une réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

En raison de quoi, par Notre Oukase au Sénat-dirigeant, donné aujourd'hui, Nous avons ordonné, et ordonnons par ces présentes :—

§ 1.

La réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, prendra connaissance de toutes les affaires, qui jusqu'à ce jour étaient de l'attribution du conseil d'état du royaume, excepté toutefois, le budget des recettes et des dépenses. Ce budget et les rapports des Directeurs-en-chef des diverses branches de l'administration dont la révision était confiée au conseil administratif, seront dorénavant présentés directement pour Notre sanction, au Conseil Impérial, par le département pour les affaires du Royaume de Pologne. Le mode des séances dans la réunion générale, sa communication avec les autres autorités, et le règlement des affaires, doivent être absolument les mêmes que ceux prescrits pour le conseil d'état du royaume.

§ 2.

La cour héraldique du royaume retient son organisation intérieure; elle est adjointe, comme une institution spéciale, à la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, et conservera avec ces départemens les relations dans lesquelles elle s'est trouvée avec le conseil d'état du royaume.

§ 3.

Le neuvième département du Sénat-dirigeant prend les attributions de la cour suprême. Ainsi toutes les affaires qui étaient de la compétence de cette cour, seront dorénavant jugées en dernier ressort par le département, selon les lois et les instructions prescrites à la cour suprême.

Il s'ensuit naturellement, que les décrets rendus par ce département, ne seront soumis à aucune autre révision, et qu'aucun appel, recours, ni doléance ne peuvent être reçus contre ses arrêts.

§ 4.

Le dixième département du Sénat-dirigeant s'occupera des procès criminels. Ses attributions, et la compétence de son autorité, seront désignées dans le nouveau code pénal. Cependant, tous les réglemens qui existent aujourd'hui à ce sujet, auront, en attendant, force de loi.

§ 5.

La réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, est sous la présidence de Notre Lieutenant du royaume, et se compose de cinq sénateurs, nommés par Nous parmi les membres des trois premières classes.

§ 6.

Dans la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, siégeront, de droit, tous les membres du Conseil-Administratif, et le Gouverneur Militaire de Varsovie.

§ 7.

Les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant se composeront des sénateurs et, pour cette fois seulement, des autres personnes appelées par Nous à remplir les fonctions de cette charge; leur distribution dans les départemens aura lieu chaque année, d'après notre décision, sur la présentation du Lieutenant du royaume.

§ 8.

Les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant pourront se diviser en deux, ou, s'il le faut, en plusieurs sections. L'ensemble des sections et la conduite des affaires, seront les mêmes que ceux des départemens.

§ 9.

Nous désignerons chaque année sur la présentation de Notre Lieutenant du royaume, un président pour chaque département de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, et pour chaque section de ce département.

§ 10.

En cas d'absence ou de maladie du Lieutenant du royaume, ou d'autre empêchement, les fonctions du président de la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, seront remplies par l'un des présidens des départemens, ou des sections, ou par le président de la cour héraldique, d'après la nomination du Lieutenant du royaume.

§ 11.

Les sénateurs de la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, jouiront de tous les droits et privilèges qui sont accordés aux autres sénateurs de Notre Empire. Les chargés des fonctions de sénateur, auront voix délibérative dans les jugemens de procès, à l'égal des sénateurs des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

§ 12.

A la fin de chaque année, il sera présenté au Ministre de la Justice, comme procureur-général, des mémoires statistiques, ayant trait à la juridiction du royaume; de plus, on lui présentera les états de service des employés composant les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant et leur réunion générale.

En vous chargeant de l'exécution de Notre présente volonté, et de sa publication dans le "Journal des Lois," Nous voulons que les projets des Oukases nécessaires pour le développement complet de ces réglemens principaux, soient composés et présentés à Notre sanction.

Fait à Varsovie, ce $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, 1841.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

Pour traduction conforme :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,
(Signé) TURKULL.

Dans les Oukases de Sa Majesté Impériale, adressés au Sénat-dirigeant, sous date du $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, est exprimé ce qui suit :—

§ 1.

Nous ordonnons de siéger dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, aux sénateurs suivans : le Prince Jablonowski, Grand-Maitre de Notre Cour Impériale, et le Lieutenant-Général Pisarew, Gouverneur-Militaire de Varsovie.

§ 2.

Nous nommons sénateurs dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, les ci-devant membres du Conseil d'Etat du royaume : le Général de Cavalerie, Comte Ozarowski, le Conseiller Privé Actuel Comte Walewski, l'Aide-de-Camp de Sa Majesté Impériale le Lieutenant-Général Wlodek, et le Général-Lieutenant en retraite Kurnatowski.

§ 3.

Les ci-devant Membres du Conseil d'Etat du Royaume : Wyczechowski I., Morawski, Falc, Comte Potocki, Wojda, Rostworowski, Lubowicki,

Wyczechowski II.; et les Présidens de la Cour Suprême Wolicki et Lubien-ski, sont nommés, par Notre bon plaisir, Conseillers Privés et Sénateurs dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

§ 4.

Le ci-devant Membre du Conseil d'Etat du royaume, le Conseiller d'Etat Kossakowski, est nommé Conseiller d'Etat Actuel, avec droit d'ancienneté du jour où il fut nommé Membre du susdit Conseil.

§ 5.

Les ci-devant Membres de la Cour Suprême du royaume de Pologne, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski et Dziedzicki, sont nommés, par Nous, Conseillers d'Etat Actuels.

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Autocrate de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

Ordonnons de siéger dans les Départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, sans porter toutefois le titre de Sénateurs, aux Conseillers d'Etat Actuels, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski et Dziedzicki.

Nous confions l'exécution du présent Oukase à Notre Lieutenant du Royaume.

Fait à Varsovie, le $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, 1841.

(Signé)

NICOLAS.

Par l'Empereur et Roi:

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé)

TURKULL.

TRANSLATION.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

Nicolas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

IN order to place definitively the monetary system of the kingdom of Poland upon the same system with that of the Empire, We, upon the representation of the Administrative Council, have decreed and do decree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Russian pound shall be the unit of weight for money in the kingdom. For this purpose the Mint of Warsaw shall use in weighing gold, silver, and copper, the Russian weight called "Poud," which contains 40 pounds—each pound 96 zolotnik, and each zolotnik 96 dol: In the assaying of gold and silver, the Mint shall use the standard pound which according to the scale in use in the Empire, is divided into 96 zolotnik, and the zolotnik into $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a zolotnik.

ARTICLE II.

The unit of all money circulating in the kingdom shall be the silver Rouble.

ARTICLE III.

The Mint of Warsaw shall strike pieces in gold, to be called "half-imperials," each of the value of five roubles; and pieces in silver of one rouble, of an half rouble, and of twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five kopeks—all with the dye which has been approved by Us.

ARTICLE IV.

A pound of gold ought to produce $68\frac{4}{5}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to $341\frac{2}{3}$ silver roubles; and a pound of standard gold of 88 zolotniks, will produce $62\frac{2}{3}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to $312\frac{2}{3}$ silver roubles. According to this scale, each half-imperial will contain 1 zolotnik and 39 dol of pure gold, and will weigh in gross, 1 zolotnik and $51\frac{3}{11}$ dol.

ARTICLE V.

An allowance in the weight, either above or below the standard of the gold coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon one piece, one dol; and upon every pound gross weight of coins, twelve dols of the normal pound (or pound adopted as the unit of weight).

ARTICLE VI.

A pound of pure silver ought to furnish $22\frac{3}{4}$ pieces of roubles; and a pound of standard silver, of $83\frac{1}{3}$ zolotnik, will furnish $19\frac{6}{11}$ pieces of roubles. Consequently, 100 roubles will contain 4 pounds, 37 zolotnik, and 84 dol of pure silver, and will weigh, in gross, 5 pounds and 6 zolotnik. The gross weight of each of the different larger descriptions of coined pieces, and the quantity of pure silver contained in each, will be as follows:

	Gross Weight.		Pure Silver.	
	Zolotnik.	Dol.	Zolotnik.	Dol.
Piece of one rouble .	4	$82\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$	4	21
Piece of half a rouble .	2	$41\frac{7}{25}$	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 25 kopeks .	1	$20\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}$	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Piece of 20 kopeks .	„	$93\frac{3}{25}$	„	81
Piece of 10 kopeks .	„	$46\frac{8}{25}$	„	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 5 kopeks .	„	$23\frac{4}{25}$	„	$20\frac{1}{4}$

ARTICLE VII.

An allowance in the weight, either more or less, of each of the various large silver coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon the rouble pieces, 4 dols; upon the half-rouble pieces, 3 dols; upon the pieces of 25 and of 20 kopeks, 2 dols; upon the pieces of 10 and of 5 kopeks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol; upon 100 pieces of each of the above-mentioned coins, weighed at once, the allowance in weight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik; upon 1,000 roubles, it is 7 zolotniks of the normal pound.

ARTICLE VIII.

The gold coins shall be received and shall be issued by all the public departments, at 3 per cent. above the nominal value of such coins; that is to say, the imperial at the value of 10 roubles 30 kopeks, the half-imperial at 5 roubles 15 kopeks.

ARTICLE IX.

Foreign coins, of a high standard, at present used in the country in payments between private individuals, may be received at the rate fixed by the Treasury; but after having been received in the public departments, they shall be sent to the Mint to be recoined with the die of the kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The purchase in foreign countries of gold and silver in bars for the use of the Mint at Warsaw, shall be regulated as to price by the state of commerce, care being taken that the expense of coinage be covered.

The purchase of other metals, not brought from abroad in bars, shall be made at the prices fixed from time to time, according to circumstances, by the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE XI.

The purchase of copper shall be made by contract.

ARTICLE XII.

The Ukase dated ^{19 November,}_{1 December,} 1815, in so much as it is affected or modified by the present Ukase, and also the Ukase of the 1st of May, 1834, shall cease to be obligatory.

ARTICLE XIII.

The execution of the present Ukase, which shall be inserted in the "Journal of Laws," and shall come into force from the ^{20 December, 1841,}_{1 January, 1842,} is entrusted to our Administrative Council, and more especially to the Commission of the Treasury and Finance.

Given at Warsaw, this $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS,

By Command of the Emperor and King:

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed) TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

In reference to the clauses of the 4th Article of our Ukase of the ^{21 January,}_{2 February,} of the current year, by which we have decreed that the notes of the Bank of Poland shall be changed into notes representing silver roubles. We, at the request of our Administrative Council of the Kingdom, have decreed and do decree, as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Bank of Poland will cause to be prepared, and, so soon as they shall be ready, will issue bank notes representing silver roubles of the value of one rouble, of 3, of 10, of 50, and of 100 roubles each; withdrawing at the same time an equivalent number of the florin notes now in circulation, so that the total amount of notes in circulation do not exceed the sum permitted by the 23rd Article of our Ukase of the $\frac{1}{27}$ January, 1828.

ARTICLE II.

The nominal value of each of the before-mentioned notes shall be printed, in figures and in words, on one side of the note, in the Russian and Polish languages; and on the other side the same value shall be printed, in figures and in words, in German, French, and English.

ARTICLE III.

The said notes shall all be marked alike with the stamp of the Empire: this stamp is to bear the arms of the kingdom, with the inscription "Bank of Poland," and shall be affixed, as heretofore, under the strict control of the Commission of the Sinking Fund of the national debt.

ARTICLE IV.

Upon each note shall be inscribed in Russian and in Polish, "the Bank of Poland will pay to the bearer (here insert the quantity of) silver roubles in hard cash, at the rate of $22\frac{3}{4}$ roubles to the Russian pound of pure silver."

ARTICLE V.

The colour of the paper, the water marks, the typographical ornaments, the shape and size of the said notes, as well as all matters of detail relative to the printing, the issuing, and the exchange against coined specie, shall be decided, at the request of the Commission of the Treasury and Finance, by our Administrative Council of the kingdom. The models of each description of note, previous to their being definitively put in circulation, shall be presented to our Administrative Council.

ARTICLE VI.

All ordinances which have been decreed by Our previous Ukases, relative to the bank notes at present in circulation, shall remain in force in so far as they are not affected by the present Ukase.

ARTICLE VII.

The execution of the present Ukase, which shall be inserted in the "Journal of Laws," is entrusted to the Director-General presiding over the Commission of the Treasury and Finance.

Given at Warsaw, this $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

By Command of the Emperor and King:

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed)

TURKULL.

Ukase of the 18th September, 1841.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland.

HAVING judged fitting, in 1832, to establish in Our Imperial Council a special department for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland, to the jurisdiction of which belong the most important affairs concerning the kingdom, We consider the further existence of a distinct Council of State in the kingdom as being no longer in accordance with the actual position of the country; and as it is necessary to fix at the same time the Superior Court of Justice on a more solid basis, We have decided to suppress the Council of State of the kingdom, and the Superior Court; and in place thereof, to create in Warsaw, for the entire kingdom of Poland, two Departments of the Directing Senate, which shall be called the ninth and tenth departments, and to institute a General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

In consequence of which, by Our Ukases to the Directing Senate, issued this day, We have ordained, and do ordain by these presents:—

§ 1.

The General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate shall take cognizance of all the matters which, up to this day, were under the jurisdiction of the Council of State of the kingdom, with the exception of the budget of receipts and expenditure. This budget and the reports of the Directors-in-Chief of the different branches of the administration, of which the revision was confided to the Administrative Council, shall henceforth be submitted directly for Our sanction, by the Department of the Imperial Council for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland.

The order of the sittings of the General Assembly, its relations with the other authorities, and the regulation of its affairs, shall be precisely the same as those prescribed for the Council of State of the kingdom.

§ 2.

The Heraldic Chamber of the kingdom, which retains its present internal organization, is attached, as a special institution, to the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, and it shall maintain, with those departments, the same relations which it held with the Council of State of the kingdom.

§ 3.

The ninth department of the Directing Senate shall have the powers of the Superior Court. Therefore, all the matters which were within the jurisdiction of that Court, shall henceforth be decided in the last instance by the department, according to the laws and regulations prescribed for the Superior Court.

It follows, therefore, that the judgments pronounced by this department shall not be subject to any revision, and that no appeal, relief, nor complaint, can be received against its judgments.

§ 4.

The tenth department of the Directing Senate shall take cognizance of all criminal matters. Its functions and the extent of its powers shall be regulated in the New Penal Code. But all the regulations at present existing on this subject, shall, in the mean time, remain in force.

§ 5.

The General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate is under the Presidency of Our Lieutenant of the kingdom, and is composed of five Senators, named by Us, from the members of the three first classes.

§ 6.

All the Members of the Administrative Council, and the Military Governor of Warsaw, shall have the right of sitting in the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 7.

The Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate shall be composed of Senators, and, for this time only, of the other persons summoned by Us to discharge the duties of that office. Their distribution in the departments shall be made each year, according to Our decision, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the kingdom.

§ 8.

The Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate may be divided into two or more sections, if necessary. The organization of the sections, and the mode of proceeding, shall be the same as those of the departments.

§ 9.

We will name each year, on the recommendation of Our Lieutenant of the kingdom, a President for each Warsaw Department of the Directing Senate, and for each section of the departments.

§ 10.

In the absence of the Lieutenant of the kingdom, from illness or from other causes, the functions of President of the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, shall be filled by one of the Presidents of the departments or of the sections, or by the President of the Heraldic Chamber, who shall be named by the Lieutenant of the kingdom.

§ 11.

The Senators of the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are accorded to the other Senators of our Empire. The persons discharging the functions of Senator shall have a deliberative voice in the decision of matters, equally with the Senators of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 12.

At the expiration of each year there shall be presented to the Minister of Justice, as Attorney-General, statistical summaries respecting the administration of justice of the kingdom; and also an account of the service of the functionaries composing the establishment of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, and of their General Assembly.

In confiding to you the execution of Our present Ukase, and its publication in the "Journal of the Laws," Our pleasure is, that the drafts of the Ukases necessary for the complete development of these principal bases, shall be prepared and submitted for Our sanction.

Done at Warsaw, the 16th September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

(True translation.)

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed)

TURKULL.

In Ukases addressed to the Directing Senate, on the 1st September, His Imperial Majesty decrees as follows:—

§ 1.

We command that the following named Senators shall have seats in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate: Prince Jablonowski, Grand Master of Our Imperial Court, and Lieutenant-General Pisarew, Military Governor of Warsaw.

§ 2.

We name Senators in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, the late members of the Council of State of the kingdom:—General of Cavalry Count Ozarowski, Actual Privy Councillor Count Walewski, Aide-de-Camp General Lieutenant-General Wlodek, and the retired Lieutenant-General Kurnatowski.

§ 3.

The late members of the Council of State of the kingdom, Wyczehowski, Morawski, Falc, Count Potocki, Wojda, Rostworowski, Lubowicki, Wyczehowski II., and the Presidents of the Superior Court, Wolicki and Lubienski, are named by Us, Privy Councillors and Senators in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 4.

The late Member of the Council of State of the kingdom, the Councillor of State Kossakowski, is named Actual Councillor of State, with seniority from the day on which he was named member of the said Council.

§ 5.

The late Members of the Superior Court of the kingdom of Poland, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski and Dziedzicki, are named by Us Actual Councillors of State.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

We command the Actual Councillors of State, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski and Dziedzicki, to sit in the Warsaw Department of the Directing Senate, without assuming the title of Senators.

We confide the execution of the present Ukase to Our Lieutenant of the kingdom.

Done at Warsaw, the 1st September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

By the Emperor and King:

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed)

TURKULL.

TREATY

143

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL,

FOR

THE SUPPRESSION

OF THE

TRAFFICK IN SLAVES

Signed at Lisbon, July 3, 1842.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:
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TREATY

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL,

FOR

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFICK IN SLAVES.

Signed at Lisbon, July 3, 1842.

[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, July 30, 1842.]

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, being earnestly desirous of putting an immediate end to the barbarous and piratical practice of transporting the natives of Africa across the sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and Their said Majesties considering that this infamous practice was declared to be a highly penal crime by the law of Great Britain, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, and has likewise been prohibited, under severe penalties, by the law of Portugal, in December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and Their said Majesties being of opinion, that in order the more completely to prevent for the future the perpetration of this crime, and to render more effectual the operation of the laws enacted in each Country for its punishment, it will be expedient to establish regulations of maritime police, and to constitute colonial Commissions, to which regulations and Commissions vessels navigating under the flag of either Party, and not belonging to one or the other of the Royal Navies, shall be amenable; Their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

SUAS Magestades a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, e a Rainha de Portugal e dos Algarves, tendo grandes desejos de pôr immediato termo á pratica barbara e piratica de transportar os naturaes da Africa atravez dos mares, com o fim de os reduzir á Escravidão; e considerando Suas ditas Magestades que esta infame pratica foi declarada crime altamente punivel pela lei da Gram Bretanha no anno de mil oitocentos e sete, e foi igualmente prohibida, debaixo de severas penas, pela lei de Portugal em Dezembro de mil oitocentos e trinta e seis; e sendo Suas ditas Magestades de opinião que afim de mais completamente prevenir para o futuro a perpetração deste crime, e de tornar mais efficaz a execução das leis feitas em cada hum dos Paizes para a sua punição, será conveniente estabelecer regulamentos de policia maritima, e constituir Comissões colonias, aos quaes regulamentos e Comissões ficarão sujeitos os navios que navegação debaixo da bandeira de qualquer das Partes, e não pertencentes a huma ou outra das Marinhas Reaes, resolverão Suas ditas Magestades concluir hum Tratado para esse fim, e nessa conformidade nomearão para Seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber; Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, a Carlos Augusto, Lord Howard de Walden, Par do Reino Unido da

Charles Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, &c., &c. &c.; and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and Algarves, Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Duke of Palmella, President for Life of the Chamber of Peers, Councillor of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, and of the Tower and Sword, Captain of the Royal Guard of Archers, Knight of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, and Grand Cross of the Orders of Charles III. in Spain, of the Legion of Honour in France, of Saint Alexander Newsky in Russia, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Count of Sanfré in Piemont, Minister and Honorary Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.; who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually declare to each other, that the infamous and piratical practice of transporting the natives of Africa by sea, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, is, and shall for ever continue to be, a strictly prohibited and highly penal crime, in every part of their respective dominions, and for all the subjects of their respective Crowns.

ARTICLE II.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually consent, that those ships of their Royal Navies respectively, which shall be provided with special Instructions, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit and search such vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in transporting negroes for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruisers; and the said High Contracting Parties also consent, that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the

Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, Cavalleiro Gram Cruz da Muito Illustre Ordem do Banho, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica junto de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, &c., &c., &c.; e Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal e dos Algarves, a Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Duque de Palmella, Presidente vitalicio da Camara dos Pares, Conselheiro de Estado, Gram Cruz da Ordem de Christo, e da Torre e Espada, Capitão da Guarda Real dos Archeiros, Cavalleiro da Insigne Ordem do Tosão de Ouro, e Gram Cruz das Ordens de Carlos III. em Hespanha, da Legião de Honra em França, de Santo Alexandre Newsky na Russia, Cavalleiro da Ordem de S. João de Jerusalem, Conde de Sanfré em Piemonte, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado Honorario, &c., &c., &c.; os quaes, tendo communicado hum ao outro os seus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que acharam estar em bôa e devida forma, concordarão nos seguintes Artigos:—

ARTIGO I.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes mutuamente declararão que a pratica infame e piratica de transportar por mar os naturaes d'Africa, para o fim de os reduzir á Escravidão, he, e sempre continuará a ser, hum crime rigorosamente prohibido e altamente punivel em toda a parte dos seus respectivos dominios, e para todos os subditos das suas respectivas Corôas.

ARTIGO II.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes consentem mutuamente que aquelles Navios das suas respectivas Marinhas Reaes que estiverem munidos com instrucções especiaes como abaixo se menciona, possam visitar e dar busca ás embarcações das duas nações que sejam suspeitas, com fundamentos rasoaveis, de se empregarem em transportar Negros para o fim de os reduzir á Escravidão, ou de terem sido equipadas com esse intento, ou de terem sido assim empregadas durante a viagem em que forem encontradas pelos ditos cruzadores; e as ditas Altas Partes Contractantes tambem consentem que os mesmos cruzadores possam deter, e mandar ou levar as ditas embarcações,

manner hereinafter agreed upon: and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search, in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the objects of this Treaty, and shall at the same time prevent doubts, disputes, and complaints; it is agreed that the said right of search shall be exercised in the manner and according to the rules following:—

First: It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that purpose, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

Second: In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the Royal Navy of either of the two Powers.

Third: Whenever a vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of such ship of war shall, immediately upon coming on board the vessel which is to be so searched, and before he begins the search, exhibit to the commander of the vessel which is to be searched, the document by which he is duly authorized to make the search; and he shall deliver to the said commander of the vessel which is to be searched, a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the Naval Service of his Country, and the name of the ship of war which he commands; and this certificate shall also declare, that the only object of the search is to ascertain, whether the vessel to be searched is employed in transporting negroes or others in order to consign them to Slavery, or is fitted up for such purpose. When the search is made by an officer of the cruizer, who is not the commander thereof, such officer shall proceed strictly in the same manner as if he were the commander, after having exhibited to the captain of the vessel to be searched, a copy of the above-mentioned document, signed by the commander of the cruizer; and he shall, in like manner, deliver a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the Royal Navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruizer in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that the vessel is employed for lawful purposes, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel, that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special orders; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue her voyage.

afim de entrarem em processo da maneira abaixo convencionada; e para fixar o direito reciproco de busca, de modo tal que seja appropriado a conseguir o objecto deste Tratado, e prevenir ao mesmo tempo duvidas, disputas, e queixas, convencionou-se que o dito direito de busca será exercido da maneira, e conforme as regras seguintes:—

Primo: Nunca será exercido senão por navios de guerra authorisados expressamente para esse fim, conforme as estipulações deste Tratado.

Secundo: Em caso nenhum será exercido o direito de busca a respeito de hum navio da Marinha Real de qualquer das duas Potencias.

Tercio: Todas as vezes que a busca em huma embarcação fôr dada por hum navio de guerra, o commandante deste navio de guerra, immediatamente á chegada abordo da embarcação que está para ser vizitada, e antes que principie a busca, apresentará ao commandante da dita embarcação o documento pelo qual he devidamente authorisado a dar a busca, e entregará ao mesmo commandante da embarcação que está para ser visitada, huma certidão assignada por elle mesmo, declarando o seu posto no Serviço Naval do seu Paiz, e o nome do navio de guerra que commanda; e esta certidão deverá tambem declarar que o unico objecto da visita he averiguar se a embarcação que deve ser visitada se acha empregada em transportar negros ou outros a fim de serem reduzidos á Escravidão; ou se está esquipada para esse fim. Quando a busca fôr dada por hum official do cruzador que não seja o commandante delle, procederá o mesmo official strictamente como se o fôra, depois de ter previamente apresentado ao capitão da embarcação que fôr visitada, huma copia do documento acima referido, assignada pelo commandante do cruzador; devendo do mesmo modo entregar huma certidão, assignada por elle, em que declare o seu posto na Marinha Real, o nome do commandante por cuja ordem procede a dar busca, o do cruzador em que anda embarcado, e o objecto de visita como ja se disse. Se pela visita se conhecer que os papeis da embarcação estão em devida forma, e que a embarcação anda empregada em negociações licitas, deverá o official declarar no diario da derrota da embarcação, que a visita foi feita em execução das ordens especiaes acima mencionadas, deixando a embarcação em liberdade de proseguir a sua viagem.

Fourth: The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be lower than that of lieutenant of the Royal Navy, unless he be the officer who shall at the time be second in command of the searching vessel; or unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fifth: The reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within the seas in Europe, which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed:—

First: That all ships of the Royal Navies of the two Nations, which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy, in the English and Portuguese languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions A, for Cruizers, annexed thereto; and of the Regulations B, for the Mixed Commissions, annexed thereto; which Annexes, respectively, shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

Second: That each of the High Contracting Parties shall, from time to time, and as often as any changes are made in the ships of war employed in this service, communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions; the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, and of the officers second in command.

Third: That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect, that any vessel sailing under the flag of either Nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged, or is intended to be engaged, in the transport of Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; or is fitted out for that purpose; or has, during the voyage in which she has been met with, been so employed; it shall be the duty of any commander

Quarto: O posto do official que der a busca não deve ser inferior ao de tenente da Marinha Real, salvo se na occasião da visita elle fôr o official segundo Commandante de Navio, ou se o Commando, por fallecimento ou outro qualquer motivo, tiver recahido em hum official de patente inferior.

Quinto: O direito reciproco de busca e detenção não será exercido no Mar Mediterraneo, nem nos Mares da Europa que estão fora do Estreito de Gibraltar, e ao norte de trinta e sete graos, paralelo de latitude septentrional, e que estão dentro e a leste de vinte graos de longitude occidental do meridiano de Greenwich.

ARTIGO III.

Afim de regular o modo de pôr em execução as disposições do Artigo precedente, convencionou-se:—

Primo: Que todos os navios das Marinhãs Reaes das duas Nações, que d'aqui em diante forem empregados em impedir o transporte dos Negros ou outros para os reduzir á Escravidão, serão munidos pelos seus respectivos Governos de huma copia, nas linguas Ingleza e Portugueza, do presente Tratado; das Instrucções para os Cruzadores a elle annexas sob a letra A; e dos Regulamentos para as Commissões Mixtas a elle annexos sob a letra B; os quaes Annexos serão respectivamente considerados como parte integrante do Tratado.

Secundo: Que cada huma das Altas Partes Contractantes, de tempos a tempos, e todas as vezes que se fizerem algumas mudanças nos navios de guerra empregados neste serviço, deverá communicar á outra os nomes dos diversos navios munidos de táes Instrucções; a força de cada hum, e os nomes dos seus diversos commandantes, e dos officiães immediatos em commando.

Tercio: Que se em algum tempo houver justo motivo para suspeitar que alguma embarcação navegando com a bandeira de qualquer das duas Nações, e hindo debaixo do comboi de algum navio ou navios de guerra de qualquer das duas Partes Contractantes, hé empregada, ou tenciona empregarse, no transporte de Negros ou outros para os reduzir á Escravidão, ou está esquipada para esse fim, ou tem sido assim empregada durante a viagem em que foi encontrada; será do dever de todo o

of any ship of the Royal Navy of either of the two High Contracting Parties, furnished with such Instructions as aforesaid, to communicate in writing his suspicions to the commander of the convoy; and the said commander of the convoy shall give an acknowledgment in writing of the said communication; and the said commander of the convoy, accompanied by the commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to search the suspected vessel. If the suspicions shall prove to be well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent by the commander of the convoy to one of the points where the Mixed Commissions are stationed, in order that the vessel may undergo the sentence applicable to her case.

Fourth: It shall not be lawful to visit or detain, under any pretext or motive whatever, any merchant vessel when at anchor in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the Authorities of such Country; but should any suspected vessel be met with in such port or roadstead, due representation of the same is to be made to the Authorities of the Country, requesting them to take the necessary measures to prevent the violation of the stipulations of this Treaty; and the said Authorities shall proceed to take effectual measures accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the Two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur by any arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood, that this compensation shall be made by the Government whose cruizer shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention. The compensation for damages, of which this Article treats, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the Mixed Commission pronounces sentence on the vessel, for the detention of which such compensation is claimed.

commandante de qualquer navio da Marinha Real de alguma das duas Altas Partes Contractantes, que estiver munido de taes Instrucções, como acima se disse, comunicar por escripto as suas suspeitas ao commandante do comboi; e o dito commandante do comboi deverá accusar por escripto a mesma communicacão, cumprindo-lhe proceder elle mesmo na, companhia do commandante do cruzador, á busca na embarcação suspeita.

Se as suspeitas se acharem ser bem fundadas, segundo o theor deste Tratado, será entaõ a dita embarcação conduzida ou mandada pelo commandante do comboi para hum dos pontos aonde as Commissões Mixtas estão estabelecidas, afim de que sofra a sentença applicavel ao seu cazo.

Quarto: Não será licito visitar ou deter, debaixo de qualquer pretextu ou motivo que seja, embarcação alguma mercante fundeada em qualquer porto ou ancoradouro pertencente a qualquer das duas Altas Partes Contractantes, ou ao alcance de tiro de peça das baterias de terra, salvo se por parte das Authoridades do Paiz se pedir auxilio por escripto; porém se alguma embarcação suspeita fôr encontrada nesse porto ou ancoradouro, far-se-ha a conveniente representacão ás Authoridades do Paiz, pedindo-lhes que tomem as medidas necessarias para prevenir a violacão das estipulações deste Tratado; e as ditas Authoridades procederão a tomar medidas efficazes nessa conformidade.

ARTIGO IV.

Como os dous precedentes Artigos são inteiramente reciprocos, obrigão-se mutuamente as Duas Altas Partes Contractantes a indemnisar quaesquer perdas que os seus respectivos subditos possão sofrer, pela detenção arbitraria e illegal das suas embarcações; bem entendido que esta compensação será feita pelo Governo cujo cruzador tiver sido culpado dessa arbitraria e illegal detenção. A compensação dos damnos de que trata este Artigo, se fará dentro do espaço de hum anno, contado do dia em que a Commissão Mixta proferir sentença sobre a embarcação por cuja detenção se reclamar tal compensação.

ARTICLE V.

It is however distinctly understood between the Two High Contracting Parties, that no stipulation of the present Treaty shall be interpreted as interfering with the right of Portuguese subjects to be accompanied, in voyages to and from the Portuguese possessions off the coast of Africa, by Slaves who are *bonâ fide* household servants, and who may be duly named and described as such in passports, wherewith the vessel must be furnished, from the highest civil authority at the place where such Slaves shall have embarked: Provided,—

First: That in such voyages, no Portuguese subject, except he be a Portuguese settler, removing definitively from his residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa, shall be accompanied by more than two Slaves, being *bonâ fide* household servants.

Secondly: That such a settler removing definitively, with his family, from his residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa, shall not be accompanied by more than ten Slaves, and that all these Slaves shall be *bonâ fide* his household servants.

Thirdly: That such household Slaves shall be found at large and unconfined in the vessel; and clothed like Europeans in similar circumstances.

Fourthly: That no other Slaves shall be embarked on board of the vessel in which the said household servants shall be found; and that the voyage, on which such settler and his family shall be so accompanied by such household Slaves, shall be a direct voyage to the Portuguese islands of Cape Verd, Princes, or St. Thomas, from some place in the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, where the said settler shall have been permanently residing.

Fifthly: That the passports above-mentioned shall enumerate each of the persons on board the vessel, and shall state their names, sex, ages, and occupation, their last place of residence, and the place to which they are going.

Sixthly: That there be nothing in the equipment or character of the vessel in which such household Slaves may be found, which shall justify its detention under the provisions of this Treaty.

But if the equipment or character of the vessel shall justify the detention of the vessel under the stipulations of the

ARTIGO V.

Fica comtudo claramente entendido entre as Duas Altas Partes Contratantes, que nenhuma estipulação do presente Tratado será interpretada como opposta ao direito que tem os subditos Portuguezes de serem acompanhados em viagens, hindo ou vindo das possessões Portuguezas na costa d'Africa, por Escravos que sejam *bonâ fide* do servidão de sua caza, e que sejam devidamente nomeados e descriptos como tães em passaportes com que a embarcação deve ser munida pela principal autoridade civil do lugar onde esses Escravos tiverem embarcado; com tanto porém:

Primo: Que em taes viagens nenhum subdito Portuguez (excepto se fôr colono Portuguez, mudando-se definitivamente da sua residencia em huma possessão Portugueza na costa d'Africa,) haja de ser acompanhado por mais de dous Escravos, que sejam *bonâ fide* do serviço de sua caza.

Secundo: Que o mesmo colono, mudando-se definitivamente com a sua familia, da sua residencia em huma possessão Portugueza na costa d'Africa, não seja acompanhado por mais de dez Escravos, e que todos estes Escravos sejam *bonâ fide* do serviço de sua caza.

Tercio: Que esses Escravos do serviço de sua caza estejam soltos e em liberdade na embarcação, e vestidos como os Europeos em semelhantes circunstancias.

Quarto: Que nenhuns outros Escravos sejam embarcados no navio em que se acharem os ditos Escravos do serviço de sua caza; e que a viagem em que o mesmo colono e a sua familia fôr assim acompanhada por tães Escravos do serviço de sua caza, seja huma viagem em direitura ás ilhas Portuguezas de Cabo Verde, Principe, ou S. Thomé, de algum lugar das possessões Portuguezas na costa d'Africa aonde o dito colono tivesse estado permanentemente residindo.

Quinto: Que os passaportes acima mencionados especificarão cada huma das pessoas abordo da embarcação, e declararão os seus nomes, sexo, idade, e occupaões, o ultimo lugar da sua residencia, e o lugar para onde vão.

Sexto: Que não haja cousa alguma na esquipação, ou na qualidade da embarcação em que esses Escravos de serviço de caza se possam achar, que justifique a sua detenção em virtude das condições deste Tratado.

Porém, se a esquipação ou a qualidade da embarcação justificar a sua detenção, debaixo das estipulações do

present Treaty; or if any of the regulations specified in this Article shall be unobserved or violated, in respect to such vessel, then her master, and her crew, and the owner or owners of the vessel, of the cargo, or of the Slaves, shall be liable to be proceeded against as accomplices in an infraction of the present Treaty, and to be punished accordingly; and the vessel and cargo shall be adjudged and condemned, and the Slaves shall be liberated.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of Article II. of this Treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, two or more Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two Nations, and named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

Of these Commissions one half shall reside in possessions belonging to Her Britannick Majesty, the other half within the territories of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and the two Governments, at the period of exchanging the Ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions shall respectively reside. Each of the Two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Commissions held within its own dominions; provided always, that two at least of the said Commissions shall always be held either on the coast of Africa, or in one of the islands off that coast.

These Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commission at present established and sitting under the Convention between Great Britain and Portugal of the 28th of July, 1817, shall continue to exercise its functions and

presente Tratado; ou se algum dos regulamentos especeficados neste Artigo não fôr observado, ou fôr violado a respeito da dita embarcação, então o mestre della, a sua tripulação, e o dono ou donos da dita embarcação, da carga, ou dos Escravos, ficarão sujeitos a que se proceda contra elles como cúmplices em huma infracção do presente Tratado, e a serem castigados nessa conformidade; e a embarcação e a carga serão julgadas e condemnadas, e os Escravos postos em plena liberdade.

ARTIGO VI.

Para fazer julgar, com a menor demora e inconveniência possível, as embarcações que possão ser detidas, segundo o theor do Artigo II. deste Tratado, estabelecer-se hão, logo que seja practicavel, duas ou mais Comissões Mixtas, compostas de igual numero d'individuos das duas Nações, nomeados para esse fim pelos seus respectivos Soberanos.

Metade destas Comissões residirá nos territorios pertencentes a Sua Magestade Britannica, e a outra metade nas possessões de Sua Magestade Fidelissima; e os dous Governos, ao tempo da troca das Ratificações do presente Tratado, declararão cada hum, quanto aos seus proprios dominios, em que lugares hão de as Comissões respectivamente residir; reservando-se cada huma das Duas Altas Partes Contratantes o direito de mudar a seu arbitrio o lugar da residencia da Comissão estabelecida nos seus proprios dominios; com tanto porém, que ao menos duas das ditas Comissões devam sempre residir ou na costa d'Africa, ou em huma das ilhas adjacentes daquella costa.

Estas Comissões julgarão as causas que lhes forem submettidas segundo as estipulações do presente Tratado, sem appellação; e em conformidade dos Regulamentos e Instrucções que lhe estão annexas, e que são consideradas como formando huma parte integrante delle.

ARTIGO VII.

A Comissão Mixta que ao presente se acha estabelecida, e fazendo as suas sessões em virtude da Convenção concluida entre a Gram Bretanha e Portugal em vinte e oito de Julho, de mil

shall, from and after the end of six months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, and until the appointment and definitive establishment of the Mixed Commissions under the present Treaty, adjudge without appeal, according to the principles and stipulations of the present Treaty, and of the Annexes thereof, the cases of such vessels as may be sent or brought before it; and any vacancies which may occur in such Mixed Commission, shall be filled up in the same manner in which vacancies in the Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of this Treaty are to be supplied.

oitocentos e dezesete, continuará a exercer as suas funcções; e antes e após do fim de seis mezes depois da troca das Ratificações deste Tratado, e até á nomeação e definitivo estabelecimento das Commissões Mixtas, em virtude do presente Tratado, julgará sem appellação, segundo os principios e estipulações deste Tratado, e dos seus Annexos, os cazos daquellas embarcações que forem mandadas ou trazidas perante ella; e quaesquer vacancias que possam occorrer nas sobreditas Commissões Mixtas serão pre-enchidas da mesma maneira que se hão de pre-encher as vacancias nas Commissões Mixtas que tem de ser estabelecidas segundo as estipulações deste Tratado.

ARTICLE VIII.

If the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Royal Navies of Great Britain and Portugal respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of Article II. of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and, in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

ARTIGO VIII.

Se o official commandante de qualquer dos navios das respectivas Marinhas Reaes da Gram Bretanha e de Portugal, devidamente nomeado na conformidade das condições do Artigo II. deste Tratado, se desviar a qualquer respeito das estipulações do dito Tratado, e das Instrucções a elle annexas, poderá o Governo que se julgar lesado pedir huma reparação; e em tal caso o Governo a que esse official commandante pertencer, se obriga a mandar proceder a investigações sobre o objecto da queixa; e a impôr ao dito official hum castigo proporcionado a qualquer transgressão que possa ter commettido acintosamente.

ARTICLE IX.

Any vessel, British or Portuguese, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and may be sent or brought before one of the Mixed Commissions established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if any of the things hereinafter mentioned shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or shall be proved to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured, namely:

First: Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly: Divisions or bulk-heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

ARTIGO IX.

Qualquer embarcação Britannica ou Portuguesa que fôr visitada em virtude do presente Tratado, pode ser legitimamente detida, e mandada, ou conduzida perante huma das Commissões Mixtas estabelecidas em consequencia das estipulações delle, se acazo alguma das cousas abaixo mencionadas fôr encontrada no seu aparelho ou equipação, ou se se provar que estiverão abordo durante a viagem que a embarcação seguia quando apresada, a saber:

Primo: Escotilhas com xadrezes, em vez de escotilhas fechadas, como usão as embarcações mercantes.

Secundo: Separações ou repartimentos no porão ou na coberta, em maior numero do que são necessarios para embarcações empregadas em commercio licito.

Thirdly: Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly: Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly: A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly: An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Custom-House at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks, or of other vessels, should only be used for the reception of palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly: A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly: A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly: An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest, as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly: A quantity of mats or matting, larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel, as a merchant vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the transport of Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and shall be declared lawful prize, unless clear and incontestably

Tertio: Pranchas de sobrecellente preparadas para se armarem como huma segunda coberta, ou coberta para escravos.

Quarto: Cadêas, grilhões, ou algemas.

Quinto: Maior quantidade d'agoa em toneis ou em tanques, do que he mister para consummo da tripulação da embarcação, como navio mercante.

Sexto: Hum numero extraordinario de toneis para agoa, ou de outras vazilhas para guardar liquidos; salvo se o mestre apresentar huma certidão da Alfandega do lugar d'onde despachou na sua partida, declarando que os donos da embarcação deram fiança idonea de que aquelle extraordinario numero de toneis ou de outras vazilhas seria somente empregado em receber azeite de palma, ou para outros fins de commercio licito.

Septimo: Maior quantidade de bandejas, gamellas, ou celhas de rancho, do que he necessaria para uso da tripulação da embarcação, como navio mercante.

Octavo: Hum caldeirão, ou outros aparelhos de cozinha, de extraordinario tamanho, e maiores, ou adaptados para se tornarem maiores, do que he necessario para uso da tripulação da embarcação, como navio mercante; ou mais de hum caldeirão, ou outros aparelhos de cozinha, de tamanho ordinario.

Nono: Huma quantidade extraordinaria de arroz, ou de farinha do Brazil extrahida da mandioca, vulgarmente chamada farinha de pão, ou de milho miudo ou grosso, ou de qualquer outro genero de mantimento, além da que provavelmente se pode tornar precisa para uso da tripulação, huma vez que o dito arroz, farinha, farinha de pão, de milho grosso, ou outro qualquer genero de mantimento, não tenha sido lançado no manifesto, como parte da carga para negocio.

Decimo: Huma quantidade de esteiras ou esteirões maior do que he necessaria para uso da tripulação da embarcação, como navio mercante.

Huma qualquer ou mais de huma dessas diversas cousas, que se prove ter sido achada abordo, ou ter estado abordo durante a viagem que a embarcação seguia quando capturada, será considerada como prova *prima facie* de andar a embarcação empregada no transporte de Negros ou outros para os reduzir á Escravidão; e em consequencia disso será a embarcação condemnada, e declarada bõa preza, a menos de se darem provas

satisfactory evidence, on the part of the master or owners, shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court, that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed on some legal pursuit, and that such of the several things above enumerated, as were found on board of her at the time of her detention, or had been on board of her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed for legal purposes on that particular voyage.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in any vessel which is detained under the stipulations of this Treaty, or shall be proved to have been on board the vessel during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Commission should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

ARTICLE XI.

In all cases in which a vessel shall be detained, under this Treaty, by the respective cruisers of the Contracting Parties, as having been engaged in transporting Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Commissions to be established as aforesaid, either of the two Governments may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its Royal Navy, at a price to be fixed upon by a competent person, to be chosen by the Court of Mixed Commission for that purpose; but the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first choice of purchasing her. But if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, immediately after condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

claras e incontestavelmente satisfactorias da parte do mestre ou donos, a contento dos Juizes, que tal embarcação andava ao tempo da sua detenção ou apresamento, empregada em alguma empreza licita, e que algumas das diversas cousas acima mencionadas que forão achadas a seu bordo ao tempo da sua detenção, ou tinham estado a seu bordo na viagem que seguia quando capturada, eram necessarias para fins licitos naquella propria viagem.

ARTIGO X.

Se alguma das cousas especificadas no Artigo precedente fôr achada em qualquer embarcação, ou se prove ter estado a seu bordo durante a viagem que seguia quando capturada em virtude das estipulações deste Tratado; nenhuma compensação por perdas, damnos, ou despesas provenientes da detenção de tal embarcação, se concederá em cazo algum ao mestre ou dono della, ou a qualquer outra pessoa interessada na sua esquipação ou carga; ainda mesmo que a Comissão Mixta não proferisse sentença alguma de condemnação em consequencia da sua detenção.

ARTIGO XI.

Em todos os cazos em que huma embarcação fôr detida em virtude deste Tratado, pelos respectivos cruzadores das Partes Contractantes, como tendo estado empregada em transportar Negros ou outros para os reduzir á Escravidão, ou como tendo sido esquipada com esse intento, e fôr consequentemente sentenciada e condemnada pelas Comissões Mixtas que se hão de estabelecer, como fica dito, poderá qualquer dos dous Governos comprar a embarcação condemnada para o serviço da sua Marinha Real, pelo preço que fôr fixado por pessoa competente, para esse fim escolhida pelo Tribunal das Comissões Mixtas; porém o Governo cujo Cruzador tiver detido a embarcação condemnada terá a preferencia na compra; e a não ser assim comprada, será logo depois da condemnação inteiramente desmanchada, e assim vendida em pedaços separados.

ARTICLE XII.

When any vessel shall have been declared good prize by one of the Mixed Commissions, the captain, pilot, crew, and passengers found on board the said vessel, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the Country under whose flag the said vessel was navigating at the time of her capture, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that Country. In the like manner, the owner of the vessel, the persons interested in the equipment and cargo, and their several agents, shall be tried and punished, unless they can prove that they took no part in that infraction of the present Treaty, on account of which the vessel was condemned.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties most solemnly binds itself to guarantee the liberty of the Negroes who may be emancipated under the present Treaty, by the Mixed Commissions sitting within the Colonies or Possessions of such Government; and to afford from time to time, and whenever demanded by the other Party, or by the members of the Mixed Commissions by whose sentence the Slaves shall have been liberated, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such Negroes, with a view of ensuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

For this purpose, the Regulations C, annexed to this Treaty, as to the treatment of Negroes liberated by sentence of the Mixed Commissions, have been drawn up, and are declared to form an integral part of this Treaty; the two High Contracting Parties reserving to themselves the right to alter, by common consent and by mutual agreement, but not otherwise, the terms and tenour of such Regulations.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which, it is mutually agreed, shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

A. Instructions for the ships of the Royal Navies of both Nations, employed to prevent the transport of Negroes or others, for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery.

ARTIGO XII.

Quando qualquer embarcação tiver sido julgada boa preza por uma das Comissões Mixtas, o capitão, piloto, tripulação, e passageiros achados a bordo da dita embarcação, serão immediatamente postos á disposição do Governo do Paiz debaixo de cuja bandeira navegava a dita embarcação ao tempo da sua captura, para serem processados e punidos segundo as leis desse Paiz. Da mesma maneira o dono da embarcação, as pessoas interessadas na sua equipação e carga, e os seus respectivos agentes, serão processados e punidos; salvo se provarem não ter tido parte naquella infracção do presente Tratado, em consequência da qual houver sido condemnada a embarcação.

ARTIGO XIII.

Cada huma das duas Altas Partes Contractantes mui solemnemente se obriga a garantir a liberdade dos Negros que forem emancipados, em virtude do presente Tratado, pelas Comissões Mixtas estabelecidas nas Colonias ou Possessões desse Governo; e a dar de tempos a tempos, e todas as vezes que for pedido pela outra Parte, ou pelos Membros das Comissões Mixtas, por cuja sentença tiverem os Escravos sido libertados, a mais ampla informação a respeito do estado e condição dos ditos Negros, com o proposito de assegurar a devida execução do Tratado a este respeito.

Com este fim foi feito o Regulamento annexo a este Tratado sob letra C, para o tratamento dos Negros libertados por sentença das Comissões Mixtas, e fica declarado formar parte integrante do presente Tratado: Reservando-se as duas Altas Partes Contractantes o direito de alterar por commum consentimento e mutuo accordo, mas não de outra maneira, os termos e theor do dito Regulamento.

ARTIGO XIV.

As Actas ou Instrumentos annexos a este Tratado, que mutuamente se convencionou deverem formar huma parte integrante d'elle, são os seguintes:—

A. Instrucções para os navios das Marinhas Reaes de ambas as Nações, empregados em prevenir o transporte de Negros e outros, feito com o fim de os reduzir á Escravidão.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions.

C. Regulations as to the treatment of liberated Negroes.

B. Regulamento para as Commissões Mixtas.

C. Regulamento para o tratamento dos Negros libertados.

ARTICLE XV.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and Algarves hereby declares the Slave Trade to be Piracy, and that those of her subjects who shall, under any pretext whatever, take any part in the traffick in Slaves, shall be subjected to the most severe secondary punishment.

ARTIGO XV.

Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal e Algarves, declara por este Artigo Pirataria o trafico da Escravatura, e que aquelles dos seus subditos que, debaixo de qualquer pretexto que seja, tomarem parte no trafico de Escravos, serão sujeitos á pena mais severa immediata á de morte.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon, at the expiration of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Portuguese, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Lisbon, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

O presente Tratado será ratificado, e as suas Ratificações serão trocadas em Lisboa no termo de dous mezes contados da data da sua assignatura, ou mais cedo se fôr possível.

Em testemunho do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios assignaram em originaes duplicados, Inglez e Portuguez, o presente Tratado, e o firmarão com o sello das suas armas.

Feito em Lisboa, aos trez dias do mez de Julho, do anno do Nascimento de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal, for the abolition of Slave Trade, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

As the object of this Treaty, and of the three Annexes which form part of it, is no other than that of preventing the traffick in Slaves, without any annoyance to the respective merchant shipping of the two Nations; and as this fraudulent traffick is carried on from the coast of Africa, where the Crown of Portugal has also extensive colonial possessions where legitimate commerce exists, and which it is important in the spirit of this Treaty to promote and protect,—the High Contracting Parties, animated by the same sentiments, agree that if in future it

ARTIGO ADDICIONAL ao Tratado concluído entre a Gram Bretanha e Portugal, para a abolição do traffico de Escravatura, aos trez dias do mez de Julho, do anno do Nascimento de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oito centos e quarenta e dous.

Como o objecto deste Tratado e dos trez Annexos que formam parte delle, não he outro senão prevenir o traffico da Escravatura, sem prejudicar a respectiva navegação mercante das duas Nações; e como este fraudulento traffico hé feito da costa d'Africa, aonde a Corôa de Portugal tem tambem extensas possessões coloniâes nas quaes se faz commercio licito que importa, segundo o espirito do Tratado, promover e proteger,—as Altas Partes Contractantes, animadas dos mesmos sentimentos, concordam em que se para o futuro parecer necessario a qualquer dellas adoptar

should appear necessary to either of them to adopt new measures, or alter any of the executive regulations for attaining the said beneficent object, or for obviating any unforeseen inconvenience to the aforesaid shipping or lawful commerce which experience shall have made known, in consequence of those established in this Treaty and its Annexes proving inefficient or injurious,—the said High Contracting Parties engage to consult together for the more complete attainment of the object proposed.

novas medidas, ou alterar alguns dos regulamentos executivos para conseguir o dito benefico fim, ou para obviar alguma imprevista inconveniencia á sobredita navegação ou commercio licito, que a experiencia tenha dado a conhecer, em consequencia de se terem achado inefficazes, ou prejudiciaes, os estabelecidos neste Tratado, e nos seus Annexos,—as ditas Altas Partes Contractantes se compromettem a consultar entre si sobre o fim de mais completamente conseguir o objecto proposto.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed on this day; and it shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

O presente Artigo Adicional terá a mesma força e vigor como se estivesse inserto, palavra por palavra, no Tratado assignado nesta data, e será ratificado, e as Ratificações trocadas no termo de dous mezes contados da data da sua assignatura, ou mais cedo se fôr possível.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Em testemunho do que os Plenipotenciarios respectivos o assignarão, e firmarão com o sello das suas armas,

Done at Lisbon, the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Feito em Lisboa, aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

ANNEX A.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the 3rd day of July, 1842.

Instructions for the ships of the British and Portuguese Royal Navies employed to prevent the Traffickin Slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the Royal British or Portuguese Navy, who shall be furnished with these Instructions, shall have a right to visit, search, and detain, except within the limits excepted in Article II. of the Treaty, any British or Portuguese vessel which shall be actually engaged, or shall be suspected to be engaged, in transporting Negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to Slavery, or to be fitted out with such view, or to have been so employed during the voyage on which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Portuguese Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the Mixed Commissions established in virtue of Article VI. of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, judge can be soonest reached from such place.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the Royal Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the Navies of Great Britain and Portugal, respectively, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank, or unless the officer who makes the search shall at the time be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ANNEXO A.

ao Tratado entre a Gram Bretanha e Portugal, sobre o Trafico de Escravatura, aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

Instrucções para os navios das Marinhãs Reaes Britannica e Portuguesa, empregados em impedir o Trafico de Escravatura.

ARTIGO I.

O commandante de qualquer navio pertencente á Marinha Real Britannica ou Portuguesa, que estiver munido destas Instrucções, terá direito de visitar, dar busca, e deter, salvo nos limites exceptuados no Artigo II. do Tratado, qualquer embarcação Britannica ou Portuguesa, que estiver effectivamente empregada, ou se suspeitar que está empregada, em transportar Negros ou outros com o fim de os reduzir á Escavidão, ou de ter sido esquipada com essas vistas, ou de ter sido assim empregada durante a viagem em que fôr encontrada pelo dito navio da Marinha Britannica ou Portuguesa; devendo em consequencia o dito commandante conduzir ou mandar a mesma embarcação, o mais breve possível, para ser julgada perante huma das Comissões Mixtas, estabelecidas em virtude do Artigo VI. do dito Tratado, que será a mais proxima do lugar da detenção, ou aquella a que o dito commandante, sob sua responsabilidade, julgar que se poderá chegar com mais brevidade.

ARTIGO II.

Todas as vezes que hum navio de qualquer das Marinhãs Reaes, devidamente authorisado, como acima fica dito, encontrar huma embarcação que esteja no caso de ser visitada na forma das estipulações do dito Tratado, será a visita feita com a maior moderação, e com toda a attenção que se deve observar entre nações amigas e alliadas; e em todos os casos será esta visita feita por hum official cujo posto não seja inferior ao de tenente nas respectivas Marinhãs da Gram Bretanha e de Portugal; salvo se o commando, por motivo de morte, ou por qualquer outra circumstancia, recahir em official de patente inferior; ou se o official que fizer a visita fôr a esse tempo o segundo commandante do navio que fizer essa visita.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two Royal Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any vessel in pursuance of the tenour of the present Instructions, shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; which declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Commission before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of Slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made, and the number of Slaves found on board the vessel at the time of the detention.

When the commander of the cruizer shall not think proper to take upon himself to carry in and deliver up the detained vessel, he shall not intrust that duty to an officer below the rank of lieutenant in the Navy, unless it be to the officer who at the time shall not be lower than third in command of the detaining ship.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers before the Mixed Commission, deliver in to the Court a paper, signed by himself and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the Slaves, if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such papers.

ARTICLE IV.

No part of the crew, or passengers, or of the cargo, or of the Slaves found on board the vessel seized, shall be withdrawn from it, until the said vessel shall have been delivered over to one of the Mixed Commissions; unless the transfer of the whole or part of the crew or passengers, or of the whole or part of the Slaves found on board, should be consi-

ARTIGO III.

O commandante de qualquer navio das duas Reaes Marinhas, devidamente authorisado como acima fica dito, que detiver qualquer embarcação em observancia do theor das presentes Instrucções, fará por escripto, ao tempo da detenção, huma declaração authentica que mostre o estado em que achou a embarcação detida; a qual declaração deverá ser por elle assignada; e será dada ou mandada, juntamente com a embarcação capturada, á Commissão Mixta, perante a qual a dita embarcação será levada ou mandada para ser julgada; e deverá entregar ao mestre da embarcação detida huma certidão assignada dos papeis apprehendidos abordo, assim como do numero dos Escravos achados no acto da detenção.

Na declaração authentica que por este Artigo se exige do aprezador, bem como na certidão dos papeis apprehendidos, deverá elle inserir o seu proprio nome, o nome do navio aprezador, a latitude e longitude do lugar onde a detenção tiver sido feita, e o numero dos Escravos achados abordo da embarcação quando detida.

Quando o commandante do cruzador não julgar dever tomar sobre si o conduzir e entregar a embarcação detida, não confiará esse serviço a nenhum official de patente inferior á de tenente de Marinha, salvo se fôr a algum official que a esse tempo não seja inferior ao terceiro em commando do navio aprezador.

O official encarregado da embarcação detida deverá, quando levar os papeis da embarcação perante a Commissão Mixta, entregar ao tribunal hum relatorio por elle assignado, e authenticado por juramento, de quaesquer mudanças que possam ter occorrido a respeito da embarcação, da sua tripulação, Escravos, se os houver, e da sua carga, entre o periodo da sua detenção, e o tempo da entrega do dito relatorio.

ARTIGO IV.

Parte alguma da tripulação ou dos passageiros, da carga ou dos escravos achados abordo da embarcação aprezada, será tirada della, até que a dita embarcação tenha sido entregue a huma das Commissoes Mixtas; salvo se a transferencia de toda ou parte da tripulação, ou dos passageiros, ou de todo ou parte dos Escravos achados abordo,

dered necessary, either to preserve their lives, or for any other humane consideration, or for the safety of the persons charged with the conduct of the vessel after its seizure; in which case the commander of the cruiser, or the officer charged with the said seized vessel, shall draw out a certificate, in which he shall declare the reasons of the said transfer; and the commanders, sailors, or passengers, thus transferred, shall be conducted to the same port as the vessel and its cargo.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with Article XIV. of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July, 1842, that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and shall be considered an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

ANNEX B.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the 3rd day of July, 1842.

Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to adjudge the cases of Vessels under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the third day of July, of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ARTICLE I.

The Mixed Commissions to be established under the provisions of the Treaty, of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:—

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name a commissioner and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall

se julgar necessaria, quer seja para lhes conservar a vida, ou por qualquer outra consideração de humanidade, quer seja para segurança das pessoas encarregadas de conduzir a embarcação depois da sua detenção; em o qual caso o commandante do cruzador, ou o official encarregado da dita embarcação detida, lavrará hum termo em que declare as rasoões da dita transferencia; e os commandantes, marinheiros, ou passageiros, assim transferidos, serão conduzidos ao mesmo porto aonde fôr a embarcação e carga.

Os Plenipotenciarios abaixo assignados convieram, na conformidade do Artigo XIV. do Tratado assignado por elles neste dia trez de Julho, de 1842, que as Instrucções precedentes, que constam de quatro Artigos, serão annexadas ao dito Tratado, e consideradas como parte integrante delle.

Aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oito centos e quarenta e dous.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

ANNEXO B.

no Tratado entre a Gram Bretanha e Portugal, sobre o Trafico da Escravatura, aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

Regulamento para as Comissoes Mixtas que devem julgar os cazos das embarcações na conformidade do Tratado entre a Gram Bretanha e Portugal, sobre o Trafico da Escravatura, de trez de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

ARTIGO I.

As Comissões Mixtas que se estabelecerem na forma das estipulações do Tratado do qual este Regulamento he declarado formar parte integrante, serão compostas da maneira seguinte:—

Cada huma das duas Altas Partes Contractantes nomeará hum Commissario e hum arbitro, que serão authorisados a tomar conhecimento, e a julgar sem appellação, todos os cazos de preza ou detenção de embarcações, que em observancia das estipulações do dito

be brought before them. The commissioners and the arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Commissions respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such Commissions a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the Sovereign in whose territories such Commission shall reside. Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of such Commission, and shall, previously to entering upon his office, make oath before the Commission to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be paid by Her said Majesty; and that of the secretary or registrar of the Commissions which are to be established in the colonial possessions of Portugal, shall be paid by Her Most Faithful Majesty.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Commissions.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the same shall have been broken up, of the vessel's stores, and of such part of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be re-

Tratado, forem levados perante elles. Os commissarios e os arbitros, antes de entrarem no exercicio das funcções de seus cargos, deverão respectivamente prestar juramento perante o principal magistrado dos lugares onde as mencionadas Comissões residirem, de que hão de julgar justa e fielmente; e de que não darão preferencia nem aos reclamantes nem aos aprezadores; assim como de que hão de obrar, em todas as suas decisões, na conformidade das estipulações do sobredito Tratado.

A cada huma destas Comissões estará aggregado hum secretario ou official de registro, nomeado pelo Soverano em cujos territorios residir a tal Commissão; o qual secretario ou official de registro registrará todas as actas dessa Commissão; devendo, antes de entrar no exercicio do seu cargo, prestar juramento perante ella, de que se ha de conduzir com o respeito devido á authoridade da dita Commissão, e portar-se com fidelidade e imparcialidade em todas as materias relativas ao seu respectivo cargo.

O ordenado do secretario ou official de registro das Comissões que se estabelecerem nos dominios de Sua Magestade Britannica, será pago por Sua dita Magestade; e o do secretario ou official de registro das Comissões que se estabelecerem nas possessões coloniães de Portugal, será pago por Sua Magestade Fidelissima.

Cada hum dos Governos satisfará metade da importancia total das despesas eventuaes das ditas Comissões.

ARTIGO III.

As despesas que fizer o official encarregado da recepção, manutenção, e cuidado da embarcação, escravos, e carga detidos, e as que se fizerem com a execução da sentença; bem como todos os gastos occasionados por levar huma embarcação a ser julgada; serão pagos, no caso della ser condemnada, pelos fundos que provierem da venda dos materiães da embarcação, depois que fôr desmanchada, das provisões della, e daquella parte da carga que consistir em mercadorias; e no caso que o producto da venda de tudo isto não seja sufficiente para pagar táes despesas, será pre-enchido o que faltar, pelo Governo do paiz em cujo territorio tiver sido condemnada a embarcação.

Se porém ella ficar desempedida,

leased, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor; excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and under Article VII. of these Regulations.

ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Commissions are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Commissions shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Commissions shall take place with as little delay as possible; and, for this purpose, the Commissions are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be counted from the day on which the detained vessel shall be brought into the port where the deciding Commission shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security, that they will take upon themselves the expense and risk of the delay, the Commission may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

The proceedings of the said Mixed Commissions shall be open to the public; and all the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Commissions shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Commissions shall respectively reside.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process shall be as follows:—

The Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, examine the papers of the detained vessel, and take the depositions of the master or commander,

serão as despesas occasionadas por a levar a ser julgada, pagas pelo aprezador; excepto nos casos especificados, e de outra forma regulados, no Artigo X. do Tratado a que este Regulamento está annexo, e no Artigo VII. deste Regulamento.

ARTIGO III.

As Comissões Mixtas decidirão da legalidade da detenção daquellas embarcações que os cruzadores da hum ou outra nação detiverem na conformidade do dito Tratado.

Estas Comissões julgarão definitivamente, e sem appellação, todas as questões que se suscitarem pelo aprezamento e detenção de táes embarcações.

O procedimento destas Comissões terá lugar com a menor demora possível; e para esse fim se exige que as Comissões decidam cada cazo, quanto possa ser praticavel, dentro do espaço de vinte dias, contados do dia em que a embarcação detida tiver sido levada ao porto onde residir a Comissão que a ha de julgar.

Em caso nenhum será demorada a sentença final além do periodo de dous mezes, quer seja por motivo d'auzencia das testemunhas, quer seja por outra qualquer razão; excepto se fôr a requerimento de qualquer das partes interessadas; no qual caso, dando a mesma parte ou partes fiança idonea de que tomam sobre si a despesa e risco da demora, poderão as Comissões a seu arbitrio conceder huma dilação addicional, que não exceda a quatro mezes.

Será permittido a qualquer parte empregar aquelle advogado que julgue capaz de a coadjuvar na defeza de sua causa.

As sessoês das ditas Comissões Mixtas serão publicas; e todas as partes essenciaes dos processos que instaurarem serão escriptas na lingoa do paiz em que respectivamente residirem as mesmas Comissões.

ARTIGO IV.

A forma do processo será a seguinte:—

Os Commissarios respectivamente nomeados pelos dous Governos examinarão, em primeiro lugar, os papeis da embarcação detida, e tomarão os depoimentos do mestre ou commandante, e

and two or three, at least, of the principal individuals on board of such vessel; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear necessary, in order to enable them to judge and pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty; and in order that the vessel may be condemned or released accordingly.

In the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, either with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them, as to the mode of proceeding in the said Commission,—they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid; which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned Commissioners; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Commission, the vessel and her cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same Commission, claim to have a valuation made of the amount of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-mentioned Commission; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

de dous ou trez, pelo menos, dos principaes individuos de bordo da dita embarcação, assim como a declaração jurada do aprezador, se acazo parecer necessaria, afim de se habilitarem a julgar e sentenciar se a mesma embarcação foi ou não justamente detida segundo as estipulações do sobredito Tratado, e afim de que nessa conformidade ella fique condemnada ou desempedida.

Acontecendo que os dous Commissarios não concordem na sentença que devem proferir sobre qualquer caso perante elles proposto, ou seja a respeito da legalidade da detenção, ou de a embarcação estar ou não nos termos de dever ser condemnada, ou ácerca da indemnização que se deve conceder, ou sobre qualquer outra questão que possa resultar do mencionado aprezamento; ou no caso que se suscite alguma differença de opinião quanto ao modo de proceder da dita Commissão; tirarão elles á sorte o nome de hum dos dous arbitros nomeados como acima se disse; o qual, depois de ter examinado todo o processo, conferenciará sobre o caso com os dous supramencionados Commissarios; proferindo-se então a decizão ou sentença final, na conformidade da opinião da maioria dos trez.

ARTIGO V.

Se a embarcação detida fôr mandada restituir por sentença da Commissão, serão a embarcação e a sua carga logo entregues, no estado em que então se acharem, ao mestre ou á pessoa que o representar; podendo o dito mestre ou a tal pessoa requerer, perante a mesma Commissão, que se lhe faça huma avaliação da importancia das indemnizações que possa ter direito a reclamar. O mesmo aprezador, e na falta delle o seu Governo, ficará responsavel pelos prejuizos a que possam vir a ter direito o mestre da dita embarcação, ou os donos della ou da sua carga.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes se obrigão a pagar no prazo de hum anno, contado da data da sentença, as custas e prejuizos que forem julgados pela sobredita Commissão; ficando mutuamente entendido e convencionado, que taes custas e prejuizos serão pagos pelo Governo do paiz de que fôr subdito o aprezador.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the Negroes or others who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to Slavery; and the said vessel, in conformity with the regulations in Article XI. of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The Slaves shall receive from the Commission a certificate of emancipation; and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruiser which made the capture, to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the Annex to this Treaty, marked C.

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Commissions shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Commissions; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations, the Commissions shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attornies, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,—

a. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

b. For all freights due and payable.

ARTIGO VI.

Sea embarcação detida fôr condemnada, será declarada bôa preza, juntamente com a sua carga, de qualquer qualidade que ella seja, á excepção dos Negros ou outros que tiverem sido trazidos a seu bordo para o fim de serem reduzidos á Escravidão: e a dita embarcação, segundo a que se acha estipulado no Artigo XI. do Tratado desta data, será, assim como a sua carga, vendida em leilão, a beneficio dos dous Governos obrigados ao pagamento das despesas supramencionadas.

Os Escravos receberão da Comissão huma carta de alforria, e serão entregues ao Governo a que pertencer o cruzador que fez a captura, para serem tratados na forma dos regulamentos e condições contidas no Annexo a esse Tratado debaixo da letra C.

As despesas feitas para a manutenção e tornaviagem dos Commandantes e tripulação das embarcações condemnadas, serão pagas pelo Governo de que forem subditos os taes Commandantes e tripulações.

ARTIGO VII.

As Comissões Mixtas tomarão também conhecimento, e sentenciarão definitivamente, e sem appellação, todas as reclamações de indemnização por perdas causadas ás embarcações e cargas que houverem sido detidas, segundo as estipulações deste Tratado, mas que não tiverem sido julgadas bôa preza pelas ditas Comissões: e em todos os casos em que fôr ordenada a restituição de taes embarcações e carga (salvo os mencionados no Artigo X. do Tratado, e em huma subsequente parte deste Regulamento que lhe está annexo) deverão as Comissões julgar ao reclamante, ou reclamantes, ou ao seu bastante procurador, ou procuradores, a beneficio d'elle, ou delles, huma justa e completa indemnização de todas as custas do processo, e de todas as perdas e danos que o dono ou donos tiverem effectivamente soffrido por hum semelhante aprezoamento ou detenção; a saber:—

Primo. Em cazo de perda total, o reclamante ou reclamantes serão indemnizados;—

a. Do casco da embarcação, do seu massame, aparelho, e mantimentos.

b. De todos os fretes vencidos e a vencer.

c. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

d. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases, save as hereinafter mentioned, not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified;—

a. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

b. For demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.

c. For any deterioration of the cargo.

d. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article; nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

Tons			
100 to 120 inclusive	£ 5	per diem	
121 150 "	6	"	"
151 170 "	8	"	"
171 200 "	10	"	"
201 220 "	11	"	"
221 250 "	12	"	"
251 270 "	14	"	"
271 300 "	15	"	"

and so on in proportion.

c. Do valor da carga de generos, se a houver, deduzidos todos os gastos e despesas que se fizer com a venda de tal carga, inclusa a commissão de venda.

d. De todas as outras despesas usuâes em semelhante cazo de perda total.

Secundo. Em todos os outros casos em que a perda não fôr total, salvo os abaixo mencionados, serão o reclamante ou reclamantes indemnizados;—

a. De todos os prejuizos e despesas especiaes causadas á embarcação por ter sido detida; e da perda do frete vencido ou a vencer.

b. Da estalia, quando se deva, na conformidade da Tabella annexa ao presente Artigo.

c. De qualquer deterioração da carga.

d. Do todo o premio de seguro sobre augmento de risco.

O reclamante ou reclamantes terão direito ao juro, na razão de cinco por cento ao anno, da somma que lhes fôr julgada, até que seja paga pelo Governo a que pertencer o navio apreizador. A importancia total desta indemnização será calculada na moeda do paiz a que pertencer a embarcação detida, e será liquidada ao cambio corrente do dia da sentença.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes convieram todavia, se se provar de modo que satisfaça os commissarios de ambas as nações, e sem lhes ser preciso recorrer á decizão de hum arbitro, que o apreizador fora induzido em erro por culpa do mestre ou do Commandante da embarcação detida, que neste cazo não terá direito a dita embarcação a receber, pelo tempo da sua detenção, a estalia estipulada no presente Artigo, nem qualquer outra indemnização pelas perdas e damnos, ou despesas procedentes da mesma detenção.

Tabella da estalia, ou indemnização diaria das despesas da demora, de huma embarcação de

Toneladas			Libras
100 á 120 inclusive			5 por dia
121 150 "			6 "
151 170 "			8 "
171 200 "			10 "
201 220 "			11 "
221 250 "			12 "
251 270 "			14 "
271 300 "			15 "

e assim á proporção.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the commissioners, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Commissions, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before the Commissions, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such commissioners, arbitrators, or secretaries have to perform.

ARTICLE IX.

When the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence for the prevention of such injustice for the future.

ARTICLE X.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the commissioners or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Commissions respectively, the post of such commissioners or of such arbitrators shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:—

Firstly. On the part of Her Britannick Majesty, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commissions, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of Great Britain, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British commissioner, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or if

ARTIGO VIII.

Nem os commissarios, nem os arbitros, nem os secretarios das Comissoes, pedirão, ou receberão de qualquer das partes interessadas nos casos propostos perante as Comissoes, emolumento ou dadia alguma, debaixo de qualquer pretexto que seja, pelo desempenho dos deveres que tem de cumprir.

ARTIGO IX.

Quando as partes interessadas julgarem ter motivo para se queixarem de alguma injustiça manifesta da parte das Comissoes Mixtas, poderão representa-la aos seus respectivos Governos, que se reservam o direito de se entenderem mutuamente para prevenir tal injustiça para o futuro.

ARTIGO X.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes convieram em que no caso de fallecimento, enfermidade, ausencia com licença, ou outro qualquer impedimento legal, de hum ou mais dos commissarios ou arbitros que compoem respectivamente as supramencionadas Comissoes, será o lugar dos ditos commissarios ou arbitros interinamente suprido da maneira seguinte:—

Primo. Da parte de Sua Magestade Britannica, e naquellas Comissoes que se estabelecerem nas possessões de Sua dita Magestade,—se a vacancia fôr do commissario Britannico, seró o seu lugar pre-enchido pelo arbitro Britannico; e tanto naquelle caso, como se a vacancia fôr originariamente do arbitro Britannico, será o lugar delle successivamente pre-enchido pelo Governador, ou Tenente-Governador residente nas mesmas possessões; pelo principal Magistrado; e pelo Secretario do Governo dellas: e as ditas Comissoes assim constituídas como acima, farão as suas sessões, e em todos os casos propostos perante ellas para serem julgados, procederão a julga-los, e a proferir sentença nessa conformidade.

Secundo. Da parte da Gram Bretanha, e naquellas Comissoes que se estabelecerem nas possessões de Sua Magestade Fidelissima,—se a vacancia fôr do commissario Britannico, será o seu lugar pre-enchido pelo arbitro Britannico; e tanto naquelle caso,

the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions: and if the vacancy be both of the British commissioner and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British commissioner shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions; and if there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Portuguese arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in; and if the vacancy be both of the British commissioner and the British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Portuguese commissioner and Portuguese arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of Portugal, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Portuguese commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Portuguese arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Portuguese arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possessions; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Commission, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of Portugal, and in those Commissions which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannick Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Portuguese commissioner, his place shall be filled by the Portuguese arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Portuguese arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the Portuguese Consul and Portuguese Vice-Consul, if there be a Portuguese Consul and Portuguese Vice-

como se ella fôr originariamente do arbitro Britannico, será o seu lugar successivamente pre-enchido pelo Consul e Vice-Consul Britannico, se houver hum Consul ou Vice-Consul Britannico nomeados e residentes nas ditas possessões: mas se a vacancia fôr tanto do commissario como do arbitro Britannico, será então pre-enchida a do commissario pelo Consul Britannico, e a do arbitro pelo Vice-Consul Britannico, se houver hum Consul e hum Vice-Consul Britannico nomeados e residentes nas ditas possessões; e não havendo Consul ou Vice-Consul Britannico para pre-enchir o lugar do arbitro Britannico, será então chamado o arbitro Portuguez, naquelles casos em que o deveria ser o Britannico, se o houvesse; mas se a vacancia fôr tanto do commissario como do arbitro Britannico, e não houver Consul nem Vice-Consul Britannico para as pre-enchir interinamente,—farão então o commissario e o arbitro Portuguez as suas sessões, e em todos os casos propostos perante elles para serem julgados, procederão a julga-los, e a proferir sentença nessa conformidade.

Tercio. Da parte de Portugal, e naquelles Commissoes que se estabelecerem nas possessões de Sua Magestade Fidelissima,—se a vacancia fôr do commissario Portuguez, será o seu lugar pre-enchido pelo arbitro Portuguez: e tanto naquelle caso, como se a vacancia fôr originariamente do arbitro Portuguez, será o lugar delle successivamente pre-enchido pela principal authoridade civil residente nas mesmas possessões, pelo principal magistrado, e pelo secretario do Governo dellas: e as ditas Commissoes assim constituidas como acima, farão as suas sessões, e em todos os casos propostos, perante ellas para serem julgados, procederão a julga-los, e a proferir sentença nessa conformidade.

Quarto. Da parte de Portugal, e naquellas Commissoes que se estabelecerem nos possessões de Sua Magestade Britannica,—se a vacancia fôr do commissario Portuguez, será o seu lugar pre-enchido pelo arbitro Portuguez; e tanto naquelle caso, como se ella fôr originariamente do arbitro Portuguez, será o seu lugar successivamente pre-enchido pelo Vice-Consul Portuguez, se houver hum Consul ou Vice-Consul Portuguez nomeados e residentes nas ditas possessões: mas

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Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and if the vacancy be both of the Portuguese commissioner and of the Portuguese arbitrator, then the vacancy of the commissioner shall be filled by the Portuguese Consul, and that of the Portuguese arbitrator by the Portuguese Vice-Consul, if there be a Portuguese Consul and a Portuguese Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possessions; and in the case in which there be no Portuguese Consul or Portuguese Vice-Consul to fill the place of Portuguese arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a Portuguese arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Portuguese commissioner and Portuguese arbitrator, and there be neither Portuguese Consul nor Portuguese Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the British Commissioner and arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the commissioner or the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period: and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions from death, or from any other cause whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

The Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government, a report, relating,—

1. To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication.
2. To the state of the liberated Negroes.
3. To every information which they may be able to obtain respecting the treatment and progress made in the religious and mechanical education of the liberated Negroes; and such re-

se a vacancia fôr tanto do commissario, como do arbitro Portuguez, será então pre-enchida a do commissario pelo Consul Portuguez, e a do arbitro pelo Vice-Consul Portuguez, se houver hum Consul e hum Vice-Consul Portuguez nomeados e residentes nas ditas possessões; e não havendo Consul ou Vice-Consul Portuguez para pre-enchir o lugar do arbitro Portuguez, será então chamado o arbitro Britannico naquelles casos em que o deveria ser o Portuguez, se o houvesse; mas se a vacancia fôr tanto do commissario como do arbitro Portuguez, e não houver Consul nem Vice-Consul Portuguez para as pre-enchir interinamente,—farão então o commissario e o arbitro Britannico as suas sessoês; e em todos os casos propostos perante elles para serem julgados, procederão a julga-los, e a proferir sentença nessa conformidade.

A principal authoridade civil do estabelecimento onde houver de residir qualquer das Commissoes Mixtas, deverá, no caso de occorrer alguma vacancia, ou seja do commissario ou do arbitro da outra Alta Parte Contractante, dar logo parte della á principal authoridade civil do estabelecimento mais proximo da dita outra Alta Parte Contractante, afim de que essa vacancia se possa pre-enchir no mais breve periodo possivel: e cada huma das Altas Partes Contractantes concorda em pre-enchir definitivamente o mais depressa possivel, as vacancias que por fallecimento ou outra qualquer cauza possam occorrer nas supramencionadas Commissoes.

ARTIGO XI.

As Commissoes Mixtas deverão transmittir todos os annos ao respectivo Governo hum relatorio concernente,—

- 1º. Aos casos que forão propostos perante ellas para serem julgados.
- 2º. Ao estado dos Negros libertados.
- 3º. A qualquer informação que possam obter a respeito do tratamento, e progresso feito na educação religiosa e mecanica dos negros libertos; devendo o dito relatorio ser annualmente

port shall, under the authority of the Government, be annually published in each country.

publicado em cada paiz, com authorisação do Governo.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIVth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of eleven Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

Os Plenipotenciarios abaixo assignados, na conformidade do Artigo XIV. do Tratado por elles assignado neste dia trez de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous, convieram em que o precedente Regulamento, que consta de onze Artigos, seja annexado ao dito Tratado, e considerado como parte integrante delle.

Aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

ANNEX C.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, upon Slave Trade, of the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Regulations in respect to the treatment of liberated Negroes.

ANNEXO C.

ao Tratado entre a Gran Bretanha e Portugal, sobre o Trafico da Escravatura, aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

Regulamento relativo ao tratamento dos Negros libertos.

ARTICLE I.

The object and purpose of the letter and spirit of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes and others, liberated in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, (marked C.) permanent good treatment, and full and complete emancipation, in conformity with the humane intentions of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTIGO I.

O objecto e fim da letra e espirito deste Regulamento he assegurar aos Negros e outros libertados, em virtude das estipulações do Tratado a que este Regulamento está annexo (com a marca C.) bom tratamento permanente, e huma plena e completa alforria, na conformidade das humanas intenções das Altas Partes Contractantes.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after sentence of condemnation upon a vessel charged with being concerned in illegal Slave Trade, shall have been passed by the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, all Negroes or others who were on board of such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of being consigned to Slavery, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture.

ARTIGO II.

Logo depois que a sentença de condemnação de huma embarcação accusada de estar implicada no illicito Trafico de Escravatdra, tiver sido proferida pelas Commissoes Mixtas estabelecidas em virtude do Tratado a que este Regulamento está annexo, todos os Negros ou outros, que estiverem a seu bordo, e que forem trazidos para elle com o fim de serem reduzidos á Escravidão, serão entregues ao Governo a que pertencer o cruzador que tiver feito o aprezamento.

ARTICLE III.

The Negroes so liberated and delivered over to such Government, shall be placed under the care and superintendence of a Board consisting of two members or commissioners, with a power to call in a third member under the circumstances hereinafter stated.

In those colonies or possessions of Her Britannick Majesty in which, under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated Negroes shall consist of the Governors of the said colonies or possessions, and of the Portuguese commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and when the Portuguese commissioners are absent, then the Portuguese arbitrators of the said Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the place of the commissioners, in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

In those colonies or possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty in which, under the present Treaty, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated Negroes shall consist of the Governors of those colonies or possessions, and of the British commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and when the British commissioners are absent, then the British arbitrators of the said Mixed Commissions shall sit, in the place of the commissioners, in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

The several members of the Boards of Superintendence shall, before entering upon their offices, respectively take an oath, in presence of the principal magistrate of the place, that they will faithfully execute their office without favor or partiality, according to the true intent and meaning of these Regulations.

ARTICLE IV.

In order the better to carry into effect the purposes intended by the present Regulations, a person of known probity and humanity shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Superintendence, to act under its directions, with the title of Curator of liberated Negroes; and such Curator may, under the sanction

ARTIGO III.

Os negros assim libertos, e entregues a esse Governo, serão postos debaixo do cuidado e superintendencia de huma junta composta de dous Membros ou commissarios, authorisados a convocar hum terceiro quando se derem as circumstancias abaixo especificadas.

Naquellas colonias ou possessões de Sua Magestade Britannica aonde, em virtude do presente Tratado, houverem de residir as Commissãoes Mixtas, serão as Juntas de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos compostas dos Governadores daquellas colonias ou possessões, e dos commissarios Portuguezes das ditas Commissãoes Mixtas: e quando os commissarios Portuguezes estiverem ausentes, então os arbitros Portuguezes das mesmas Commissãoes Mixtas tomarão assento, em lugar dos commissarios, nas Juntas de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos.

Naquellas colonias ou possessões de Sua Magestade Fidelissima aonde, em virtude do Tratado a que este Regulamento está annexo, houverem de residir as Commissãoes Mixtas, serão as Juntas de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos compostas dos Governadores das ditas colonias ou possessões, e dos commissarios Britannicos das ditas Commissãoes Mixtas; e quando os commissarios Britannicos estiverem ausentes, então os arbitros Britannicos das mesmas Commissãoes Mixtas tomarão assento, em lugar dos commissarios, ás Juntas de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos.

Os differentes membros das Juntas de Superintendencia, antes de entrarem no exercicio de suas respectivas funcções, deverão prestar juramento perante o principal magistrado do lugar, de fielmente desempenharem seus cargos, sem favor ou parcialidade, na conformidade da verdadeira intenção e intelligencia deste Regulamento.

ARTIGO IV.

Para melhor levar a effeito o fim que se tem em vista no presente Regulamento, será escolhida e nomeada pela Junta de Superintendencia, para obrar debaixo da sua direcção, com o titulo de Curador dos Negros libertos, huma pessoa con conhecida probidade e humanidade, que poderá, com authorisação da Junta, empregar as pessoas

of the Board, employ such persons as may be necessary, to assist him in the execution of his duties.

The Curator, so appointed, shall, previously to his entering on the duties of his office, take before the Board of Superintendence an oath in the following words:—

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully and impartially in the execution of my office; and that I will conduct myself with due respect to the authority of the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes to which I am attached.

So help me God.

ARTICLE V.

The Curator of the liberated Negroes shall be personally present at the delivery of the Negroes to the person charged by the Government to receive them, after the sentence of emancipation is passed, as specified in Article II. of these Regulations.

Duplicate original receipts for the Negroes delivered over to the Government, specifying the number of each sex, shall, at the time when they are delivered as aforesaid, be made out and signed by the officer receiving them.

One original of such receipts shall be given to the person previously in charge of the Negroes, the other shall be given to the Curator, who shall deposit the same in the registry of the Mixed Commission which adjudicated the case of the vessel in which the Negroes were captured.

At the time of the delivery of such Negroes to the Government, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, they shall be minutely inspected by the Curator; who shall give to each Negro a name, which name shall then be entered by the Curator, in a book to be called "Register of Emancipated Negroes," and to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Board of Superintendence; and opposite to the name shall be entered a description of the person, with the probable age, with the bodily marks, and with any particulars which can be ascertained regarding the family and nation of such Negro, together with the name of the vessel in which he was captured.

Each Negro shall then be marked on the upper part of the right arm

que sejam necessarias para o co-adjuvarem no cumprimento dos seus deveres.

O Curador assim nomeado deverá, antes de começar a exercer as funções do seu cargo, prestar perante a Junta de Superintendencia hum juramento nos seguintes termos:—

Eu, A. B., juro solemnemente que hei de proceder como melhor souber entender, fiel e imparcialmente no desempenho do meu cargo, e que me hei de portar com devido respeito para com a authoridade da Junta de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos a que estou ligado.

Assim Deos me ajude.

ARTIGO V.

O Curador dos Negros libertos deverá assistir pessoalmente á entrega que se fizer dos Negros á pessoa encarregada pelo Governo de os receber, depois de proferida a sentença de alforria, como se especificou no Artigo II. deste Regulamento.

Quando os Negros forem entregues ao Governo, como acima se disse, deverá o official que os receber passar recibo delles em originâes duplicados que assignará, e em que declare o numero dos de cada sexo.

Hum destes recibos originâes será dado á pessoa anteriormente encarregada dos Negros, e o outro será dado ao Curador, que o depositará na secretaria do registro da Commissão Mixta que sentenciou o caso da embarcação em que os Negros foram capturados.

No tempo em que se fizer a entrega dos ditos Negros ao Governo pela maneira acima mencionada, serão elles inspeccionados com miudeza pelo Curador, que porá a cada hum o seu nome, o qual lançará em hum livro que se intitulará, "Registro dos Negros Libertos," e que para esse fim deve haver na secretaria da Junta de Superintendencia; na frente do nome se fará a descripção da pessoa, da sua idade provavel, e signaes corporeos, e de quaesquer particularidades que se possam verificar acerca da familia e nação de tal Negro; bem como se lançará o nome da embarcação em que foi capturado.

Cada Negro será então marcado na parte superior do braço direito com

with a small silver instrument, bearing for its device a symbol of freedom.

hum pequeno instrumento de prata, que terá por devisea hum symbolo de liberdade.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Superintendence shall then make known by the public papers its intention to apprentice out the liberated Negroes; and after seven days have elapsed from the announcement of such intention, the hiring or apprenticing of the Negroes shall take place, either by public auction or by tender, as may be thought best; and the Negroes shall then be distributed to their hirers, upon the conditions and stipulations hereinafter mentioned; which conditions and stipulations shall be published at the time of auction or tender, and shall also be embodied in a contract or indenture, to be entered into formally between the hirer and the aforesaid Board. The contract or indenture shall be made out in duplicate; it shall be in print and not in writing; one copy of it shall remain with the hirer, and the other with the Board, under the care of the Curator.

When the sums offered by two or more different persons for the hiring of a Negro are equal, preference shall be given to the person who will undertake to employ such Negro as a mechanic or as a domestic servant.

ARTICLE VII.

The period of service for which apprentices shall be bound, shall be seven years for all Negroes who, at the time of hiring, are above thirteen years of age; but three of the seven years may be afterwards remitted, at the discretion of the Board, upon the recommendation of the master, and upon proof that the apprentice is capable of earning an honest livelihood, and is worthy of such indulgence.

The apprenticeship of Negroes who, at the time of hiring, are under thirteen years of age, shall continue till the age of twenty, subject to a diminution of that term, at the discretion of the Board, upon due proof being given that the apprentice is worthy of such indulgence, and is capable of maintaining himself.

ARTIGO VI.

A Junta de Superintendencia deverá então fazer constar pelos papeis publicos a sua intenção de pôr a apprendizes os Negros libertos; e passados sete dias depois de feito este annuncio, terá lugar o assoldadar ou dar para apprendizes os Negros em leilão publico, ou por propostos particulares, como se julgar melhor; sendo então distribuidos os Negros pelas pessoas que os tomarem de soldada, com as condições e estipulações abaixo mencionadas, que serão publicadas ao tempo de leilão ou das propostas; assim como serão incorporadas em huma escriptura ou instrumento que se ha de celebrar, com todas as formalidades, entre quem os tomar de soldada e a dita Junta. Esta escriptura ou instrumento será feita em duplicado, impressa e não escripta, ficando huma copia della em poder de quem os tomar de soldada, e a outra em poder da Junta, debaixo do cuidado do Curador.

Quando as quantias por duas ou mais diferentes pessoas offerecidas de soldada por hum Negro, forem iguaes, dar-se ha a preferencia á pessoa que se encarregar de empregar esse Negro como official mecanico ou como criado de servir.

ARTIGO VII.

O tempo de serviço a que os apprendizes hão de estar obrigados, deverá ser de sete annos para todos os Negros que, ao tempo de se assoldadarem, tiverem mais de treze annos d'idade; porem trez desses sete annos poderão depois ser perdoados ao arbitrio da Junta, havendo recommendação do mestre, e provas de que o aprendiz he capaz de ganhar huma subsistencia honesta, e he merecedor de tal indulgencia.

O serviço como apprendizes daquelles Negros que, ao tempo em que se assoldadarem, tiverem menos de treze annos d'idade, deverá continuar até aos vinte annos, sujeita a diminuição deste prazo ao arbitrio da Junta, havendo-se dado as devidas provas de que o aprendiz he merecedor de tal indulgencia, e capaz de se manter a si proprio.

ARTICLE VIII.

When more apprentices than one are confided to the same master, care shall be taken to select for that purpose such as are of the same African nation, and, if possible, of the same family; and in no case shall a child under fourteen years of age be separated from its mother; but such child shall always be apprenticed to the same master with its mother.

ARTIGO VIII.

Quando se confiar ao mesmo mestre mais de hum aprendiz, haverá cuidado em escolher para esse fim os que forem da mesma nação Africana, e se fôr possível, da mesma familia; não sendo em caso algum separado de sua mãe o filho ou filha que tiver menos de quatorze annos d'idade; e antes dovendo hir sempre d'apprendiz com sua mãe para o mesmo mestre.

ARTICLE IX.

The name and address of the master, together with the name and position of the estate or house where the liberated Negro is to be resident, shall be inserted opposite to the name of the Negro in his contract or indenture.

ARTIGO IX.

O nome e morada do mestre, juntamente com o nome e situação da fazenda ou caza aonde o Negro liberto tiver de residir, deverão ser inseridos em frente do nome do Negro na sua escriptura ou instrumento.

ARTICLE X.

No Negro shall be apprenticed to any master who resides more than twenty English miles from the town where the Mixed Commission, by which he was liberated, is established; and if any master, to whom such Negro shall have been so apprenticed, shall afterwards change his residence, he shall be required to give immediate notice thereof to the Curator.

ARTIGO X.

Nemham Negro será dado d'apprendiz a mestre algum que resida a mais de vinte milhas Inglezas do lugar em que estiver estabelecida a Commissão Mixta que o libertára; e se algum mestre a quem hum Negro seja dado d'apprendiz, mudar depois de residência, exigir-se há que assim o participe immediatamente ao Curador.

The apprentices must always reside at that particular estate or house of the master, which is registered as being within the above-mentioned distance from the place of sitting of the Mixed Commission.

Os aprendizes devem sempre residir naquella designada fazenda ou caza do mestre, que estiver registrada como situada dentro da supramencionada distancia do lugar onde se achar estabelecida a Commissão Mixta.

ARTICLE XI.

No person shall be intrusted with one or more liberated Negroes, unless he shall prove to the Board that he possesses ample means for the employment, maintenance, and support, of such Negro or Negroes, and unless he shall make himself answerable, under the penalty of eighty dollars for each Negro, that the conditions under which such Negro is received shall be duly observed.

ARTIGO XI.

A pessoa alguma se confiará hum ou mais Negros libertos, sem que prove á Junta que possui abundantes meios para empregar, manter, e sustentar, o dito Negro ou Negros; e sem que se obrigue, debaixo da multa de oitenta duros por cada Negro, a que as condições por que o recebe hão de ser exactamente cumpridas.

ARTICLE XII.

The master shall engage to pay a stipulated sum for the hire of each apprentice.

ARTIGO XII.

O mestre se obrigará a pagar a somma estipulada pela soldada de cada aprendiz; e se a importancia

The Curator may, if the amount is to be paid down in one sum, demand it previously to the hire; and if the sum is to be periodically paid, the Curator may demand the same quarterly in advance.

ARTICLE XIII.

The master shall undertake:—

1. That the apprentice shall be maintained with wholesome and abundant food; and shall be provided with such clothes as are usual, according to the custom of the country.

2. That he shall be instructed in the truths of the Christian religion, in order that he may be baptized before the expiration of the second year of his apprenticeship.

3. That he shall be vaccinated as soon as possible after having been delivered into the charge of the master; that in sickness he shall have proper medical advice, and shall be treated with due care and attention; and that in case of death he shall be decently buried at the master's expense.

4. That the apprentice shall be taught some useful business, or be instructed in some trade or mechanical art, whereby he may be enabled to maintain himself when the period of his service shall have expired.

5. That whenever an infant is born of any female apprentice, immediate information thereof shall be given by the master to the Board of Superintendence, in order that the fact may be duly registered.

6. That baptism of an infant, so born, shall take place within three months after its birth, and that the freedom of the child shall be recorded in the register of baptism; but that such child shall remain with its mother, and shall be maintained and treated by the master of the mother, in the same manner as an apprentice, until the apprenticeship of the mother ceases.

ARTICLE XIV.

No master shall, in any case, be authorized to transfer to another master his apprenticed negro, without the especial and written sanction of the Board; and if the master shall leave the country, or shall change his residence to a part of the country beyond the limits hereinbefore fixed for per-

houver de ser paga por huma vez; poderá o Curador exigi-la antes de o assoldadar; e se houver de ser paga periodicamente, poderá exigila em quarteis adiantados.

ARTIGO XIII.

O mestre se obrigará:—

1º. A que o aprendiz será mantido com alimentos sadios e abundantes, e será provido com o vestuario que fôr usual segundo o costume do paiz.

2º. Que será instruido nas verdades da religião Christãa, a fim de poder ser baptizado antes de expirar o segundo anno de seu tempo d'apprendiz.

3º. Que será vaccinado o mais depressa possível depois de haver sido entregue ao cuidado do mestre; e que nas suas molestias terá a conveniente assistencia do facultativo, e será tratado com o devido cuidado e attenção; e no caso de fallecimento, que será decentemente enterrado á custo do dito mestre.

4º. Que se ensinará ao aprendiz alguma occupação util, ou que será instruido em algum commercio ou officio mecanico, por onde fique habilitado a poder manter-se quando tiver expirado o tempo do seu serviço.

5º. Que quando nascer hum filho de alguma aprendiz, fará o mestre immediata participação desse acontecimento á Junta de Superintendencia, afim de que semelhante facto seja devidamente registrado.

6º. Que o baptismo de huma creança nascida em tâes circumstancias terá lugar dentro de trez mezes depois do seu nascimento, e que o seu estado de liberdade será declarado no assento de baptismo; mas que a dita creança ficará com a sua mãe, até que esta acaba o seu tempo de apprendizado, e será sustentada e tratada pelo mestre della do mesmo modo que hum aprendiz.

ARTIGO XIV.

Nemhum mestre será authorisado, em caso algum, a trespassar a outro mestre o seu aprendiz Negro, sem permissão especial e por escripto da Junta; e se o mestre houver de sahir do paiz, ou tiver de mudar a sua residencia para huma outra parte situada além dos limites acima prescriptos

sons having apprentices, or if he shall become so reduced in his circumstances, as to be obliged to give up his establishment, then, and in any of these cases, he shall report the same to the Board, and shall bring his apprentices, and deliver them up to the said Board, by whom they shall be received, and shall afterwards be apprenticed to another master for the remainder of the period which such apprentices may have to serve, and under the same conditions as those imposed upon the first master. But in no case shall the master be allowed to deliver up his apprentice to any other authority than to the said Board, or to the Curator under the orders of the Board.

If any apprentice shall be guilty of crimes which render him obnoxious to the laws of the country, or shall be guilty of habitual drunkenness, insubordination, wilful carelessness, or destruction of his master's property, the master may in such case bring him before the Board of Superintendence, and upon proof of the facts, the said Board shall have power to cancel the indentures.

ARTICLE XV.

If an apprentice should run away, his master shall give immediate information thereof to the Curator, who shall instantly proceed to a summary investigation of the fact, for the information of the Board of Superintendence.

Any master who shall be proved to have improperly disposed of an apprentice, whom he has reported as dead or absconded, shall pay as a fine the sum of three hundred dollars.

The half of this fine shall be paid to the informer, and the remainder to the Curator, to be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XVI.

If an apprentice should fall sick, the master shall give immediate notice thereof to the Curator, in order that he, or one of his assistants, may visit such apprentice, and report to the Board the nature of his disorder, and the manner in which such sick Negro is taken care of.

para as pessoas que tem aprendizes; ou se vier a acharse tão transtornado de fortuna, que se veja obrigado a deixar o seu estabelecimento, então e em cada hum destes casos, deverá elle participalo á Junta, á qual levará e entregará os seus aprendizes, que serão por ella recebidos, e dados depois a outro mestre pelo resto do tempo que tiverem ainda de servir, debaixo das mesmas condições anteriormente impostas ao primeiro mestre. Em caso nenhum porem será permitido ao mestre entregar o seu aprendiz a alguma outra autoridade que não seja a dita Junta, ou ao Curador sujeito á ordens della.

Se algum aprendiz fôr culpado em crimes que o tornem sujeito ás penas das leis do paiz, ou fôr culpado de habitual embriaguez, insubordinação, deliberado desleixo, ou destruição da propriedade de seu mestre, pode este em tal caso trazelo perante a Junta de Superintendencia; e provando-se os factos, terá a dita Junta faculdade de invalidar as escripturas.

ARTIGO XV.

Se algum aprendiz fugir, dará o seu mestre immediata informação disso ao Curador, o qual procederá logo a huma investigação summaria do facto, para conhecimento da Junta de Superintendencia. Qualquer mestre a quem se provar que dispoz indevidamente de algum aprendiz do qual tenha dado parte de ter fallecido, ou de se ter escondido, pagará de mulcta a somma de trezentos duros. A metade desta mulcta será paga ao denunciante, e o resto ao Curador, para ser posto á disposição da Junta, para os fins abaixo indicados.

ARTIGO XVI.

Se algum aprendiz cahir doente, dará disso o mestre immediatamente parte ao Curador, afim d'este, ou hum dos seus ajudantes, poder hir ver o dito aprendiz, e participar á Junta a natureza da sua molestia, e a maneira por que elle hé tratado.

If an apprentice should die, notice thereof shall immediately be given to the Curator; in order that he, or one of his assistants, may attend for the purpose of ascertaining that the deceased Negro was really and truly the apprentice described as such in the register.

For this purpose the Curator or his assistant shall make such inquiries as he may judge necessary, interrogating the inhabitants of the house in which the Negro has died, the neighbours, or any other persons; and shall take such other means as he may judge necessary to enable him to ascertain the truth, in order that the burial of the Negro, which is to be at the expense of the master, may take place without further delay.

A summary report of the result of this inquiry shall then be drawn up officially by the Curator, and shall be delivered without delay to the Board.

The Curator, after having identified the body of an apprentice who may have died, shall investigate the cause of the death; and if the death shall appear to have been natural, he shall note that fact in the register.

If the cause of death be doubtful, or shall appear to be otherwise than natural, he shall interrogate the other Negroes, and other inhabitants of the house, and shall take such other means as may appear necessary to ascertain the facts of the case; and if there shall appear reason to suspect that the death of such Negro has been occasioned by violence, improper usage, or culpable neglect, he shall take the proper course for bringing the offender to trial before the Courts of the country.

ARTICLE XVII.

If the master of any apprentice shall commit any breach of these conditions, a fine shall be imposed upon him of not less than fifty, and not exceeding one hundred, dollars; one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And in case of any gross misconduct of the said master towards his apprentice, such master shall, if the Board of Superintendence shall think fit, besides paying the above-mentioned fine, forfeit all

Se hum aprendiz fallecer, dar-se ha disso immediatamente parte ao Curador, affirm de que este, ou hum dos seus ajudantes, possa hir verificar que o Negro fallecido era o proprio e verdadeiro aprendiz descripto como tal no registro.

Para este fim devera o Curador, ou o seu ajudante, fazer as pesquisas que julgar necessarias, interrogando os habitantes da casa em que o Negro falleceo, os visinhos, ou outras quaesquer pessoas, e tomando quaesquer outras medidas que entender precisas para o habilitar a verificar a verdade, de maneira que o enterro do Negro, que deve ser á custa do mestre, possa ter lugar sem maior demora.

Hum relatorio summario do resultado destas pesquisas sera depois lavrado oficialmente pelo Curador, e entregue sem demora á Junta.

O Curador, depois de ter identificado o corpo de qualquer aprendiz que tiver fallecido, indagara a causa da sua morte; e se se conhecer que ella foi natural, notará este facto no registro.

Se a causa da morte for duvidosa, ou se se conhecer que não foi natural, devera então interrogar os outros Negros, e os outros habitantes da casa, e tomar outras quaesquer medidas que parecer necessarias para verificar as circumstancias do caso; e se houver motivo para suspeitar que a morte do dito Negro foi ocasionada por violencia, indevido tratamento, ou culpavel negligencia, usará dos meios convenientes para fazer comparecer o culpado perante os tribunaes do paiz.

ARTIGO XVII.

Se o mestre de qualquer aprendiz violar alguma destas condições, impôr-se-lhe ha huma mulcta que não será menos de cincoenta duros, nem excederá a cem; metade da qual será para o denunciante, e a outra metade será posta á disposição da Junta de Superintendencia, para os fins abaixo indicados.

No caso de algum excessivo máo tratamento da parte do dito mestre para com o seu aprendiz, além do mesmo mestre pagar o sobredita mulcta, perderá, se a Junta de Superintendencia assim o julgar conve-

further right to the services of the apprentice; and the said apprentice shall be taken from such master, and shall be apprenticed to another master for the remainder of his term of apprenticeship.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the master of an apprentice shall die, his heir, or the person to whom the possession of such apprentice shall devolve, shall, within four days after the death of such master, report the same to the Board of Superintendence.

The Board shall thereupon issue their order to the Curator, to bring the apprentice before them; and when the apprentice is so brought, the Board shall apprentice him to another master, under the established conditions.

If the heir, or the person in possession of such apprentice, shall neglect to report the death of the master within four days, he shall pay one dollar a day for each apprenticed Negro belonging to such deceased master, until he shall have delivered them all up to the said Board; and he shall, moreover, be subject to the other penalties which attach to the non-performance of the conditions established by these Regulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any liberated Negro be apprenticed to, or hired by, the Government, the contract shall contain the same conditions and stipulations in regard to the Negro, as are hereinbefore prescribed for cases in which the Negro is apprenticed to a private individual.

ARTICLE XX.

Liberated Negroes shall, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, and when it shall be ascertained that their own free will has been previously obtained, be permitted to become soldiers or sailors in the regular land or sea forces of the State in whose territories they shall have been emancipated.

The Board shall take care in such case to ascertain, that the Negroes fully understand and are aware of the nature of the engagement which they enter into by so enlisting.

niente, todo o ulterior direito aos serviços do aprendiz; o qual será tirado desse mestre, e dado a outro pelo resto do tempo que lhe faltar de aprendiz.

ARTIGO XVIII.

Se o mestre de hum aprendiz fallecer, o seu herdeiro, ou a pessoa a quem se devolver a posse de tal aprendiz, deverá dentro de quatro dias depois do fallecimento do dito mestre, participar esse caso á Junta de Superintendencia, cumprindo á Junta expedir immediatamente ordem ao Curador para trazer perante ella o aprendiz; e quando este lhe fôr apresentado, o dará a outro mestre, de baixo das condições estabelecidas.

Se o herdeiro, ou a pessoa em cujo poder estiver o dito aprendiz, se descuidar de participar o fallecimento do mestre dentro de quatro dias, deverá pagar hum duro por dia por cada aprendiz Negro pertencente ao tal mestre fallecido, até que tenha feito entrega delles todos á sobredita Junta; e ficará além disso sujeito ás outras penas applicadas á falta de cumprimento das condições estabelecidas neste Regulamento.

ARTIGO XIX.

Se algum Negro liberto fôr tomado para aprendiz, ou assoldado, por conta do Governo, deverá a escriptura conter, a respeito do dito Negro, as mesmas condições e estipulações que acima se prescreverão para os casos em que elle fôr dado de aprendiz a hum individuo particular.

ARTICULO XX.

Será permittido aos Negros libertos, a arbitrio da Junta de Superintendencia, quando se tiver verificado que previamente se obtivera o livre consentimento delles, assentar praça de soldados ou de marinheiros nas forças regulares de mar ou de terra do Estado em cujos territorios tiverem sido emancipados.

A junta, em tal caso, tomará cuidado em certificar-se de que os Negros entendem e conhecem perfeitamente a natureza das obrigações que contraem por assim se alistarem.

The Government into whose service the Negroes enlist shall sign a receipt for them ; which receipt shall be delivered to the Curator at the time of the enlistment : and the Board shall take means to ensure that the full and permanent emancipation of such Negroes shall be secured to them, according to the true spirit of these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXI.

Those liberated Negroes who may not be apprenticed, or who may not have enlisted into the sea or land forces of the State to which the colony or possession in which they may be belongs, or whose indentures shall have become void, or shall have been cancelled, shall be provided for by the Government of such colony or possession. They shall be kept within twenty miles of the place where the Mixed Commissions are sitting.

The expense of maintaining and supporting such Negroes shall be borne by the Government of the colony : but they shall be under the care and superintendence of the Board and Curator ; and the present Regulations shall be applicable to them in every respect, excepting as regards apprenticeship.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Curator shall endeavour, by means of an interpreter, to explain to each Negro the nature of any contract by which he may become bound ; and shall inform him that if he should at any time be ill-treated by his master, he must make his complaint to the Curator, or to the Board of Superintendence of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be the duty of the Curator, or of his assistant, to visit once, at least, in every three months, all places where there are any liberated Negroes under the superintendence of the Board ; he shall examine and inspect all such Negroes, receive their complaints, inquire into those complaints and search out the truth, and investigate any abuses that may affect the said Negroes ; and he shall also inquire into the general conduct of the Negroes themselves.

O Governo em cujo serviço os Negros se alistarem, assignará hum recibo delles, que será entregue ao Curador ao tempo do alistamento : e a Junta tomará medidas para assegurar que a plena e permanente alforria de táes Negros lhes fique salva, segundo o verdadeiro espirito deste Regulamento.

ARTIGO XXI.

Aquelles Negros libertos que não forem postos a aprendizes, ou que se não alistarem nas forças de mar ou de terra do Estado a que pertencer a colonia ou possessão em que estiverem, ou cujas escripturas vierem a ficar sem effeito, ou a ser invalidadas, ficarão a cargo do Governo da dita colonia ou possessão, e serão conservados dentro do espaço de vinte milhas do lugar onde residirem as Comissões Mixtas.

A despeza feita em manter e sustentar os ditos Negros estará a cargo do Governo da colonia : ficando elles porem debaixo do cuidado e superintendencia da Junta e do Curador ; e sendo-lhes applicavel o presente Regulamento a todos os respeitos, excepto no que toca a estarem por aprendizes.

ARTIGO XXII.

O Curador procurará explicar a cada Negro, por meio de hum interprete, a natureza de qualquer contracto em que elle entre ; e o prevenirá de que se em algum tempo fôr maltratado por seu mestre, se deve queixar ao Curador, ou á Junta de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos.

ARTIGO XXIII.

Será da obrigação do Curador ou do seu ajudante, vizitar, ao menos huma vez em cada trimestre, todos os lugares onde estiverem alguns Negros libertos debaixo da superintendencia da Junta ; devendo examinar e inspecionar todos os ditos Negros, receber suas queixas, e fazer indagações ácerca dellas para descobrir a verdade, e investigar quaesquer abusos que possam prejudicalos ; cumprindo-lhe tambem inquirir da conducta geral delles.

The Curator shall then bring to the notice of the Board every complaint on the part of the said Negroes, and every breach of the conditions and stipulations of the contract under which the Negroes serve; and in all cases of well-founded complaint, the Board shall take proper means for affording redress.

The inspections above prescribed are not to be made at stated periods, but at uncertain times, and unexpectedly.

The Curator shall also report to the Board every three months, the state in which he finds the liberated Negroes; and his report shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called "Curator's Reports," and to be deposited in the office of the Board, so that, on reference thereto, the condition and behaviour of every liberated Negro may be easily known.

ARTICLE XXIV.

All proceedings of the Curator, together with a statement of all facts which may from time to time come to his knowledge, respecting the liberated Negroes, shall be immediately communicated by him to the Board of Superintendence; and he is not to institute any proceedings, nor to take any steps in respect to such Negroes, without the knowledge and sanction of the Board.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Curator shall receive all the sums which are to be paid for the hire of apprentices, and all the monies arising from penalties incurred by masters; and shall render an account thereof to the Board of Superintendence.

The amount is to be applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XXVI.

When the prescribed term of service of any apprentice shall have expired, the Curator shall, under the direction of the Board of Superintendence, summon such apprentice, together with his master, to appear before the said Board. The master shall then give up to the Board the in-

O Curador levará depois ao conhecimento da Junta todas as queixas dos ditos Negros, e qualquer quebrantamento das condições e estipulações do contracto em virtude do qual estiveram servindo; e em todos os casos de bem fundada queixa, usará a Junta dos meios convenientes para que se lhes faça justiça.

As inspecções acima prescriptas não se deverão fazer em periodos determinados, mas em tempo incerto e inesperado.

O Curador dará também parte á Junta em cada trimestre, do estado em que achar os Negros libertos; e a sua participação será lançada em hum livro que haverá para esse fim com o titulo de "Participações do Curador," e que deve estar depositado na secretaria da Junta, de sorte que recorrendo a elle, se possa facilmente saber a occupação e comportamento de todos os Negros libertos.

ARTIGO XXIV.

Todos os actos praticados pelo Curador, juntamente com huma exposição de todos os factos que successivamente chegarem ao seu conhecimento a respeito dos Negros libertos, serão logo communicados por elle á Junta de Superintendencia; não devendo elle instaurar procedimento algum, nem dar qualquer passo a respeito dos ditos Negros, sem conhecimento e authorisação da Junta.

ARTIGO XXV.

O Curador receberá todas as quantias que houverem de se pagar pelas soldadas dos aprendizes, e todo o dinheiro procedente das multas em que incorrerem os mestres, e dará de tudo huma conta á Junta de Superintendencia. A importancia total deverá ser applicada para os fins abaixo indicados.

ARTIGO XXVI.

Quando tiver expirado o termo prescripto para o serviço d'algum aprendiz, deverá o Curador, debaixo das instrucções da Junta de Superintendencia, notificar o dito aprendiz, juntamente com o seu mestre, para comparecerem perante a mesma Junta, á qual o mestre entregará então a

denture of the Negro; and the Negro shall receive from the Board a certificate, specifying that such negro has completed the term of his apprenticeship, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free person.

The Curator shall see that this certificate be authenticated and registered according to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Board of Superintendence shall have the power to admonish the Curator, and any other officer serving under the Board, if such Curator or other officer should fail to execute his duty faithfully; and, if the Board shall see necessary, they may dismiss such Curator or other officer, and appoint successors.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The necessary proceedings for recovering such sums as may be due from masters on account of the hire of apprentices, and for enforcing the payment of the several fines and penalties hereinbefore imposed, shall be instituted in the proper Courts of Law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence shall respectively reside, and shall be carried on at the instance of the Board.

The expenses of such proceedings shall be defrayed as hereinafter mentioned; and the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that within six months from the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty to which these Regulations are annexed, they will grant the requisite authority and powers to the Courts of Law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence are respectively held, to take cognizance of the actions which, for the due execution of these Regulations, may be brought in such Courts of Law at the instance of the Boards, so that the penalties hereinbefore mentioned may be recovered, and the levy of the monies hereinbefore mentioned may be enforced; and the payment of the amount thereof may be made to the person appointed by these Regulations to receive such penalties and monies.

escriptura do Negro, recebendo este da Junta uma certidão em que se declare que completou seu tempo de aprendiz, e tem jus a todos os direitos e privilegios de huma pessoa livre.

O Curador terá cuidado em que essa certidão seja legalizada e registrada conforme a pratica do paiz.

ARTIGO XXVII.

A Junta de Superintendencia terá authoridade para admoestar o Curador, e qualquer outro empregado subordinado á mesma, se algum delles deixar de cumprir fielmente o seu dever; podendo a dita Junta demitti-los, se assim o julgar necessario, e nomear lhes successores.

ARTIGO XXVIII.

Os processos necessarios para as cobranças das quantias que os mestres deverem per conta da soldada dos aprendizes, e para exigencia do pagamento das differentes multas e penas pecuniarias acima impostas; serão instaurados nos tribunaes competentes do paiz onde as respectivas Juntas de Superintendencia residirem, e serão proseguídos a requisição da Junta.

As custas de táes processos serão pagas como abaixo se menciona; e as Altas Partes Contractantes se obrigão por este Artigo a conceder, dentro de seis mezes contados da troca da Ratificação do Tratado, a que este Regulamento está annexo, a authoridade e poderes necessarios aos tribunaes do paiz onde as respectivas Juntas de Superintendencia estão estabelecidas, para tomarem conhecimento das acções que para a devida execução deste Regulamento forem intentadas perante os ditos tribunaes, a requisição das Juntas; de sorte que se cobrem as multas acima mencionadas, e se exija a entrega do dinheiro referido, sendo feito o pagamento da sua importancia á pessoa designada por este Regulamento para a receber.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The money arising from the hire of liberated Negroes, and also from the penalties incurred by the masters, shall be deposited by the Curator in a chest with three keys, one of which shall be kept by each commissioner of the Board of Superintendence, and one by the Curator.

The Curator shall so deposit the several sums as soon as he receives them, making previously a regular entry of the receipt in a book to be kept for that purpose.

This money shall be applied in the following manner, that is to say: a portion thereof, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, shall be paid to the Curator, and to the other officers employed under the said Board, for their salaries; so much of the remaining portion as shall be needful, shall be applied towards defraying the expense of prosecuting masters for breach of the conditions and stipulations of their contracts, and also towards defraying the other expenses incurred for carrying these Regulations into effect; and the remaining balance, if any, shall be laid out, at the discretion of the said Board, in the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the liberated Negroes, either during their term of service or at its expiration, and especially in rewards to liberated Negroes for good conduct.

The accounts of these monies, and of the manner in which they have been applied, shall, at the expiration of every year, be made up in duplicate by the Curator; and after these accounts have been examined and approved by the Board, one of such duplicates shall be transmitted by each commissioner to the Government on whose part he is acting.

If the fund should not prove sufficient to liquidate the just and necessary demands made for the purposes required, the deficiency shall be made good in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XXX.

In the event of a difference arising between the two aforesaid commissioners of the Board, regarding the appointment of any officer under them, or regarding any other matter in the

ARTIGO XXIX.

O dinheiro procedente das soldadas dos Negros libertos, e das multas em que incorrerem os mestres, será depositado pelo Curador em hum cofre de trez chaves, das quaes cada commissario da Junta de Superintendencia guardará huma, e o Curador outra.

O Curador depositará por este modo as diversas quantias logo que as receber, dando ante huma regular entrada della em hum livro destinado para esse fim.

Este dinheiro será applicado da seguinte maneira, a saber: huma porção delle, ao arbitrio da Junta de Superintendencia, servirá para pagar os ordenados do Curador, e dos outros officiaes empregados debaixo das ordens da Junta; da porção restante se applicará o que fôr preciso para pagar as despesas feitas em demandar os mestres pelo quebrantamento das condições e estipulações dos seus contractos, e tambem para pagar as outras despesas occasionadas por levar a effeito este Regulamento; e o saldo que obrar, se o houver, será empregado, ao arbitrio da dita junta, em promover as commodidades e prosperidade dos Negros libertos, durante o tempo do seu serviço, ou depois delle acabado, e especialmente em premiar aquelles que bem se conduzirem.

As contas destes dinheiros, e da maneira por que houverem sido dispendidos, serão, no fim de cada anno, feitas em duplicado pelo Curador; e depois de examinadas e approvadas pela Junta, será hum dos ditos duplicados transmittido por cada commissario ao Governo por parte do qual estiver servindo.

Se os fundos não forem sufficientes para satisfazer as justas e necessarias requisições feitas para os fins exigidos. será o que faltar supprido em partes iguaes pelos dous Governos.

ARTIGO XXX.

No caso de se excitar alguma controversia entre os dous sobreditos commissarios da Junta a respeito da nomeação de algum official seu subordinado, ou acerca de algum outro

execution of these Regulations,—if such difference shall occur in a British colony or possession, the Board shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession as Portuguese arbitrator to the Mixed Commission under the Treaty; and if the case shall occur in a Portuguese colony or possession, the Board of Superintendence shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession as British arbitrator to the Mixed Commission under the Treaty; and the Board of Superintendence of liberated Negroes, thus formed, and being composed of the two commissioners and of one arbitrator, shall, by the majority of voices, decide all such points of difference.

It shall not be permitted to the members of the Board of Superintendence, nor to any officer acting under them, to demand or receive from any one, excepting as herein specified, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the present Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Nothing that is contained in these Regulations shall be construed to exempt any liberated Negro from his liability, as a free man, to be proceeded against for any offence committed by him (except as herein provided for) against the laws of the country in which he is located. But in all cases where any offence against such laws is imputed to a Negro under the care of the aforesaid Board of Superintendence, the laws shall be administered to him as to a free man; and the Curator shall, either personally, or by a responsible individual deputed by him for the purpose, attend the Courts of Justice of the country to see that justice is done to the Negro.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further stipulated, with a view to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of words, that every thing contained in the foregoing Regulations which applies to masters, shall be construed as applying equally to mis-

objecto relativo à execução deste Regulamento,—se a tal controversia ocorrer em huma colonia ou possessão Portuguesa, convocará a Junta a pessoa que nessa colonia ou possessão servir de arbitro Britannico na Comissão Mixta, segundo o Tratado; e se o caso tiver lugar em huma colonia ou possessão Britannica, convocará então a Junta de Superintendencia a pessoa que nessa colonia ou possessão servir de arbitro Portuguez na Comissão Mixta, segundo o Tratado; a fim de que a Junta de superintendencia dos Negros libertos assim formada, sendo composta dos dous commissarios e de hum arbitro, decida á pluralidade de votos todos esses pontos de desavença.

Não será permittido aos membros da Junta de Superintendencia, nem a qualquer official seu subordinado, pedir ou receber de pessoa alguma, salvo como neste Regulamento se especifica, emolumento algum, debaixo de qualquer pretexto que seja, pelo desempenho dos deveres que lhe são impostos pelo presente Regulamento.

ARTIGO XXXI.

Nemhuma cousa que se contenha neste Regulamento se entenderá isentar qualquer Negro liberto da sujeição em que está, como homem livre, de que se proceda contra elle por qualquer crime que commetta (excepto como neste Regulamento se providenciou) contra as leis do paiz onde se achar. Em todos os casos porem em que se imputar huma offensa contra essas leis a hum Negro, que esteja debaixo do cuidado da sobredita Junta de Superintendencia, ellas lhe serão applicadas como a hum homem livre; devendo o Curador pessoalmente, ou por meio d'alguem responsavel que para esse fim tenha deputado, ser presente nos tribunaes de Justiça do paiz, para que se faça justiça ao Negro.

ARTIGO XXXII.

Estipulou-se mais, com o fim de evitar desnecessaria multiplicação de palavras, que tudo quanto se contem nas disposições acima prescriptas, que seja applicada aos mestres, se entenderá como applicavel igualmente ás

tresses; and that everything in the said Regulations with respect to Negroes and apprentices, which applies to the masculine gender and singular number, shall be construed as applying equally to the female sex and to the plural number, unless such construction shall be in express opposition to any other enactment of these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

These Regulations shall be inserted in the Official Gazette or Journal of the countries whose Sovereigns are Contracting Parties to the Treaty; and also in the Official Journal or Gazette of the place where the Mixed Commissions are respectively held: and the Governments of the said countries shall convey to the said Boards of Superintendence of liberated negroes, to the Curators, and to their assistants under those Boards, such authority as may be requisite to enable the said Boards of Superintendence, Curators, and officers acting under them, respectively, to perform the duties, and to exercise the powers entrusted to them by these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The High Contracting Parties agree, that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those which are laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together and agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects they have in view.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIVth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the third of July, 1842, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of thirty-four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

The third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

mestras, e que tudo, que nas ditas disposições a respeito dos Negros e aprendizes, é applicado ao sexo masculino e numero singular, será entendido como applicavel igualmente ao sexo feminino e numero plural, salvo se huma tal intelligencia fôr expressamente opposta a qualquer outra disposição deste Regulamento.

ARTIGO XXXIII.

Este Regulamento será inserido na Gazeta ou Jornal Official dos paizes cujos Soberanos são Partes Contractantes deste Tratado, e tambem na Gazeta ou Jornal Official do lugar onde se estabelecerem as respectivas Commissoes Mixtas: e os Governos das ditos paizes conferirão á referida Junta de Superintendencia dos Negros libertos, aos Curadores, e a seus ajudantes, subordinadas áquellas Juntas, a authoridade necessaria para que as mesmas Juntas, Curadores, e officiaes que respectivamente servirem debaixo das suas ordens, possam cumprir os deveres, e exercer as poderes que por este Regulamento lhes são confiados.

ARTIGO XXXIV.

Se para o futuro parecer necessario adoptar novas medidas, em consequencia de se haverem tornado inefficazes as estabelecidas neste Annexo, convem as Altas Partes Contractantes em consultar entre si e ajustar outros meios mais appropriados a obter completamente os fins que tem em vista.

Os Plenipotenciarios abaixo assignados, na conformidade do Artigo XIV., do Tratado por elles assignado neste dia trez de Julho de 1842, convieram em que o precedente Regulamento, contendo trinta e quatro Artigos, será annexado ao dito Tratado, e considerado como parte integrante delle.

Aos trez dias de Julho, de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

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COMPASS AND NAVIGATION

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TREATY

1835

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Signed at Lisbon, July 3, 1842.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. E. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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T R E A T Y

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Signed at Lisbon, July 3, 1842.

[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, July 30, 1842.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, being desirous to maintain and draw still closer the ties of amity which have so happily subsisted between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal, and also to encourage and extend the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, by means of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Charles Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the most Illustrious Order of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannick Majesty at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, &c., &c., &c.; And Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, Duke of Palmella, President for life of the Chamber of Peers, Councillor of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, and of the Tower and Sword, Captain of the Royal Guard of Archers, Knight of the distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, and Grand Cross of the Orders of Charles III. in Spain, of the Legion of Honour in France, of Saint Alexander Newsky in Russia, Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Count of Sanfré in Piemont, Honorary Minister and Secretary of State, &c.,

SUA Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, e Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal e Algarves, desejando manter e estreitar os laços de amizade que tão felizmente tem subsistido entre as Corôas da Gram Bretanha e de Portugal; e animar e ampliar as relações commerciaes entre os Seus respectivos subditos, por meio de um Tratado de Commercio e Navegação, nomearam para esse fim Seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber: Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, a Charles Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden, Par do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, Cavalleiro Gram Cruz da muito Illustre Ordem do Banho, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica junto de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, &c., &c., &c.; E Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal e Algarves, a Dom Pedro de Souza Holstein, Duque de Palmella, Presidente Vitalicio da Camara dos Pares, Conselheiro d'Estado, Gram Cruz da Ordem de Christo, e da Torre e Espada, Capitão da Guarda Real dos Archeiros, Cavalleiro do insigne Ordem do Tosão de Ouro, e Gram Cruz das Ordens de Carlos III. em Hespanha, da Legião de Honra em França, de Santo Alexandre Newsky na Russia, Cavalleiro da Ordem de S. João de Jerusalem, Conde de Sanfré em Piemonte, Ministro e Secretario d Estado Honorario, &c., &c., &c. Os quaes, depois de haverem reciprocamente communicado os seus re-

&c., &c. Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and protection enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured Nation. They shall be entitled to travel, to reside, to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal, leasehold, and all other property lawfully held by them, by sale, gift, exchange, or will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest let, and without any hindrance whatever.

They shall be exempt from forced loans, or any other extraordinary contributions not general, or not by law established, and from all military service by sea, or by land. Their dwellings, warehouses, and everything belonging thereto, shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. No examination or inspection shall be made of their books, papers, or accounts, without the legal sentence of a competent Court or Judge.

The assessment of the amount to be paid by the British subjects in Portugal and its dominions for *manejo* or *decima industrial*, and from which they have hitherto enjoyed special exemption, shall in all cases in future be made, if so claimed by them, according to the rate to be given by *informadores*, of whom two shall be Portuguese and two British merchants, to be named by the *Concelho de Districto*; and in case any objection should be made by the parties assessed to the amount of the said assessment (which shall in all cases bear a just proportion to the rate at which the native subjects of Portugal are assessed) they shall have a right to appeal to the tribunal of the Treasury, and to appear in person, or to be heard by counsel before the said tribunal; and in the mean time no execution shall be made on their property, until an ultimate decision shall have been pronounced by the said tribunal.

It is, however, understood that British subjects resident in Portugal and its dominions, not carrying on trade, or exercising any branch of industry

spectivos Plenos Poderes, que acharam em boa e devida forma, convencionaram e concluírem os Artigos seguintes:—

ARTIGO I.

Os subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes gozarão, nos domínios da outra, de todos os privilegios, immunições, e protecção de que gozarem os subditos da Nação mais favorecida. Poderão viajar, residir, occupar cazas e armazens, dispôr de seus bens allodiaes e emphyteuticos, e qualquer outra propriedade legalmente adquirida, por venda, doação, escambo ou testamento, ou por outro qualquer modo, sem o mais leve impedimento ou obstaculo qualquer.

Serão isentos de empréstimos forçados, ou de outras quaesquer contribuições extraordinarias, que não sejam geraes, ou estabelecidas por lei; e bem assim de todo o serviço militar, quer por mar, quer por terra. As suas cazas de habitação, armazens, e todas as partes e dependencias delles, serão respeitadas, e não serão sujeitas a visitas arbitrarías, ou a buscas: e nenhum exame ou inspecção se fará nos seus livros, papéis, ou contas, sem sentença legal de um Tribunal ou Juiz competente.

O lançamento da quantia que deve ser paga pelos subditos Britannicos em Portugal e seus domínios, de manejo ou decima industrial, e de que elles tem até agora gosado uma isenção especial, será em todos os cazos, para o futuro, feito, se elles assim o reclamarem, conforme o arbitramento dado por informadores commerciantes, dous dos quaes serão Portuguezes e dous Britannicos, nomeados pelo Concelho de Districto; e no caso de que as partes fintadas ponham alguma objecção á importancia do dito lançamento (que em todos os cazos estará em uma justa proporção com o arbitramento porque forem fintados os subditos nacionaes de Portugal) terão direito de appellar para o tribunal do Thesouro, e de comparecerem em pessoa, ou de serem ouvidos por advogado perante o dito tribunal; e no em tanto não se fará execução na sua propriedade, até que o mesmo tribunal haja dado uma decisão definitiva.

Fica todavia entendido que os subditos Britannicos residentes em Portugal e seus domínios, que ali não commercem, ou exerçam qualquer ramo

therein, but deriving their incomes from other sources, shall, in like manner with Portuguese subjects, be wholly exempt from the operation of the said *manejo* or *decima industrial* tax.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall also, within the dominions of the other, be allowed the free use and exercise of their religion, without being in any manner disturbed on account of their religious opinions: they shall be allowed to assemble together for the purposes of public worship, and to celebrate the rites of their religion in their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, without any the smallest hindrance or interruption whatever, either now or hereafter; and Her Most Faithful Majesty does now and for ever graciously grant to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty permission to build and maintain such chapels and places of worship within her dominions. It being always understood that the said chapels and places of worship are not to have steeples and bells.

Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall likewise have full liberty to bury their dead, after the manner, and with the ceremonies usual in their respective countries, and in the grounds and cemeteries which they shall have purchased and prepared for that purpose; and the sepulchres of the dead, in conformity to ancient and existing practice, shall in no way or on any account be disturbed.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties may freely dispose by will of the personal effects which they shall possess in the territories of the other; and their heirs, though subjects of the other Contracting Party, may succeed to their personal effects, either by will or *ab intestato*, and may obtain possession of the same in due course of law, either in person, or by other persons appointed by them to act on their behalf. In the event of the absence of heirs, or of persons duly appointed to act for them, the Consul may be authorized to take charge, in due course of law, of the said effects, until the owner shall have made the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the property. If disputes shall arise between several claimants with respect to the title which each

de industria, mas tirem os seus rendimentos de outra origem, serão, da mesma sorte que os subditos Portuguezes, inteiramente isentos do lançamento do dito imposto de manejo ou decima industrial.

Aos subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes será também permitido, nos dominios da outra, o livre uso e exercicio da sua religião, sem por forma alguma serem inquietadas pelas suas opiniões religiosas: poderão reunir-se para objectos de culto publico, e para celebrarem os ritos da sua religião nas suas proprias moradas, ou em, capellas ou logares para esse fim destinados, sem que agora, nem para o futuro, sofram o menor embaraço ou interrupção qualquer; e Sua Magestade Fidelissima ha por bem, agora e para sempre, conceder licença aos subditos de Sua Magestade Britannica para edificarem e conservarem taes capellas e logares de culto, dentro dos seus dominios. Ficando sempre entendido que as ditas capellas e logares de culto não devem ter torres de sinos, nem sinos.

Os subditos de Sua Magestade Britannica terão igualmente plena liberdade para enterrar os seus mortos, pelo modo e com as ceremonias usadas no seu respectivo paiz, nos terrenos e cemiterios que comprarem e preparem para esse fim; e as sepulturas, na conformidade da antiga practica existente, de nenhum modo ou forma deixarão de ser respeitadas.

ARTIGO II.

Os subditos de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes poderão livremente dispôr por testamento, dos seus bens individuaes, que possuirem nos territorios da outra: e os seus herdeiros, ainda que subditos da outra Parte Contractante, poderão succeder nos seus bens individuaes, ou por testamento, ou *ab intestato*, e tomar posse dos mesmos, segundo a lei, ou seja em pessoa, ou por seus bastantes procuradores: e no caso de estarem ausentes os herdeiros, ou os seus bastantes procuradores, será o Consul authorisado a tomar conto dos ditos bens, segundo a lei, até que o dono tenha feito os necessarios arranjos para tomar posse da sua propriedade. Suscitandose duvidas entre diferentes reclamantes quanto ao direito que cada um possa ter á propriedade, serão taes duvidas decididas pelos Tribunaes do

may have to the property, such disputes shall be decided by the Courts of the country in which the property is situated; and if hereafter any favour as regards the possession or inheritance of landed or funded property (*biens fonds*) shall be granted, in the Dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, to the subjects of any other Nation, the same favour shall extend reciprocally to their respective subjects, as the case may be, either in Portugal or Great Britain.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects of either Contracting Party residing within the dominions of the other, shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall any such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or to be exported from, the dominions of either Contracting Party, the laws and established customs of the country being duly observed.

The subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties residing within the dominions of the other, shall be at liberty to open retail stores and shops, under the same municipal and police regulations as native subjects; and they shall not, in this respect, be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties: and the subjects of the two Sovereigns respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either Kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, rates, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which

paiz em que esta propriedade existir. E se para o futuro se conceder, nos dominios de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes, aos subditos de uma outra Nação, algum favor relativamente á posse ou herança de bens de raiz (*biens fonds*) será o mesmo favor extensivo reciprocamente aos seus respectivos subditos, quer seja em Portugal, quer na Gran Bretanha.

ARTIGO III.

Os subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes residentes nos dominios da outra, poderão livremente agenciar os seus proprios negocios, ou commettê-los á administração de quaesquer pessoas que nomeem para seus corretores, commissarios, agentes, ou interpretes, sem que subdito algum Britânico sofra restricção na escolha das pessoas que hajam de desempenhar tais incumbencias, e sem que sejam obrigados a pagar salario ou remuneração alguma a qualquer pessoa que não tenham escolhido para aquelle fim. Conceder-se-ha absoluta liberdade em todos os cazos, tanto ao comprador, como ao vendedor, para contractarem um com o outro, e para fixarem o preço de quaesque fazendas, generos, ou mercadorias importadas nos dominios de qualquer das Partes Contractantes, ou delles exportadas, observando-se exactamente as leis e costumes estabelecidos no paiz.

Os subditos de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes residentes nos dominios da outra, terão liberdade de abrir armazens e lojas a retalho, como qualquer subdito nacional, segundo os mesmos regulamentos municipaes e policiaes, não sendo por isso obrigados a pagar tributos ou impostos maiores do que pagam, ou vierem a pagar, os subditos nacionaes.

ARTIGO IV.

Haverá reciproca liberdade de commercio e navegação entre os subditos das duas Altas Partes Contractantes; e os respectivos subditos dos dous Soberanos não pagarão nos portos, bahias, enseadas, cidades, villas, ou logares quaesquer que forem, nos dous Reinos, nenhuns outros, ou maiores direitos, tributos, contribuiçães, ou impostos, seja qual for o nome com que possam ser

are there paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured Nation.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods, the produce of the one country, upon importation by sea or by land from that country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of and imported from any other country; and no duty, restriction, or prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation and exportation from one country to the other, of the goods and produce of each, which shall not be imposed upon goods of the same kind, when imported from or exported to any other country: and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, do hereby bind and engage themselves, their heirs, and successors, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not also, and at the same time, be extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE V.

No duties of tonnage, and no harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the two countries, if laden: or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective possessions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, whether they be imported in

designados ou entendidos, do que aquelles que forem pagos pelos subditos ou cidadãos da Nação mais favorecida.

Nenhum direito d'alfandega, ou outro imposto, será carregado sobre quaesquer generos da producção de um das dous paizes, na importação por mar ou por terra d'esse paiz para o outro, que se a maior do que o direito ou imposto carregado sobre os generos da mesma qualidade da producção, e importados de qualquer outro paiz; e nenhum direito, restricção ou prohibição se imporá na importação, ou exportação de um para o outro paiz, nos generos e productos de cada um delles, que não seja imposto nos generos de mesma qualidade, quando importados de qualquer outro paiz, ou exportados para elle: e Sua Magestade A Rainha do Reino Unido da Gran Bretanha e Irlanda, e Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal, se obrigam e promettem, em seu nome, e no de seus herdeiros e successores, a não conceder favor, privilegio, ou immuniidade alguma, em objetos de commercio e navegação, nos subditos ou cidadãos de outro qualquer Estado, que não seja tambem, e ao mesmo tempo extensivo aos subditos da outra Alta Parte Contractante, gratuitamente, se a concessão á favor d'esse outro Estado tiver sido gratuita, e dando o mais aproximadamente possível a mesma compensação, ou o equivalente, no caso de ter sido condicional a concessão.

ARTIGO V.

Nenhuns direitos de tonelada, de porto, farôa, de pilotagem, de quarantena, ou outros semelhantes ou correspondentes direitos de qualquer natureza e denominação que sejam, se imperão, em algum dos dous paizes, sobre os embarcações do outro, nos viagens que ellas fizerem com cargo entre ambos os paizes, ou em outras quaesquer viagens que façam em lastro; os quaes direitos não sejam igualmente impostos sobre as embarcações nacionaes em casos semelhantes.

ARTIGO VI.

Todos os generos de criação, producção, ou manufactura das suas respectivas possessões, que em um dos dous paizes podem legalmente ser importados do outro, em navios d'esse outro paiz, serão, quando assim importados, sujeitos aos mesmos direitos, quer sejam impor-

ships of the one country or, in ships of the other: and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether they be exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to promote and encourage the commercial intercourse between the dominions of the High Contracting Parties, for the mutual benefit of their respective subjects, Her Britannic Majesty and Her Most Faithful Majesty agree to take into consideration the duties now levied upon articles the produce or manufacture of either country, with a view to make such reductions in those duties, as may be consistent with the interests of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

This matter shall without delay be made the subject of a special negotiation between the two Governments.

ARTICLE VIII.

British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions to any colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and to import into such colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty: and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges, than would be there payable on Portuguese ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Most Faithful Ma-

tados em navios de um ou do outro paiz: e da mesma sorte, todos os géneros que podem legalmente ser exportados de um dos dous paizes para o outro, em navios d'esse outro paiz, serão, quando assim exportados, sujeitos aos mesmos direitos, e gozarão da mesma restituição de direitos, prémios, e concessões, quer sejam exportados em navios de um ou do outro paiz.

ARTIGO VII.

Afim de promover e animar as relações commerciaes entre os dominios das Altas Partes Contractantes, para o mutuo beneficio dos seus respectivos subditos, convem Sua Magestade Britannica, e Sua Magestade Fidelissima, em tomar em consideração os direitos ora impostos sobre os artigos de producção, ou de manufactura de qualquer dos dous paizes, com o intuito de fazer nesses direitos as reduções que possam ser compatíveis com os respectivos interesses das Altas Partes Contractantes.

Esta materia fará sem demora objeto de uma negociação especial entre os dous Governos.

ARTIGO VIII.

Será permittido aos navios Britannicos ir directamente de qualquer porto dos dominios de Sua Magestade Britannica a qualquer colonia de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, e importar para a dita colonia quaesquer generos da criação, producção, ou manufactura do Reino Unido, ou de qualquer dos dominios Britannicos, não sendo os ditos generos daquelles cuja importação seja prohibida na dita colonia, ou dos que só sejam nella admittidos dos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima: e os ditos navios Britannicos, e os ditos generos nelles importados d'esta maneira, não serão sujeitos, naquella colonia de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, a pagar direitos ou imposições maiores ou diversas do que pagariam os navios Portuguezes, que importassem iguaes qualidades de generos, ou do que pagariam semelhantes generos de criação, producção, ou manufactura de qualquer paiz estrangeiro, cuja importação naquella dita colonia fosse permittida em navios Portuguezes.

Do mesmo modo será permittido aos navios Portuguezes ir directamente de qualquer porte dos dominios de Sua

jesty's dominions to any colony of Her Britannick Majesty, and to import into such colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of Portugal, or of any of the Portuguese dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty: and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of Her Britannick Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges, than would be there payable on British ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in British ships.

Magestade Fidelissima a qualquer colonia de Sua Magestade Britannica, e importar para a dita colonia quaesquer generos da creação, producção, ou manufactura de Portugal, ou de qualquer dos dominios Portuguezes, não sendo os ditos generos daquelles cuja importação seja prohibida na dita colonia, ou dos que só sejam nella admittidos dos dominios de Sua Magestade Britannica: e os ditos navios Portuguezes, e os ditos generos nelles importados d'esta maneira, não serão sujeitos, naquella colonia de Sua Magestade Britannica, a pagar direitos ou imposições maiores ou diversas do que pagariam os navios Britannicos que importassem iguaes qualidades de generos, ou do que pagariam semelhantes generos de creação, producção, ou manufactura de qualquer paiz estrangeiro, cuja importação naquella dita colonia fosse permittida em navios Britannicos.

ARTICLE IX.

British ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony: and such British ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, Portuguese ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of Her Britannick Majesty to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony: and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, British ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in British ships.

ARTIGO IX.

Será permittido aos navios Britannicos exportarem de qualquer colonia de Sua Magestade Fidelissima para qualquer logar que não pertença aos dominios de Sua dita Magestade, todos os generos cuja exportação daquella colonia não fôr geralmente prohibida: e os ditos navios Britannicos, e os ditos generos exportados nelles d'esta maneira, não serão sujeitos a pagar, naquella colonia, nenhuma das diversas ou maiores imposições do que seriam pagas pelos navios Portuguezes que exportassem taes generos, ou por taes generos exportados em navios Portuguezes; e terão jús ás mesmas restituições de direitos, ou gratificações, que a estes seriam concedidas.

Do mesmo modo será permittido aos navios Portuguezes exportarem de qualquer colonia de Sua Magestade Britannica para qualquer logar que não pertença aos dominios de Sua dita Magestade, todos os generos cuja exportação daquella colonia não fôr geralmente prohibida; e os ditos navios Portuguezes, e os ditos generos exportados nelles d'esta maneira, não serão sujeitos a pagar, naquella colonia, nenhuma das diversas ou maiores imposições do que seriam pagas pelos navios Britannicos que exportassem taes generos, ou por taes generos exportados em navios Britannicos; e terão jús ás mesmas restituições de direitos, ou gratificações, que a estes seriam concedidas.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present Treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the dominions of either Contracting Party, if such navigation and trade should in those dominions be reserved by law exclusively to national vessels. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port in the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, and then to proceed, with the remainder of their cargo, to any other port or ports in the same dominions, without paying any higher or other duties in such cases, than national vessels would pay in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to lade, in like manner, at different ports in the same voyage outwards.

ARTICLE XI.

The reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation declared and stipulated for by the present Treaty, shall not extend to contraband of war, or to articles the property of the enemies of either Party.

The power granted by former Treaties to carry, in the ships of either country, goods and merchandize of any description whatever, the property of the enemies of the other country, is now mutually renounced.

ARTICLE XII.

In all cases in which, in either Kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other Kingdom shall be not a fixed rate, but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner; that is to say, the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the Custom-House, sign a declaration, stating the description and value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer or officers of the Customs shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value thereof according to the declaration of the im-

ARTIGO X

Por este Artigo se declara que as estipulaçoens do presente Tratado não se devem entender applicaveis á navegação e commercio de transporte entre um e outro porto situado nos dominios de qualquer das Partes Contractantes, se essa navegação e commercio de transporte fôr nesses dominios reservado por lei exclusivamente para os navios nacionaes. Os navios porém de qualquer dos dous paizes poderão descarregar parte de suas cargas em um porto dos dominios de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes, e d'ahi proseguir, com o resto da sua carga, para qualquer outro porto ou portos dos mesmos dominios, sem em taes cazos pagar maiores ou diversos direitos do que pagariam os navios nacionaes em semelhantes circumstancias; e poderão tambem carregar, do mesmo modo, em diferentes portos na mesma viagem para outros paizes.

ARTIGO XI.

A liberdade reciproca de commercio e navegação declarada e estipulada pelo presente Tratado, não se estenderá ao contrabando de guerra, ou a objectos que forem propriedade dos inimigos de cada uma das Partes.

Renuncia-se agora mutuamente á faculdade concedida pelos anteriores Tratados, de podrem os navios de cada um dos dous paizes transportar generos e mercadorias quaesquer, que sejam propriedade dos inimigos de outro paiz.

ARTIGO XII.

Em todos os cazos em que, em qualquer dos dous Reinos, o direito que se houver de impôr sobre quaesquer generos importados do outro Reino não fôr uma quantia fixa, mas em proporção do valor dos generos, esse direito *ad valorem* será estabelecido e assegurado pela maneira seguinte, a saber: o importador, quando der entrada na Alfandega para pagar os direitos, deverá assignar uma declaração, com a descripção e valor dos seus generos, na importancia que lhe parecer conveniente; e no caso de que o official ou officiaes das Alfandegas sejam de opinião de que a dita avaliação é insufficiente, ser-lhes-ha permittido tomar os generos, pagando o seu valor ao importador, segundo a sua declaração, com o accrescimo de dez

porter, together with an addition of ten per cent.; and the Custom-House officer shall at the same time return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods; and the amount of these sums shall be paid to the importer on the delivery of the goods to the said officer or officers, which must not be later than fifteen days from the first detention of the goods.

ARTICLE XIII.

Inasmuch as all merchandize, of whatever origin, whether admissible for home consumption or not, may be received and warehoused in all those ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which are by law appointed to be warehousing ports for such articles, pending the entry of the same, either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be, under the regulations appointed for this purpose, and without such articles being liable, in the mean time, to the payment of any of the duties with which they would be charged, if upon arrival they were entered for consumption within the United Kingdom;—

In like manner the Queen of Portugal consents and agrees that the ports of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions, which now are, or which shall hereafter become by law, warehousing ports, shall be free ports for receiving and warehousing, either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be, all merchandize imported in British ships, and all articles whatever, the produce or manufacture of the British dominions, imported by Portuguese ships; and the articles thus received and warehoused, subject to due regulations, shall not be liable, in the meantime, to any of the duties with which they would be charged, if they were entered for consumption on their arrival in the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

ARTICLE XIV.

All goods or merchandize found on board of, or which shall have formed the cargo, or part of the cargo, of a vessel of the one country, which shall be wrecked, or left derelict, on or near the coast of the other country, unless the importation of such goods or merchandize shall be absolutely prohibited by law, shall be admitted for home con-

por cento; restituindo tambem o direito que estiver pago. A importancia destas sommas ha de ser paga ao importador quando se entregarem os generos ao dito official ou officiaes; o que não excederá a quinze dias contados desde a primeira detenção dos generos.

ARTIGO XIII.

Assim como todas as mercadorias, de qualquer origem, quer sejam, ou não, admissiveis para consummo do paiz, podem ser recebidas e depositadas em todos aquelles portos do Reino Unido da Gram Bretanha e Irlanda, que por lei estão designados como portos de deposito para taes generos, em quanto se lhes não der entrada para consummo do paiz, ou para re-exportação, como seja o cazo, segundo os regulamentos feitos para esse fim, e sem que taes generos estejam no em tanto sujeitos ao pagamento de qualquer dos direitos, com que seriam carregados se á sua chegada se lhes dêsse entrada para consummo no Reino Unido;—

Da mesma sorte a Rainha de Portugal consente, e convem, em que os portos dos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, que agora são portos de deposito, ou possam vir a se-lo para o futuro, por lei, deverão ser portos francos, para nelles se receberem e depositarem, ou para consummo no paiz, ou para re-exportação, como seja o cazo, todas as mercadorias importadas em navios Britannicos, e todos e quaesquer generos da producção ou manufactura dos dominios Britannicos, importados por navios Portuguezes: e os generos assim recebidos e depositados, sujeitos aos devidos regulamentos, não ficarão no em tanto obrigados a nenhum dos direitos com que seriam carregados, se á sua chegada se lhes dêsse entrada para consummo nos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima.

ARTIGO XIV.

Todos os generos ou mercadorias que se acharem a bordo, ou formarem a carga, ou parte da carga, do navio de um dos dous paizes, que tiver naufragado, ou sido abandonado na costa do outro paiz, ou perto della (salvo se a importação desses generos, ou mercadorias fôr absolutamente prohibida por lei,) serão admittidos a consummo no

sumption in the country on or near the coast of which such vessel shall be wrecked, or left derelict, or such goods or merchandize may be found, on payment of the same duty, as if the said goods or merchandize had been imported in a national vessel, even though such goods or merchandize could not by law be imported into the said country in any other than national vessels: and in fixing the amount of duty to be paid on such goods or merchandize, regard shall be had to any damage which the said goods or merchandize may have sustained.

To prevent frauds, the Board of Customs of each Nation shall exercise their judgment as to the causes of wrecks: and when they are satisfied that the said wrecks were the result of accident or misfortune, and free from suspicion of collusion, they shall authorize, at the option of the proprietor or agent, if present, or otherwise of the Consul, the transshipment, or the sale for home consumption, of the goods or merchandize, provided that such goods and merchandize could have been legally imported by the ships of the one country into the ports of the other country.

If any ships of war or merchant vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods or merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being duly claimed by them, or by their agents duly authorized; or if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, by the respective Consuls of the Nation to which the proprietors of the said ships, vessels, or goods may belong, and in whose district such wreck may have taken place, provided such claim be preferred within a year and a day from the time of such wreck; and such Consul, proprietor, or agent, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel: and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for local consumption.

If any merchant vessel of either country should be driven into the ports of the other by stress of weather, for

paiz, na costa do qual, ou perto á qual, o dito navio tiver naufragado ou sido abandonado, ou taes generos e mercadorias tiverem sido achadas; pagando os mesmos direitos, que se os ditos generos e mercadorias fossem importadas em um navio nacional, ainda mesmo que taes generos e mercadorias não podessem por lei ser importadas no dito paiz, se não em navios nacionaes: e quando se fixar a importancia dos direitos que elles tiverem de pagar, se terá attenção ao detrimento que os ditos generos e mercadorias houverem soffrido.

Para evitar fraudes, deverão os Directores das Alfandegas de cada uma das duas Nações averiguar as causas dos naufragios: e quando se convençam que os ditos naufragios tiveram logar por accidente, ou desgraça, livres de suspeita de conluio, authorisarão, segundo a vontade do proprietario, ou do seu agente, se presente estiver, ou alias do Consul, a baldeação, ou a venda para consummo do paiz, dos generos ou mercadorias; com tanto que taes generos ou mercadorias podessem legalmente ser importadas pelos navios de um dos paizes para os portos do outro.

No cazo em que alguns navios de guerra, ou embarcações mercantes venham a naufragar nas costas dos dominios de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes, esses navios ou embarcações, ou todos os seus fragmentos, e toda a sua armação, e aparelhos, assim como todos os generos e mercadorias que delles se salvarem, ou o producto dellas, se se venderem, serão fielmente restituídas a seus donos, logo que forem devidamente reclamadas por elles, ou por seus bastantes procuradores; e no cazo de não apparecerem no sitio do naufragio os donos, ou procuradores referidos, pelos respectivos Consules da Nação a que pertençam os proprietarios dos ditos navios, embarcações, ou generos, e em cujo districto tenha tido logar o naufragio; com tanto que a dita reclamação seja feita dentro de um anno e dia, desde o tempo do naufragio; e o dito Consul, dono, ou procurador, pagará sómente as despesas feitas na arrecadação dos generos, e o salario de salvados, que em igual cazo pagaria a embarcação nacional; e os generos e mercadorias salvadas do naufragio não ficarão sujeitas a pagar direitos, excepto se forem despachados para consummo do paiz.

Se alguma embarcação mercante de qualquer dos dous paizes entrar por arribada forçada nos portos do outro,

the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, every facility shall be afforded to such vessel for obtaining the assistance it may be in need of.

The strictest reciprocity shall be observed, in the most favourable sense, as to the relief to be afforded to such vessel from the duties, charges, and expenses in the ports of either Nation, to which vessels, entering solely for the purposes of trade, are subjected. Sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs; and while the vessel shall be undergoing repair, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed, either in whole or in part: and any difference of opinion which may arise between the Custom-House authorities and the masters of the said vessels, as to the necessity of landing all or any part of the cargo, shall be referred to two sworn or public surveyors, one to be named by the chief Custom-House authority of the port, and the other by the Consul of the Nation to which the vessel belongs.

ARTICLE XV.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal engages that the commerce of British subjects within the Portuguese dominions shall not be restrained, interrupted, or otherwise affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of the United Kingdom shall have free and unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in whatever form and manner may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, without being obliged to give any preference or favour in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale and purchase. And Her Britannick Majesty engages that a like exemption from restraint, in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty trading to or residing in the United Kingdom. But it is distinctly to be understood, that the present Article shall not be interpreted as affecting the special regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, with a view solely to the encouragement and amelioration of the Douro wine trade, (it being always understood that British subjects shall in respect of the said trade be placed on the same footing as

afim de fazer algum concerto, prestar-se-lhe-ha toda a facilidade para obter o socorro de que careça.

Observarse-ha a mais restricta reciprocidade, no sentido mais favoravel, quanto a aliviar nos portos de cada uma das duas Nações a dita embarcação dos direitos, imposições, e despesas a que são sujeitas as embarcações que entram para o fim sómente de commerciar. Conceder-se-ha tempo sufficiente para completar os concertos; e em quanto a embarcação se estiver reparando, não se exigirá que sem necessidade desembarque parte, ou o todo da sua carga; e se alguma divergencia de opinião tiver logar entre as authoridades das Alfandegas, e os capitães das ditas embarcações, ácerca da necessidade de desembarcar parte ou o todo da carga, será a sua decisão committida a dous louvados publicos ou ajuramentados, sendo um nomeado pelo primeira authority d'Alfandega do porto, e o outro pelo Consul da Nação a que a embarcação pertencer.

ARTIGO XV.

Sua Magestade a Rainha de Portugal promette que o commercio dos subditos Britannicos nos domínios Portuguezes, não será restringido, interrompido, ou de alguma outra maneira empecido, por effeito de qualquer monopolio, contracto, ou privilegio exclusivo de quaesquer vendas ou compras; mas que os subditos do Reino Unido terão faculdade livre e illimitada de comprar ou vender a quem quizerem, e por qualquer forma e maneira que approuver ao comprador e vendedor, sem serem obrigados a dar preferencia alguma, ou favor, em consequencia de qualquer dito monopolio, contracto, ou privilegio exclusivo de venda ou compra: e Sua Magestade Britannica promette que uma semelhante isenção de restricções, relativamente a compras e vendas, será disfructada pelos subditos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima que commercêem ou residam no Reino Unido. Entendendo-se porém claramente, que o presente Artigo não deve ser interpretado de modo que prejudique os regulamentos especiaes que estão agora em vigor, ou vierem para o futuro a ser promulgados, com o fim sómente de animar e melhorar o commercio do vinho do Douro (devendo porém sempre entender-se que os subditos Britannicos serão, a respeito do dito commercio,

Portuguese subjects,) or with regard to the exportation of the salt of St. Ubes.

This Article does not invalidate the exclusive right possessed by the Crown of Portugal, within its own dominions, to the farm for the sale of ivory, urzela, gold dust, soap, gunpowder, and tobacco, for home consumption; provided, however, that should the above-mentioned Articles, generally or separately, ever become articles of free commerce within the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty shall be permitted to traffick in them as freely and on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured Nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in its service, any subjects of the other Party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other Party, but that, on the contrary, each of the Contracting Parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other Party to do so.

It is further agreed and declared, that if either of the High Contracting Parties shall grant to any State any new favour or facility, with respect to the recovery of deserters, such favour or facility shall be considered as granted also to the other Contracting Party, in the same manner as if the said favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present Treaty.

And it is further agreed, that if any apprentices or sailors shall desert from vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other Party, the magistrates of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the Party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and no public body, civil or religious, shall protect or harbour such deserters.

postos no mesmo pé que os subditos Portuguezes), ou relativamente á exportação do sal de Setubal.

Este Artigo não invalida o exclusivo direito possuido pela Corôa de Portugal de dar por contracto, nos seus proprios dominios, a venda do marfim, urzella, ouro em po, sabão, polvora, e tabaco para consummo do paiz: com tanto porém, que no cazo de que os mencionados generos venham a ser no todo, ou em separado, generos de livre commercio nos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, terão os subditos de Sua Magestade Britannica a faculdade de traficar nelles tão livremente, e no mesmo pé como os subditos ou cidadãos da Nação mais favorecida.

ARTIGO XVI.

Conveio-se e concordou-se que nenhuma das Altas Partes Contractantes receberá ou conservará no seu serviço, sabendo-o, quaesquer subditos da outra Parte que desertarem do serviço militar d'ella, quer de mar, quer de terra, e que antes, pelo contrario, os dimittirá respectivamente do seu serviço, logo que lhes fôr requerido.

Conveio-se além disso, e declarou-se, que se algumas das Altas Partes Contractantes conceder a qualquer outro Estado algum novo favor ou facilidade relativamente á entrega de taes desertores, será esse favor, ou facilidade, considerada extensiva tambem á outra Alta Parte Contractante, de mesmo modo como se o referido favor ou facilidade tivesse sido expressamente estipulada pelo presente Tratado.

E convencionou-se mais, que no cazo de que os aprendizes ou marinheiros das embarcações pertencentes aos subditos de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes desertem no tempo em que estiverem em qualquer porte do territorio da outra Alta Parte, serão os magistrados desse porte o territorio obrigados a dar todo o auxilio que estiver ao seu alcance para a apprehensão dos ditos desertores, quando para esse fim lhe fôr requerido pelo Consul da Parte interessada, ou pelo deputado ou representante do Consul; e corporação alguma publica, civil ou religiosa, dará protecção ou azilo a taes desertores.

ARTICLE XVII.

Her Britannick Majesty, on the representation of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and in contemplation of the improving system of law and justice in Portugal, hereby consents to give up the exercise of the rights connected with the Conservatorial Court, so soon, and so long, as British subjects are admitted in Portugal to the benefit of securities similar or equivalent to those enjoyed by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty in Great Britain, as regards trial by Jury, protection from arrest without a warrant from a magistrate, and examination within twenty-four hours after apprehension *in flagrante delicto*, and admission to bail. It being always understood, that in other respects the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty in Portugal shall be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects, in all causes, whether civil or criminal; and that they shall not, except in cases *flagrantis delicti*, be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment (*culpa formada*) under a warrant signed by a legal authority.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is hereby agreed that Her Britannick Majesty, relying upon the guarantees which are, or may be, afforded to British subjects by the law of Portugal under the present constitutional system, henceforward claims for British subjects in Portugal no privileges which are not enjoyed by Portuguese subjects in the Portuguese or British dominions. It being however understood, that Her Britannick Majesty will be entitled, in the event (which God forbid) of political troubles affecting the operation of the above-mentioned guarantees, to claim the re-establishment and observance of the privileges surrendered by the present and preceding Article.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same: each of the High

ARTIGO XVII.

Sua Magestade Britannica, na conformidade dos desejos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, e em contemplação ao adiantamento em que se acha o systema da legislação e de administração da justiça em Portugal consente por este Artigo em desistir do privilegio do Juizo da Conservatoria, logo que, e em quanto, os subditos Britannicos forem admittidos em Portugal ao beneficio de garantias semelhantes ou equivalentes ás que gosam os subditos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na Gram Bretanha, pelo que respeita ao processo por jurados, a não poderem ser presos sem um mandado de um magistrado, e a serem interrogados dentro de vinte e quatro horas depois de presos em *flagrante delicto*, e a ser admittidos a fiança; ficando bem entendido que a outros respeitos serão os subditos de Sua Magestade Britannica postos em Portugal no mesmo pé que os subditos Portuguezes, em todas as cauzas, civeis ou crimes; e que não poderão ser presos, salvo em cazos de *flagrantis delicti*, sem culpa formada, e sem um mandado assignado pela autoridade legal.

ARTIGO XVIII.

Declara-se por este Artigo que Sua Magestade Britannica, confiando nas garantias que são, ou podem vir a ser dadas aos subditos Britannicos pela legislação Portugueza, sob o actual systema constitucional, não reclamará d'ora avante para os subditos Britannicos residentes em Portugal, privilegios alguns de que não gosem os subditos Portuguezes nos dominios Portuguezes ou Britannicos. Ficando porém entendido, no caso (que Deos não permita) em que alguma commoção politica prejudique o effeito das mencionadas garantias, que Sua Magestade Britannica terá direito a reclamar o restabelecimento e observancia dos privilegios cedidos pelo presente Artigo, e pelo precedente.

ARTIGO XIX.

O presente Tratado ficará em vigor por tempo de dez annos, contados da sua data, e por mais doze mezes depois de qualquer das duas Altas Partes Contractantes haver participado á outra a sua intenção de o dar por finalizado; reservando-se cada uma das Altas

Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

And it is hereby agreed between them that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either Party from the other, this Treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

It is agreed, nevertheless, that either of the Two High Contracting Parties shall have the right, at the end of five years, to require a revision of any Articles not affecting the principle of the Treaty, on giving six months' notice of a desire to make such revision; provided, however, that it be distinctly understood that the power of giving such notice shall not extend beyond, nor be recognized after, the termination of the fifth year.

Partes Contractantes o direito de fazer á outra tal participação no fim do dito termo de dez annos, ou em outro qualquer tempo subsequente.

E ambas accordaram por este Artigo, que passados doze mezes depois de uma das Partes haver recebido da outra a referida participação, cessará e terminará este Tratado, e todas as suas estipulações.

Ajustou-se com tudo, que cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes terá o direito, no fim de cinco annos, de pedir uma revisão de quaesquer Artigos d'este Tratado, que não prejudiquem o principio em que elle se funda, participando seis meses antes o desejo de que se faça essa revisão: com tanto porém, que fique claramente entendido que a facultade de fazer tal participação se não estenderá além do quinto anno, nem será reconhecida depois de elle haver decorrido.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon at the expiration of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Lisbon, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.
(L.S.)

ARTIGO XX.

O presente Tratado será ratificado, e as suas ratificações trocadas em Lisboa, dentro de dous mezes contados de sua data, ou antes, se fôr possível.

En testamunho do que os Plenipotenciarios respectivos o assignaram, e firmaram com o sello das suas armas.

Feito em Lisboa, aos trez dias do mez de Julho, do anno do Nascimento de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oitocentos e quarenta e dous.

DUQUE DE PALMELLA.
(L.S.)

TREATY OF NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

KING OF SARDINIA.

SIGNED AT TURIN, SEPTEMBER 6, 1841.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

TREATY OF NAVIGATION

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BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

KING OF SARDINIA,

Signed at Turin, September 6, 1841.

[Ratifications exchanged at Genoa, November 6, 1841.]

HER Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty The King of Sardinia, desiring to ameliorate, enlarge, and regulate the commercial relations between their respective Kingdoms, and to furnish every sort of facility and encouragement to their respective subjects engaged in commercial operations with each other; and being persuaded that nothing can contribute more to the attainment of this desirable object, than a reciprocal abrogation of all differential duties of Navigation, of whatever nature, with regard to vessels of one of the two nations in the ports of the other; have named Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty to this effect, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Ralph Abercromby, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Sardinia;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Count Clement Solar de la Marguerite, Knight Grand Cross of His Religious and Military Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Cross of the Orders of Isabella the Catholick of Spain, and of Saint Gregory the Great, Knight of the Order of Christ, Grand Cross of the Orders of Merit of Saint Joseph of Tuscany, and of Saint Leopold of Belgium, Commander of the Order

SA Majesté La Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Sardaigne, désirant améliorer, étendre, et régler les relations commerciales entre leurs Royaumes respectifs, et fournir toute sorte de facilités et d'encouragemens à leurs sujets respectifs qui se trouvent en rapport entre eux par des opérations de commerce; et étant persuadées que rien ne peut contribuer davantage à atteindre ce but désirable, qu'une abrogation réciproque de tous les droits différentiels de Navigation, quels qu'ils soient, à l'égard des bâtimens de l'une des deux nations dans les ports de l'autre; ont nommé Plénipotentiaires pour conclure un Traité à cet effet, savoir:—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Honorable Ralph Abercromby, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près la Cour de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, le Comte Clément Solar de la Marguerite, Chevalier Grand-Croix de Son Ordre Religieux et Militaire des Saints Maurice et Lazare, Grand-Croix des Ordres d'Isabelle la Catholique d'Espagne, et de Saint Grégoire le Grand, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Christ, Grand-Croix des Ordres du Mérite de Saint Joseph de Toscane, et de Saint Léopold Belge, Commandeur de l'Ordre

of the Polar Star of Sweden, His First Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Notary of the Crown, and Superintendent-General of the Posts;

Who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

British vessels which shall arrive laden in the ports of the Kingdom of Sardinia, coming from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and, reciprocally, Sardinian vessels which shall arrive laden in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, coming from the ports of Sardinia; as well as British or Sardinian vessels which shall arrive in ballast in respect of any voyage whatever, in the ports of one or other of those two kingdoms, shall be treated on their entry, during their stay, and on their departure, on the same footing as national vessels, with respect to duties of Tonnage, Harbour, Light-houses, Pilotage, Quarantine, Wharfage, Beaconage, Signals, and any other duties of navigation whatever which affect vessels, and are levied in the name and for the profit of Government, Public Functionaries, Communes, or Establishments of whatever kind.

ARTICLE II.

In order to avoid all misunderstanding with regard to the regulations according to which are fixed the conditions which establish the nationality of vessels, it is agreed that all vessels shall be considered as British vessels which are built in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty; and all those which, having been captured from an enemy by Her Majesty's ships of war, or by Her subjects furnished with letters of marque by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shall have been regularly declared a lawful prize by one of the Prize Courts of Her Britannick Majesty; as well as all vessels which shall have been condemned by any competent Court for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade; provided that they are owned, navigated,

de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, Son Premier Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires Etrangères, Notaire de la Couronne, et Surintendant-Général des Postes;

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Pleins Pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans:—

ARTICLE I.

Les bâtimens Britanniques qui arriveront chargés dans les ports du Royaume de Sardaigne, venant des ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande; et, réciproquement, les bâtimens Sardes qui arriveront chargés dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, venant des ports de Sardaigne; ainsi que les bâtimens Britanniques ou Sardes qui arriveront sur lest d'un voyage quelconque dans les ports de l'un ou de l'autre de ces deux royaumes, y seront traités à leur entrée, pendant leur séjour, et à leur sortie, sur le même pied que les bâtimens nationaux, quant aux droits de Tonnage, de Port, de Phare, de Pilotage, de Quarantaine, de Balise, de Quaiage, de Signaux, et autres droits de navigation quels qu'ils soient qui affectent le navire, et sont perçus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, de Fonctionnaires Publics, de Communes, ou d'Etablissemens quelconques.

ARTICLE II.

Afin d'éviter tout malentendu à l'égard des règles d'après lesquelles sont fixées les conditions qui établissent la nationalité des bâtimens, il est convenu que l'on considérera comme bâtimens Britanniques tous les navires construits dans les états de Sa Majesté Britannique; et tous ceux qui, ayant été pris à l'ennemi par des vaisseaux de guerre de Sa Majesté, ou par ses sujets munis de lettres de marque des Lords Commissaires de l'Amirauté, auront été régulièrement déclarés de bonne prise par une des Cours des Prises de Sa Majesté Britannique; ainsi que tous bâtimens qui auront été condamnés par une Cour compétente quelconque pour contravention aux lois contre la Traite des Noirs; pourvu qu'ils soient possédés, navigués, et enregistrés selon les lois de la

and registered according to the laws of Great Britain; that they are the entire property of one or more of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the master and three-fourths of the crew are British subjects.

In the same manner, all vessels shall be considered as Sardinian vessels, which are built in the dominions of His Sardinian Majesty; and all those which, having been captured from an enemy by His Majesty's ships of war, or by His subjects furnished with letters of marque, shall have been regularly declared a lawful prize by one of the Prize Courts of the Kingdom of Sardinia; as well as all vessels which shall have been condemned by any competent Court for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade; provided that they are owned, navigated, and registered according to the laws of the said Kingdom; that they are the entire property of one or more subjects of His Sardinian Majesty; and that the master and three-fourths of the crew are Sardinian subjects.

ARTICLE III.

In all that regards the stationing of vessels, their loading and unloading in the ports, basins, roadsteads, and harbours of one of the two Countries, no privilege shall be accorded to national vessels which shall not be equally accorded to the vessels of the other Country; the desire of the Contracting Parties being, that in this respect likewise vessels shall be treated upon a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE IV.

Vessels of the two Countries shall be at liberty to discharge the whole or part of their cargo in the ports of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, according as the captain or the proprietor, or whoever is duly authorized to act in the port as agent for the vessel or cargo, shall consider advisable; and then proceed with the remainder of their cargo to the other ports of the same country.

Grande Bretagne; qu'ils soient la propriété entière d'un ou de plusieurs sujets de Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne; et que le patron et les trois-quarts de l'équipage soient sujets Anglais.

Seront également considérés comme bâtimens Sardes, tous les navires construits dans les états de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne; ou qui, ayant été pris à l'ennemi par des vaisseaux de guerre de Sa Majesté, ou par ses sujets munis de lettres de marque, auront été régulièrement déclarés de bonne prise par l'une des Cours des Prises du Royaume de Sardaigne; de même que tous les bâtimens qui auront été condamnés par une Cour compétente quelconque pour contravention aux lois contre la Traite des Noirs; pourvu qu'ils soient possédés, navigués, et enregistrés selon les lois du dit Royaume; qu'ils soient la propriété entière d'un ou de plusieurs sujets de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne; et que le patron et les trois-quarts de l'équipage soient sujets Sardes.

ARTICLE III.

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement et déchargement dans les ports, bassins, rades, ou havres de l'un des deux Etats, il ne sera accordé aucun privilège aux navires nationaux qui ne le soit également à ceux de l'autre Etat; la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant, que sous ce rapport aussi les bâtimens soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite réciprocité.

ARTICLE IV.

Les bâtimens des deux Etats pourront décharger en totalité ou en partie seulement leur cargaison dans un des ports des Etats de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, selon que le capitaine, le propriétaire, ou telle autre personne qui serait dûment autorisée dans le port à agir dans l'intérêt du bâtiment ou de la cargaison, le jugeront convenable, et se rendre ensuite avec le reste de leur cargaison dans les autres ports du même état.

ARTICLE V.

Should any ships of war or mercantile vessels of one of the two Countries be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ships or vessels, or any part thereof, their rigging, and all the appurtenances thereof, as well as all effects and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, or their duly authorized factors, upon being claimed by them. In the event of such proprietors or factors not being on the spot, the said appurtenances, merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, shall be delivered, together with all papers found on board such vessels, to the British or Sardinian Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, proprietor, or factor shall pay only the expences incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The merchandize and goods saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

ARTICLE VI.

It is expressly understood that the preceding Articles are not applicable to the navigation of the coast, or coasting trade, of each of the two countries, which is exclusively reserved to each of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VII.

British vessels arriving from Gibraltar or from Malta, shall enjoy, in the ports of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the same advantages as are accorded to British vessels arriving from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and, reciprocally, Sardinian vessels which shall enter the ports of the Island of Malta or of Gibraltar, shall enjoy all the advantages which are assured to them by the present Treaty when entering the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTICLE V.

S'il arrivait que quelques vaisseaux de guerre ou navires marchands de l'un des deux Etats fissent naufrage sur les côtes de l'autre, ces bâtimens, ou leurs parties ou débris, leurs agrés, et tous les objets qui y appartiendront, ainsi que tous les effets et marchandises qui en auront été sauvés, ou le produit de leur vente, seront fidèlement rendus aux propriétaires ou à leurs ayant-droit, sur leur réclamation. Dans le cas où ceux-ci ne se trouveraient point sur les lieux, les dits objets, marchandises, ou leur produit, seront consignés, ainsi que tous les papiers trouvés à bord de ces bâtimens, au Consul Britannique ou Sarde dans le district duquel le naufrage aura eu lieu; et il ne sera exigé, soit du Consul, soit des propriétaires ou ayant-droit, que le paiement des dépenses pour la conservation de la propriété et la taxe du sauvetage, qui serait également payée en pareille circonstance par un bâtiment national. Les marchandises et effets sauvés du naufrage ne seront assujettis aux droits établis qu'autant qu'ils seraient déclarés pour la consommation.

ARTICLE VI.

Il est expressément entendu que les Articles précédens ne sont point applicables à la navigation de côte ou cabotage de chacun des deux pays, que l'une et l'autre des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent exclusivement.

ARTICLE VII.

Les bâtimens Britanniques provenant de Gibraltar ou de Malte jouiront, dans les ports de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, des mêmes avantages qui y sont accordés à ceux provenant du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande; et, réciproquement, les bâtimens Sardes qui se rendront dans les ports de l'Île de Malte, et de Gibraltar, y jouiront de tous les avantages qui leur sont assurés en vertu de la présente Convention dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the Contracting Parties shall have announced to the other the intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years.

ARTICLE IX.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Turin within the space of two months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in double original, and have affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Turin, the 6th September, 1841.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

ARTICLE VIII.

La présente Convention sera en vigueur pendant dix ans à compter de la date de l'échange des ratifications; et au-delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des deux Parties Contractantes aura annoncé à l'autre son intention de la faire cesser; chacune des Parties se réservant le droit de faire à l'autre une telle déclaration au bout des dix ans susmentionnés.

ARTICLE IX.

Les ratifications de la présente Convention seront échangées à Turin dans l'espace de deux mois à compter du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, nous, Plénipotentiaires, l'avons signée en double original, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Turin, le 6 Septembre, 1841.

(L.S.) RALPH ABERCROMBY.

(L.S.) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

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BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND DENMARK,

RESPECTING THE

SOUND DUES;

VIZ.;—AGREEMENT SIGNED AT ELSINORE, AUGUST 13, 1841,

AND

DECLARATION SIGNED AT COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 7, 1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

SOUND DUES.

DECLARATION.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Copenhagen, and His Danish Majesty's Minister of State and Chief of the Royal Department for Foreign Affairs, having examined the Articles of the Agreement regulating various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its Collection, concluded and signed at Elsinore, on the 13th day of August, 1841, on the part of Great Britain, by Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq., Her Britannick Majesty's Consul at Elsinore; and on the part of Denmark, by the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, with the Silver Cross of the same Order, and His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs, duly authorized to that effect by their respective Governments; have, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannick Majesty, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, approved and confirmed the said Articles of Agreement, which are to remain in force for the space of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice to the other, of its intention no longer to abide by the said Articles of Agreement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Copenhagen, the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

(L.S.) KRABBE-CARISIUS.

(Official Translation.)

Convention regulating various matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its Collection, concluded between the British and Danish Commissioners at Elsinore, the 13th August, 1841.

THE Undersigned, namely, on the part of Great Britain and Ireland, Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq., Her Britannick Majesty's Consul in the Kingdom of Denmark and for the Oresound; and on the part of Denmark, the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs; by their respective Governments duly appointed and authorized to act as Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its collection, have, on the present day, agreed upon the following points, subject to approval, however, in a higher quarter.

A

§ 1.

In conformity with the principles established during the negotiations on the Sound Toll lately carried on in London, the Tariff of Christianople of the year 1645 is to remain in full force, and therefore no alterations are to be made in the several rates of duty therein specified.

§ 2.

All articles which are included in the annexed Schedule marked **A**, drawn up in London, continue to pay those rates of duty which have been agreed upon for each, in accordance with the Declaration of the respective Governments, dated London, 4th June, 1841.

§ 3.

In consequence of the revision of the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, made pursuant to instructions from their respective Governments, by the Undersigned Commissioners, with constant regard to the above principles, the several articles enumerated in the annexed Schedule marked **B**, are henceforward to be subject to those rates of duty that have this day been agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and which are noted therein against each particular article.

§ 4.

All other commodities included in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house are to remain liable to the same rates of duty as heretofore.

§ 5.

A general Tariff is forthwith to be prepared by the Oresound Customs, including all the articles belonging to the different heads before mentioned, specifying the several rates of duty agreed upon to be levied in future upon each article, and which, independently of a revised table of fees, is to contain a review of the Custom-house regulations.

§ 6.

All goods and wares, not enumerated in the revised Tariff thus to be drawn up by the Oresound Customs, and laden in British vessels, are to pay duty in conformity with the stipulations in Section 3 of the Convention of the 15th of June, 1701, namely, one per cent. *ad valorem*, according to their value at the respective places whence they are exported.

§ 7.

It is further agreed, that non-enumerated articles laden in a British vessel, when shipped at a port *not* British, and bound to a port *not* privileged at the Sound, are henceforth to pay one per cent. *ad valorem* only, in lieu of one and a quarter per cent., hitherto charged.

§ 8.

In like manner, Spanish and Portuguese wines, shipped in British vessels, under the same circumstances as mentioned in the preceding section are henceforth to pay thirty-six stivers per hogshead only, in lieu of one specië-dollar hitherto levied.

§ 9.

Wines, the produce of the Canary Islands, are in future to be considered at the Sound as Spanish wines, and shall be reduced accordingly from one specië-dollar to thirty-six stivers per hogshead, when laden in British vessels.

§ 10.

It has been further agreed, that the impost called "Rosenoble duty," of four specië-dollars and three quarters, hitherto levied upon the cargoes of British ships proceeding from a port *not* British, and bound to certain places in the Baltic, is to be entirely abolished.

§ 11.

The following objects, viz.: wood for fuel; paving stones; fresh fish, with the exception of lobsters and oysters; bullion and coin of gold and silver; used household furniture and wearing apparel; quicklime and limestone; chalk and gypsum in lumps; small stones for fishing-nets; coals and cinders; small grindstones; cordage and other ships' materials proceeding from a wreck; and various species of clay, with the exception of pipe-clay, continue exempt from duty at the Sound and Belts by ancient usage. The vessels laden with such objects are, however, subject to the light-dues stipulated in Sections 28 and 29.

§ 12.

In conformity with Section 2 of the Convention of the 15th of June, 1701, the weights and measures specified in the general Tariff, are to be considered and taken upon the same footing as is done at the places where the goods liable to duty have been shipped. It is stipulated, however, that the tables indicating the calculatory proportions adopted by the Customs for reducing foreign weights and measures, to the units rated in the Tariff, shall be carefully revised by the Commissioners; and any mistake that may have crept in, shall be rectified accordingly.

§ 13.

Each British merchant-vessel, calling at Elsinore, is bound to hoist her colours, that is to say; when coming from *the northward*, previously to passing the Castle of Cronborg; and when coming from *the southward*, previously to passing the Danish Guardship stationed in the roads.

§ 14.

In the like manner, every British merchant-vessel is liable to the payment of duty, when on her voyage she passes the Custom-house line, by which is understood, in *the Sound*; an imaginary line drawn between

the flag-battery of Cronborg Castle and the northern point of Helsingborg on the opposite shore; in the *Large Belt*, the line between Halskow in Zealand and Knudshoved in Funen; and in the *Little Belt*, the line between Strib in Funen, and the old Ferry-bridge at Fredericia in Jutland.

§ 15.

The general rule established by the preceding Article, however, is subject to the following modifications:—

a. Vessels which by stress of weather seek the roads for shelter, or come in to wait for convoy, but return again, are entirely exempt from all clearance and charges.

b. Vessels which call for orders and return again without loading or unloading, are not subject to the payment of any dues, except light-money and Customs' fees inwards.

c. Vessels carrying a pendant, and reporting to have merchandize on board, although liable to duty upon the rated articles of their cargo, as heretofore, are exempt from light-money and all Customs' fees.

§ 16.

For the preservation of public order, it has been agreed, that British shipmasters, or other British subjects who come on shore at Elsinore for the purpose of clearing the Sound Toll, are to proceed directly from the landing-place to the Oresound Custom-house, there to deliver their papers and to make the required declaration, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in the despatch of their vessels.

§ 17.

As to the mode of computing the duties in certain cases, the following stipulations have been made:—

The duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*, alluded to in Section 6, is to be calculated upon the value or prices stated in the ship's papers; but where *they* do not afford the information required, or where the statements made prove to be incorrect, the Customs' officers are to make the valuation, if practicable, according to prices-current, quoting the actual ruling prices at the respective places of shipment; where these, however, are not obtainable, it must be left to the officers to act according to the best of their judgment, and upon principles of equity.

§ 18.

Where the value of the goods actually shipped is not stated on the reverse of the paper called "Cocket," and where no regular invoice accompanies the same, the value in front of such cocket shall be adopted by the Customs in the first instance for calculating the duty payable. But if any overcharge is proved to have resulted in consequence of that proceeding, the case shall be disposed of in the manner pointed out in the following paragraph.

§ 19.

Where from the deficient state of the ship's papers, or from some other cause, the duty on any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects has been overcharged by the Sound Customs, the difference is to be refunded to the claimants on their affording sufficient proofs to that effect, within the term of a year, to commence from the time that such dues were paid.

§ 20.

In the event of any disagreement arising hereafter about the amount of Sound duty lawfully due, and actually paid upon any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects, it shall be incumbent upon the Oresound Customs to deliver to the parties applying for the same, and gratuitously, a detailed statement made out in due form, of the duty so charged and paid, which document is to be attested, *gratis*, by the British Consul, when required.

§ 21.

With regard to the fees of the Customs' officers at the Sound, it has been covenanted and agreed, that the charge of the *inspector* or *searcher*, of one specië-dollar and six stivers upon British vessels *with a cargo*, shall continue to be paid upon the same footing as heretofore. But as respects vessels *in ballast*, the said fee is henceforth to be levied upon such British ships only as do not bring with them any clearances whatever from their port of departure. Where, however, either the national character of the ship, or the circumstance of her sailing in ballast, is omitted in the "Clearances" and "Victualling Bills" produced, these documents are in future to be admitted by the Customs notwithstanding, on being amended by the master's declaration on oath to that effect, before the British Consul, without further prejudice to the said master in the despatch of his vessel at the Sound.

§ 22.

The *Interpreter* of the Oresound Customs' for reporting the cargoes for entry, and for rendering a detailed account of the Sound dues showing the proportion to be paid by each of the shippers or consignees, is to continue to levy the fee hitherto allowed him for that service, of thirty-two stivers for a number of from one to four bills of lading; where such bills of lading, however, exceed four in number, the rate hitherto paid upon such excess, of *eight* stivers, is to be reduced for the future to *four* stivers for each bill of lading.

Where no bills of lading are on board, the interpreter is allowed to charge for any number not exceeding six cockets, *thirty-two stivers*; and for each cocket over and above that number, *four stivers*. The fee of twelve stivers for ships in ballast, or laden with coals, remains unaltered.

British vessels proceeding from the following countries are exempt from the interpreter's charge, and pay only eight stivers for a copy of their pass, where they require to have the same returned; namely, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Finland, (with the exception of Wyburgh and Frederickshamn,) from the Baltick provinces of Russia, (with the exception of St. Petersburg and Narva,) and from Mecklenburgh, with the exception of Rostock.

§ 23.

On the other hand, all fees which have hitherto been levied upon British trade in the Sound, according to the Danish Table of Fees, are herewith recognized, with the exception of the modifications made by Sections 21 and 22.

§ 24.

In consideration of the necessity, however, which exists for increasing the establishment of the officers of the Customs, in order that British ships arriving at the Sound may experience no delay in their clearance,

B

the fee payable to the keeper of the seals, the cashier, &c., to be mentioned in the following section, is to be raised from one specië-dollar to one specië-dollar and ten stivers per ship.

§ 25.

The amount of all fees to be levied by the Customs' officers upon each British merchant-vessel, on clearing at the Sound and Belts, (with the exception of the casual fees mentioned in Sections 21 and 22,) has therefore been established as follows:—

	Spec.	Stiv.
1°. To the Director		24
2°. To the four Camereers	1	0
3°. To the Keeper of the Seals, and the Cashier, including pass-money	1	10
4°. To two extra Messengers		8
5°. To the Guardship		6
Total amount of fees specië rd. dollars		3 0

say three specië-dollars, which are to be charged henceforth in one sum, under the denomination of "Customs' Fees," and for which, as well as for any of the casual fees, an acquittance in due form is to be given on the Sound pass.

British vessels *under* forty tons' register, however, are for the future to be charged two specië-dollars only, on account of fees.

§ 26.

In order to give every possible facility to trade, and to secure prompt despatch to vessels clearing at the Sound, it has been deemed necessary to extend the number of office-hours of the Customs' officers, making it incumbent upon them as a duty, to grant clearances to vessels at all hours of the day without intermission. They are in consequence instructed to be in daily attendance at the Custom-house at the following periods, that is to say:—

From 1st April to 31st October, from 6 o'clock A.M.,
to 9 o'clock P.M.

During the month of March, from 7 o'clock A.M.,
to 9 o'clock P.M.

During the winter months, November,
December, January, and February, from 8 o'clock A.M.
to 6 o'clock P.M.

Moreover, four officers have been appointed for the express purpose of being present at the Custom-house out of the clearance-hours above-mentioned, in order there to receive the papers and declarations of ship-masters, preparatory to subsequent despatch, namely:—

From 1st April to 30th September, from 4 o'clock A.M.,
to 10 o'clock P.M.

And during the rest of the year, from 6 o'clock A.M.,
to 8 o'clock P.M.

In consequence of these arrangements it has been agreed, that the charge denominated "Extra poor-money," of one specië-dollar per ship, as regards the specific hours in which it has hitherto been levied on the working-days, is to be discontinued. Where the clearance of a vessel, however, is demanded and granted out of the office-hours above specified, the extra poor-money is to be paid as heretofore; and all British vessels

are moreover to remain liable to the same, who shall demand their clearance, and are despatched on Sundays and on the holidays lawfully appointed.

§ 27.

For the further promotion of despatch at the Sound, it has also been stipulated, that as soon as any British shipmaster shall have delivered at the Custom-house the papers referring to his cargo, and have made the declarations required of him, he shall, at his request, and on giving good security to the Customs, through his agents, for the payment of the dues, be furnished with a blank pass, in order that he may be enabled to prosecute his voyage, if the wind be favourable, without being obliged to wait for a regular Custom-house clearance.

§ 28.

As regards the *light-money* payable at the Sound and Belts, it has been agreed, that the stipulation according to which Swedish vessels under forty tons pay the same on a lower scale, is henceforth to be extended also to British shipping. Accordingly, British vessels proving to be under forty tons' register, when in *ballast*, will be liable in future to one specië-dollar and a half only, and when *laden*, to two specië-dollars only, for light-money, each time they clear.

§ 29.

Where a British vessel is laden with bricks or tiles, or with a quantity of goods under six lasts or twelve tons, she is to be considered in ballast and shall pay light-money accordingly. As to liquids, one last is held to be equal to eight hogsheads. Of dry goods by the weight, one last is reckoned at twelve ship-pounds of 300 lb. net, and by barrel measure, at so many barrels as constitute a last of each of the respective articles according to the Tariff. A ship with eight horses or black cattle, is considered, however, as having a full cargo.

§ 30.

The pleasure yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadrons in England are entirely exempt from light-money and clearing-charges at the Sound and in the two Belts, on the necessary proofs being afforded by them to the satisfaction of the Customs.

§ 31.

It has further been appointed, that if the Danish Government, in compliance with the petitions of British shipmasters, consents to establish and maintain the following lights, namely:—

- 1°. A lighthouse of a suitable elevation, on the north-west point of Jutland, at a place called "the Holmen."
- 2°. A floating light on the reef, extending in an eastern direction from the Island of Anholt and denominated "the Knobén;"

And if the Danish Government, moreover, comes to an understanding with that of Sweden, to the effect, that,—

- 3°. The present coal-light on Falsterbo be either changed into an efficient lamp-light, or that a floating-light be stationed outside the reef at a place conveniently situated,

The present rate of light-dues of two specië-dollars upon a vessel in ballast, and four specië-dollars upon a vessel with cargo, stipulated by the Treaty of the 12th February, 1647, is to be augmented, in order to

cover the additional expenses thus to be incurred, which is to be effected in such proportion, that all British merchant-vessels of the burthen of forty tons' register and upwards, when in ballast, are henceforth to contribute *two specië-dollars and a quarter*, and when laden with a cargo, *four specië-dollars and a half*, each time they are passing the Sound or the two Belts. The payment of these rates is to commence from the 1st January, 1842, on it appearing that the light-establishments stipulated for, are in a state of preparation.

§ 32.

The duties, light-money, fees, and other dues at the Sound and in the two Belts, are henceforth to be levied and paid in specië rix-dollars of 48 stivers, of which $9\frac{1}{4}$, say nine and one quarter specië rix-dollars constitute one mark fine silver, Cologne weight; it is, however understood, that the notes issued by the Danish National Bank are to be received in payment at the current exchange.

§ 33.

Due care will be taken, on the part of the British Government, that the several papers referring to ship and cargo granted by the Customs of the United Kingdom to vessels clearing out for the Baltic, are made out in due form, and that in particular the cockets on board be numbered as heretofore, filed upon a string and sealed with the Customs' seal to a label upon which the number of such cockets is expressed in letters, as stipulated by former Treaties.

§ 34.

Towards indemnifying shipmasters for the expenses necessarily attendant upon their coming on shore to clear the Sound dues, the customary allowance of four per cent. on the amount of duty payable upon their cargoes, will be granted by the Oresound Customs as heretofore to every British shipmaster who shall have made a true report and manifest of his cargo. In the like manner, British masters and seamen, who, having suffered shipwreck, arrive at Elsinore in distress and apply to the Oresound Custom-house, either in person or through the medium of the British Consul, are to receive as heretofore the customary donation out of the extra poor-money mentioned in Section 26, the amount of which donation is to be increased according to circumstances, in case the state of that fund shall hereafter allow it.

§ 35.

On the other hand, the following penalties established by former enactments for an infraction of, or deviation from, the established regulations of the Customs, are herewith confirmed, namely:—

1°. For making a false entry of the quantity or quality of the cargo, and for running the ship past the Custom-house, (except in cases of distress,) with a manifest intention of defrauding the revenue of the Sound, a penalty is to be imposed adequate to the degree of culpability of the party, that is to say, over and above the lawful duty, a sum, in the worst case, not exceeding double the amount of which the revenue was intended to be so defrauded.

2°. Where shipmasters are bound to Copenhagen and sail thither without having previously cleared the Sound duty, although they send their papers down to Elsinore for clearance, they are liable to a penalty of two specië-dollars and a half.

3°. A fine of one specië-dollar is payable where the ship's papers are forwarded to Elsinore for despatch previously to the vessels' arrival from the southward, or where the papers are brought on shore by any other person than the master, mate, or supercargo.

§ 36.

With reference to the penalties of the first class, mentioned in the preceding Section, it is agreed, that henceforward such penalties are not to be inflicted on British subjects without the British Consul being made acquainted by the director of the Oresound Customs, with the grounds and particulars thereof. In return, the Consul, when required, is to co-operate to the best of his ability, with the director, in superintending the execution of the Treaties on the Sound Toll with equal justice to both the parties interested; to the effect, that inasmuch as no new duties and taxes are to be levied upon British subjects other than those stipulated for by the present agreement, so, in the like manner, the revenue of His Danish Majesty at the Sound is not to suffer loss or detriment from any incorrect report at the Custom-house of the cargoes liable to duty, or from any other irregular practices, if it can in any way be prevented.

§ 37.

The revised Tariff, together with the Table of Fees and the Regulations of the Oresound Customs alluded to in Section 5, after having been sanctioned by the respective Governments, are to take effect at the Sound and Belts on the 1st of January, 1842; and official copies of the same are to be transmitted to the British Government without delay.

§ 38.

The Danish Government, on proposals to that effect being made, also consents to cause such improvements to be introduced into the existing quarantine establishment at Elsinore, as may appear calculated in future to prevent all unnecessary delay in the transactions of the British ship-masters with the quarantine officers.

§ 39.

The present Convention (which shall not in any way prejudice the Treaty between the respective Governments of the 11th July, 1670, nor the Treaties on the Sound Toll; of Christianople of the 13th August, 1645, and of Copenhagen of the 15th June, 1701,) has been concluded for the space of ten years, to commence from the 15th June of the present year, being the day on which the Tariff A of non-enumerated articles made out in London, took effect at the Sound; and it is to remain in force for twelve months longer, after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

(L.S.) HOLTEN.

The Undersigned Commissioners do hereby certify and attest, that the foregoing is a true and faithful translation from the German, of the Convention concerning various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its collection, concluded between the said Commissioners on the 13th August of the present year, the originals of which have been transmitted by them to their respective Governments.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Elsinore, the 22nd September, 1841.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

(L.S.) HOLTEN.

SCHEDULE A.

A STATEMENT of Articles not enumerated in the Tariff of Christianople of 1645, the rates of which, corresponding with one per cent. *ad valorem*, were agreed upon in London, on the 13th May last, to be levied on the British Trade, at the Sound and the Two Belts, for the period of ten years, to commence from the 15th June, 1841, in conformity with the Declaration of the British and Danish Governments, dated the 4th June of the same year.

Denomination of Articles.		Rates hitherto levied.	Unity Rated.	Rates to be levied from the 15th June 1841.
In English.	In Danish.			
		Stivers.		Stivers.
Annatto or Roucou - -	Orlean - - -	9 stivers	100lb.	9 stivers
Argol or Tartar - -	Vünsteen - - -	6 stivers	300lb.	6 stivers
Arsenic - - -	Arsenicum - - -	12 stivers	300lb.	8 stivers
Auripigmentum - -	Arsenik, röd - -	9 stivers	100lb.	6 stivers
Barilla, Alkali, or Soda -	Soda - - -	6 stivers	300lb.	3 stivers
Camel's Hair - - -	Camelhaar - - -	30 stivers	50lb.	12 stivers
Canella Alba - - -	Canella Alba - -	36 stivers	100lb.	6 stivers
Cardamoms - - -	Cardemomme - -	36 stivers	100lb.	18 stivers
Cassia Fistula - - -	Cassia Fistula - -	36 stivers	100lb.	12 stivers
Cassia Lignea - - -	Cassia Lignea - -	36 stivers	100lb.	9 stivers
Cement - - -	Cement - - -	36 stivers	12 barrels	12 stivers
Cocoa - - -	Cacao - - -	24 stivers	100lb.	6 stivers
Coffee - - -	Caffebönnner - -	24 stivers	100lb.	6 stivers
Coney Wool - - -	Caninhaar - - -	30 stivers	50lb.	30 stivers
Cotton—Manufactures of, of all kinds, with the exception of white common Calicoes and those Articles herein specified	Manufaktur-varer af Bomuld af alle slags med Undlagelse af hvide ordinaire Cat-tuner og de her au-förte Slags	various	various	1 per cent. ad valorem
“ Stockings, men's and women's	Bomulds Strömper -	30 stivers	50 pair	6 stivers
“ ditto, half, or children's	“ halv og Börne Strömper	30 stivers	100 pair	6 stivers
Cubebs - - -	Cubeber - - -	12 stivers	100lb.	8 stivers
Isinglass - - -	Huusblas - - -	6 stivers	100lb.	6 stivers
Juniper Berries - -	Enebær - - -	36 stivers	800lb.	6 stivers
Lead Shot - - -	Hagel - - -	4 stivers	100lb.	2 stivers
Manna Groats - - -	Manna Gryn - - -	9 stivers	100lb.	2 stivers
Ochre - - -	Okker - - -	9 stivers	200lb.	1 stiver
Oranges and Lemons, &c.	Appelsiner, Lemoner, &c.	2 stivers	1 box.	1 stiver
Pimento - - -	Allehaande - - -	9 stivers	100lb.	4½ stivers
Rhapontick root - -	Rapontica - - -	36 stivers	100lb.	36 stivers
Rhubarb - - -	Rhabarbara - - -	36 stivers	100lb.	36 stivers
Rice in the husk, or Paddy	Rüs uskallet - -	13½ stivers	400lb.	6 stivers
Sarsaparilla - - -	Sassaparille - - -	36 stivers	100lb.	18 stivers
Spices, not otherwise enumerated or described -	Specerier der ikke ere benæunte	36 stivers	100lb.	1 per cent. ad valorem
Sugar, raw - - -	Sukker, raat - - -	9 stivers	100lb.	5 stivers
Turnerick - - -	Gurgemeie - - -	12 stivers	100lb.	4 stivers
Verdigris - - -	Spanksgrönt - - -	9 stivers	100lb.	9 stivers
Wood for Dyeing, viz.:	Holt, Farvetræ:			
“ Sapan and Sandal -	“ Sapan and Sandel	30 stivers	1000lb.	8 stivers
“ Province - - -	“ Provence - - -			
“ Cam and Barwood -	“ Cam og Bar-holt			
“ Caliatour - - -	“ Caliatour - - -			
“ Campeachy and Honduras - - -	“ Campeche og Honduras	36 stivers	1000lb.	8 stivers
“ Logwood - - -	“ Blauholt - - -			
“ Galicia - - -	“ Galicia - - -			

Denomination of Articles.		Rates hitherto levied.	Unity Rated.	Rates to be levied from the 15th Jun 1841.
In English.	In Danish.			
		Stivers.		Stivers.
Wood for Dyeing, viz. :	Holt, Farvetræ :			
“ Nicaragua, or Peach	“ Nicaragua	36 stivers	1000lb.	12 stivers per 1000lb.
“ Sta. Martha - -	“ St. Martens -			
“ Rio de la Hacha -	“ Rio de la Hacha	37½ stivers	1000lb.	8 stivers
“ Stockfish - -	“ Stockfisk - -			
“ Fustick of all sorts -	“ Fustick af alle slags	37½ stivers	1000lb.	1 per cent. ad valorem
“ Ficet - - -	“ Ficet - - -	36 stivers	1000lb.	
“ not otherwise enumerated or described	“ som ikke ere videre opregnet eller beskrevet -	30 stivers	1000lb.	
Yarn, viz. :	Garn, nemlig :			
“ Cotton or Twist -	“ Bomuld eller Twist	36 stivers	100lb.	16 stivers
“ Knitting Cotton -	“ “ Strikke-garn	18 stivers	50lb.	15 stivers
“ Sewing Cotton -	“ “ Sye-garn -	30 stivers	50lb.	15 stivers
“ Turkey red - -	“ “ Tyrkiak rød			
“ Embroidery Cotton -	“ “ Brodeer-bomuld	30 stivers	50lb.	18 stivers
“ Mohair - - -	“ Camelgarn - -			
Zinck or Spelter:	Zink:			
“ from the North Sea	“ fra Nordsöen -	8 stivers	100lb.	2 stivers
“ from the Baltick -	“ fra Östersöen -	3 stivers	100lb.	

Dated London, 13th May, 1841.

We, the Undersigned Commissioners, do hereby certify and attest, that the Rates of Duty specified in the preceding Schedule, are those agreed upon in London for each of the several articles therein named, and which were sanctioned by a Declaration on behalf of the respective Governments, dated London, the 4th June, 1841. We also certify, that the said rates took effect and were levied at the Oresound Custom-house, from the 15th June of the present year, and continue to be so levied pursuant to an order from His Majesty the King of Denmark. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

(Signed) HOLTEN.

SCHEDULE B.

A STATEMENT of such Articles enumerated in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, as were this day reduced, in consequence of an agreement between the Undersigned Commissioners, to the respective rates undermentioned, to be levied at the Sound and the Two Belts, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, viz. :—

Denomination of Articles.		Rates hitherto levied.	Unity Rated.	Rates to be levied from the 1st January, 1842.
In English.	In Danish.			
		Stivers.		Stivers.
Baize, double - - -	Bay, dobbell - - -	6 stivers	1 piece	3 stivers
„ Swan - - -	Svane-bay - - -	6 stivers	1 piece	3 stivers
Blankets, for beds and horses, fine - - -	Dækkener, til senge og heste, füne - - -	90 stivers	2 dozen	15 stivers
Brandy, viz. :	Brændevün :			
„ Arrack - - -	„ Arrak - - -	36 stivers	30 velts	24 stivers
„ Charente - - -	„ Charente - - -	36 stivers	30 velts	24 stivers
„ Cognac - - -	„ Cognac - - -	36 stivers	30 velts	24 stivers
„ Potatoe and Corn -	„ Kartoffler og Korn - - -	6 stivers	1 barrel	4 stivers
Buckram, fine - - -	Dvælg, fünt - - -	3½ stivers	4 pieces	3 stivers
Bullocks - - -	Tyre - - -	36 stivers	per head	18 stivers
Calves - - -	Kalve - - -	24 stivers	per head	8 stivers
Cattle-bones - - -	Kreatur-been - - -	1 per cent. ad valorem.	1 shippound	1 stiver
Cinnabar, fine - - -	Vermillion - - -	36 stivers	} 100 lbs.	24 stivers
„ ordinary - - -	Zinnober - - -	24 stivers		
Cows - - -	Koer - - -	36 stivers	per head	18 stivers
Coriander Seed - - -	Coriander - - -	9 stivers	200 lbs.	3 stivers
Deals of Fir and Pine :	Dekler af Fyr og Gran :			
„ from Prussia - - -	„ of 21 feet and up- wards - - -	48 stivers	60 pieces	} 36 stivers
	„ under 21 feet - - -	36 stivers	60 pieces	
„ from other places -	„ of 21 feet and up- wards - - -	48 stivers	60 pieces	
	„ from 18 to under 21 feet - - -	24 stivers	60 pieces	24 stivers
	„ from 15 to under 18 feet - - -	24 stivers	60 pieces	36 stivers
	„ under 15 feet - - -	36 stivers	1000 pces.	36 stivers
Dozens, double - - -	Dosinken, dobbelte - - -	18 stivers	4 pieces	9 stivers
Fish, viz. :	Fisk, nemlig :			
„ red, or smoked Her- rings - - -	„ röget sild - - -	12 stivers	1 last or 12 barrels	3 stivers
„ River Lampreys - -	„ Negenaugen - - -	8 stivers	1 barrel	5 stivers
Gallipot, a kind of Rosin -	Gallipot - - -	9 stivers	100 lbs.	2 stivers
Goats-hair, common - -	Gedehaar, almindelige -	9 stivers	1 shippound	5 stivers
Grease - - -	Ister - - -	6 stivers	1 shippound	4½ stivers
Groats :	Gryn :			
„ peeled, shelled, and hulled Barley - - -	„ Bankebyg - - -	} 36 stivers	last or 12 barrels	30 stivers
„ Barley Groats - - -	„ Byg Gryn - - -			
„ French and Scotch -	„ Graupen - - -			
„ Eyer Groats - - -	„ Eyer Gryn - - -	9 stivers	100 lbs.	2 stivers
„ Pearl Barley - - -	„ Perle Gryn - - -	9 stivers	200 lbs.	2½ stivers
„ not further specified	„ uder særskilt Benæv- nelse - - -	18 stivers	400 lbs.	5 stivers
Gutters of Wood - - -	Tagrender af Træ - - -	4⅔ stivers	3 pieces	2 stivers
Heifers - - -	Quier - - -	36 stivers	per head	18 stivers
Hides, salted - - -	Huder, saltede - - -	60 stivers	10 dickers	36 stivers
Iron Pans - - -	Iern Pander - - -	12 stivers	1 shippound	6 stivers
Juniper-berries - - -	Enebær - - -	2½ stivers	1 barrel	¾ stiver
Kelp - - -	Tangaske - - -	6 stivers	1 shippound	4 stivers

Denomination of Articles		Rates hitherto levied.	Unity Rated.	Rates to be levied from the 1st January, 1842.
In English.	In Danish.	Stivers.		Stivers.
Laths:	Lægter:			
" from Fredericksham-	" fra Frederiksham -	16 stivers	1000 pces.	To be charged duty according to their lengths, as other laths. 8 stivers
" " Memel - -	" " Memel - -	3 stivers	150 pces.	
" " Narva - -	" " Narva - -	16 stivers	1000 pces.	
" " Pernau - -	" " Pernau - -	48 stivers	100 pces.	
" " St. Petersburg	" " St. Petersburg	16 stivers	1000 pces.	
" " Wyburgh - -	" " Wyborg - -	16 stivers	1000 pces.	
" " Sweden and Norway	" " Sverrig and Norge	20 stivers	1000 pces.	
Minium, or Red Lead -	Mönne - -	9 stivers	100 lbs.	2 stivers
Oxen - - - -	Oxer - - - -	36 stivers	per head	18 stivers
Pears - - - -	Pærer - - - -	2 stivers	2 barrels	1 stiver
Potatoes - - - -	Kartofler - -	1 per cent. ad valorem.	100 barrels	18 stivers
Prunes, St. Catherine's -	Cathrine blommer -	9 stivers	100 lbs.	4½ stivers
" of Brignoles - -	Pruneller - -	9 stivers	100 lbs.	4½ stivers
" Hungary - - -	Svedsker, Ungerske -	18 stivers	400 lbs.	9 stivers
"Ribs," a kind of Spars:	Ribber:	According to their dimensions as Masts and Rafters		
" from Russia and Prussia	" fra Rusland and Preussen		60 pces.	48 stivers
" " Sweden and Norway	" " Sverrig and Norge		From 5 to 6 inches to be charged 4 stivers for 10-pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars.	
"Rickers," a kind of Spars -	Ricker - - - -	12 stivers	60 pces.	To be charged as Fir spars according to their length and thickness.
Rockmoss, Swedish - -	Bjergmoss, fra Sverrig -	9 stivers	1 shippond	3 stivers
Silk, Floret or Ferret -	Silke, Flok eller Floret -	18½ stivers	10 lbs.	3 stivers
Spars, from Memel - -	Sparrer, fra Memel - -	3 stivers	150 pces.	see Rickers
Staves, from Sweden -	Staver, fra Sverrig - -	6 stivers	8 shock	1 stiver
" headings for - -	" Bundedertil - -	3 stivers	2 shock	Are reduced to staves, and charged accordingly.
Toys, Nuremberg - -	Nurnberger Varer - -	30 stivers	1 cask	1 per cent. ad valorem
Trees, excavated stems of -	Rendetraer - -	37½ stivers	25 pces.	36 stivers
Wine, Spanish, viz.: Pedro Ximenes, Iviça Canary and Palma Sack, Teneriffe, Vidonia, and all other Wines, the produce of the Canaries	Vüne, Spanske, som Pedro Ximenes, Iviça Canaria and Palmsekt, Tenerife, Vidonia, og alle Vüne der ere producerede paa de Canariske öer	48 stivers	1 hgsd.	36 stivers
Wood - - - -	Pastel, eller Vaide - -	4½ stivers	100 lbs.	2 stivers
Wood, Azyn - - - -	Holt, Azyn - - - -	30 stivers	800 lbs.	1 per cent. ad valorem
" used for building -	" Bauholt - - - -	37½ stivers	25 pces.	36 stivers
" "Half-wood" - -	" Half-holt - - - -	37½ stivers	25 pces.	36 stivers
" "Long-wood" - -	" Lang-holt - - - -	37½ stivers	25 pces.	36 stivers
" Cooper's wood - -	" Büttner, eller Bodker Holt -	4 stivers	4 shock	} 3 stivers
	" Uld, Klal-og Affalds -	3 stivers	4 shock	
Wool, Noile and Waste -	" - - - -	9 stivers	1 shippond	5 stivers
" Spanish Sheep - -	" Spansk - - - -	18 stivers	100 lbs.	3 stivers
Yarn, Elberfeld - -	Garn, Elberfeld's - -	60 stivers	100 lbs.	36 stivers
" Linen - - - -	" Linned - - - -			per shippond

With regard to the terms and abbreviations used in the preceding Schedule, it is understood, that the "shippound," when relating to commodities from Russia and Sweden, is 400 pounds, and from all other countries, 300 pounds weight; a "dicker" is ten pieces, and a "shock" sixty pieces; "pces." means pieces, and "lbs." means pounds weight. In witness whereof, they, the said Commissioners, have signed their names hereunto, at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.
(L.S.)

(Signed) HOLTEN.
(L.S.)

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

SULPHUR QUESTION.

*Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Address of the
14th February, 1842, by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Woodbine Parish and Mr. Sullivan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 17, 1840.

THE Government of His Majesty the King of the French having tendered its good offices to the Government of Her Majesty for the settlement of certain differences which had arisen between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Naples on the subject of a monopoly of the Sulphur Trade of Sicily, which was established by a decree of the King of Naples, dated the 9th of July, 1838; and Her Majesty's Government having accepted the offers thus made by the Government of France, a plan of arrangement proposed by the French Government was consented to by the Government of Her Majesty, and by that of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

It was thereby agreed, that the contract concluded on the 9th of July, 1838, between the Neapolitan Government and the House of Taix, Aycard, and Co., with respect to the Sulphur Trade of Sicily, should be immediately abolished.

That a Commission should be appointed and should meet at Naples, to liquidate the claims of British subjects against the Neapolitan Government for losses sustained by them, in consequence of that contract; and that this Commission should be composed of two British Commissioners, of two Neapolitan Commissioners, and of one other Commissioner, to be named by France, but to be previously approved of by Great Britain and Naples, and who should act as umpire between the British and Neapolitan Commissioners on points on which they may differ.

Finally, that no claims should be admitted by the above-mentioned Commissioners, except such as should come under one of the following heads:—

1st. The claims of persons who, having become proprietors or lessees of sulphur mines in Sicily before the 9th of July, 1838, the day on which the contract entered into with Messrs. Taix and Co. was dated, shall have been subjected to impediments either in the raising or in the exportation of sulphur, and who shall, in consequence of these impediments, have suffered losses duly substantiated.

2ndly. The claims of persons who, having, before the period above-mentioned, entered into contracts for the delivery of sulphur, shall, by the operation of the monopoly, have been rendered unable to fulfil their engagements, or shall have been deprived of the benefit which ought to have arisen from their transactions.

Lastly. The claims of persons who, having bought sulphur, the exportation of which shall afterwards have been forbidden, limited, or subjected to burdensome conditions, shall have thereby suffered losses capable of positive proof.

It was further agreed, that the claimants should bring forward their claims, together with all the vouchers necessary to substantiate the same, within three months after the opening of the Commission at Naples; that the examination of the same by the Commissioners should be finished within a further period of six months; and that the compensation which may be finally awarded by the Commissioners, shall be paid to the parties within a year from the dissolution of the Commission.

The Neapolitan Government having, by a decree dated the 21st of July last, abolished the contract with Messrs. Taix and Co., and having thus fulfilled the first condition of the arrangement, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government, in execution of the second condition, have selected you, and Mr. Sullivan, at present Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich, to be the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain; and I have to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, proceed to Naples, and place yourself in communication with Mr. Sullivan, and with your Neapolitan and French colleagues, with a view to enter upon the examination of the claims in question, and for the speedy settlement of the same.

Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Naples has already communicated to the merchants in Sicily the terms of the arrangement which has been agreed upon, and will be enabled, on your arrival at Naples, to furnish you with such statements of claims as he shall already have received.

Mr. Temple will likewise furnish you with other papers and documents bearing upon the transactions out of which these claims have originated. These papers and documents it will be your duty carefully to peruse, in order to make yourself fully master of the merits of the general question, as well as of each individual case.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 2.

Sir Woodbine Parish and Mr. Sullivan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord,

Naples, March 24, 1841.

THE French Commissioner, Count de Lurde, having arrived at Naples on the 20th instant, we addressed to the Neapolitan Commissioners a note, expressive of our desire that no further delay should take place in the opening of the Commission.

In consequence of this communication, we received from the Neapolitan Commissioners an invitation to meet them at the office of the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of declaring the formal installation of the Commission. The French Arbitrator was also specially requested to attend upon this occasion.

We met accordingly yesterday, and signed a minute to that effect, a copy of which we have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship, together with a copy of the notice which we have addressed to the claimants, through Her Majesty's Consuls at Palermo and at Messina.

The Count de Lurde stated that he was provided with a full power, and the Neapolitan Commissioners were each furnished with a formal appointment signed by the King, and countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

We would venture, in consequence, to submit to your Lordship, that we also should be furnished with a like Commission, or with some formal instrument of appointment, which we may be enabled to exhibit to our Neapolitan colleagues, it having been agreed between us that we should mutually exchange the powers under which we act.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) WOODBINE PARISH.
S. H. SULLIVAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Minute of the Installation of the Commission.**Naples, le 23 Mars, 1841.*

LA Commission établie en conséquence de l'arrangement fait entre Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume des Deux Siciles, sous la médiation de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, pour la liquidation des demandes d'indemnité formées par les sujets Anglais, s'étant réunie aujourd'hui le 23 Mars, 1841, dans le Palais du Ministère des Finances à Naples; les membres qui la composent, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs et Lettres de Nomination, ont déclaré que la Commission était légalement instituée dès ce jour même.

MM. les Commissaires Anglais se sont chargés d'en donner la notification nécessaire aux réclamans Britanniques pour les mettre à même de produire devant la Commission les titres justificatifs de leurs demandes en indemnité, conformément aux trois catégories stipulées dans le Conclusum de Juillet, 1840, et dans le délai de trois mois à dater de l'institution de la Commission.

Ce terme finira le 24 du mois de Juin, 1841.

En foi de quoi les membres de la Commission ont signé le présent Procès Verbal.

WOODBINE PARISH,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

S. H. SULIVAN,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

(Signé)

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
Commissario Napolitano.

GUISEPPE BONGIARDINO,
Commissario Napolitano.

COMTE DE LURDE,
Commissaire Surarbitre Français.

(Translation.)

Naples, March 23, 1841.

THE Commission established in pursuance of the agreement concluded under the mediation of His Majesty the King of the French, by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, for the settlement of the claims for indemnity preferred by British subjects, having met this 23rd of March, 1841, in the Palace of the Minister of Finance, the members composing it, after communicating to each other their Full Powers and Letters of Appointment, have declared the Commission to be legally opened from this day.

The English Commissioners have undertaken to give the necessary notice to the British claimants, in order to enable them to produce, according to the three classifications stipulated in the arrangement of July, 1840, and within three months from the opening of the Commission, the documents substantiating their claims.

This term will expire on the 24th of June, 1841.

In witness whereof the Members of the Commission have signed the present minute.

WOODBINE PARISH,
British Commissioner.

S. H. SULIVAN,
British Commissioner.

(Signed)

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

GUISEPPE BONGIARDINO,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

COUNT DE LURDE,
French Commissioner of Arbitration.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Sir Woodbine Parish and Mr. Sullivan to the British Consuls at Palermo and Messina.

Sir,

Naples, March 23, 1841.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the parties interested, that the Mixed Commission appointed to liquidate the claims of British subjects, arising out of the late sulphur monopoly, is now complete. We shall, in consequence, be ready to receive such claims as may be sent to us, from this date to the 24th of June next, being the three months prescribed for their presentation, conformably to the arrangement concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Sicilian Majesty.

We have to request that you will duly notify the same to all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may have claims to bring forward within your Consulate.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) W. PARISH.
S. H. SULLIVAN.

No. 3.

*Sir Woodbine Parish and Mr. Sullivan to the Earl of Aberdeen.—
(Received January 12, 1842.)*

(Extract.)

Naples, December 29, 1841.

WE have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a minute declaratory of the closing of the Mixed Commission appointed to liquidate the claims of British subjects arising out of the sulphur monopoly, which was signed on the 24th instant, by the British and Neapolitan Commissioners, as well as by the French Arbitrator.

We add a copy of our invitation to the Count de Lurde, to attend upon this occasion, together with his reply thereunto.

We have the honour further to inclose a list of the several claims, and of the awards which have been delivered on each case by the Commission.

From these documents your Lordship will observe that the claims laid before the Commission amounted to 373,978 ducats, or £65,610 5s. 5d. sterling, and that the total of the awards of the Mixed Commission amounts to 121,454 ducats, or £21,307 14s. sterling, with interest at 6 per cent. thereupon, calculated from the date of the claim to the period at which the payment may be effected.

A certificate of each award, signed by the four Commissioners, has been issued to the claimants, according to the form herewith inclosed, and we are given to understand that His Sicilian Majesty has caused arrangements to be made for paying off the sums awarded, with as little delay as possible; although, according to the agreement concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Sicilian Majesty, a year's delay, calculated from the date of the closing of the Commission, is allowed for their final settlement.

We thought it right to warn the claimants beforehand, at the time when they were preparing their claims, that, although we should not fail to support, to the utmost of our ability, their just rights to an equitable indemnity for positive losses, yet that we did not consider it to be our duty to advocate cases solely got up for the occasion, or exaggerated demands not contemplated by either of the two Governments in the agreement entered into by them, under the mediation of the King of the French.

We believe that we have ultimately obtained for the claimants all that could have been demanded under that agreement, and perhaps more than we should have obtained if we had resorted to the extremity of appealing to the Arbitrator, whose official interference we had to apply for in one instance only, namely, the claim of Messrs. Wood and Co., for the Riesi mines; and in that

case the reference was withdrawn, as his good offices were sufficient to induce the Neapolitan Commissioners to accede to our propositions.

Although most of the cases laid before the Commission varied more or less from each other, and consequently rendered it difficult to fix precisely the same rules for all, we nevertheless established for our own guidance certain general principles applicable to each class of claims, to which, as far as possible, we adhered throughout.

According to the terms of the agreement concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Sicilian Majesty, the cases to be decided upon were divided under three heads, viz. :—

1st. Of those parties who, having become mine proprietors or lessees previously to the 9th of July, 1838, the date of the contract with Taix and Co., may have experienced impediments in the extraction or exportation of their sulphur, and may, in consequence of those impediments, have suffered losses duly substantiated.

2nd. Of those who, previously to the said period, having entered into contracts for the delivery of sulphur, may have found it impossible to fulfil their engagements, or may have been deprived of the profits stipulated for on their transactions.

3rd. Of those who, having bought sulphur, the exportation of which had been either prohibited or limited, or subjected to more onerous conditions, may have, in consequence, sustained losses capable of positive proof.

With respect to the first of these classes of claims, viz., of mine proprietors or lessees, for impeded production of sulphur, the main points to establish were,—

1st. The proper quantities of sulphur to be charged for ; and

2nd. The proper valuation or price at which those quantities were to be paid for.

In order to establish the former point, we determined to admit, in the first instance, the quantities as estimated by the claimants, and then to make a reduction from those quantities of 20 per cent. as an allowance for casualties, according to custom in all mining calculations.

We found that the principal claimants under this class had themselves made a similar deduction when they originally submitted an estimate of their losses to Mr. Temple.

With regard to price, we adopted three carlins per cantar as the rule, instead of four carlins per cantar, as charged by the claimants. In the case of the Favara mine, where the sulphur was of the lowest quality, and where the cost of production amounted only to two-thirds of that of the mines of Riesi and of Gallati, we reduced the price, in proportion to the cost, to two carlins per cantar.

The second class of claims, viz., for losses upon pending contracts which could not be fulfilled in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the monopoly, differed from those under the first and third categories, inasmuch as they were capable of positive and satisfactory proof, and most of them were consequently admitted with a very trifling alteration, upon due evidence being given of the loss which had actually accrued to the claimant.

With respect to the third class of claims, comprising those for sulphur which, although purchased previously to the monopoly, was not permitted to be exported during the continuance of the monopoly, we laid down the following as a principle for indemnity :—

To grant to the claimant the difference between the price paid for the sulphur before the monopoly, and the price at which he was able to sell it, after the abolition of the monopoly. This difference, with the charges for interest of money and warehouse rent, consequent upon the sulphur remaining on hand, constituted the amount of the positive loss incurred by the claimant.

We are fully satisfied that the claimants have been fully indemnified for such of their losses as can, strictly speaking, be attributed to the monopoly contract which was abolished in July, 1840.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

*Minute of the closing of the Commission.**Naples, le 24 Décembre, 1841.*

LA Commission mixte établie en conséquence de l'arrangement fait entre Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume des Deux Siciles, sous la médiation de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, pour la liquidation des demandes d'indemnité formées par les sujets Britanniques dans l'affaire des souffres de Sicile, s'étant réunie aujourd'hui le 24 Décembre, 1841, au Palais du Ministère des Finances, après avoir invité M. le Commissaire Surarbitre à se joindre à elle, a procédé à la signature du Procès-Verbal de clôture de ses travaux, conformément aux stipulations du Conclusum de Juillet, 1840. En conséquence, se référant :—

1°. A son Procès-Verbal du 23 Mars, 1841, qui établit, à partir de ce même jour, l'institution légale de la Commission, accordant aux réclamans Britanniques le délai de trois mois, pour la présentation de leurs demandes en indemnité ;

2°. A son Procès-Verbal du 25 Juin, 1841, par lequel le terme de trois mois, accordé par le Conclusum de Juillet, 1840, aux réclamans Britanniques, pour produire devant la Commission, leurs demandes en indemnité, est déclaré expiré le 24 Juin, 1841,—

Les Soussignés déclarent que le délai de six mois, stipulé par le Conclusum de Juillet 1840, et qui a commencé le 24 Juin, 1841, jusqu'au jour d'aujourd'hui, pendant lequel espace de temps, toutes les réclamations des sujets Britanniques, présentées en temps utile, ont été examinées, liquidées, ou rejetées, est écoulé. Un état général de cette liquidation a été dressé et joint au présent Procès-Verbal sous le titre d'Annexe lettre A.

Cet état, ainsi que le présent Procès-Verbal, a été revêtu des signatures des quatre Commissaires, ainsi que de celle du Commissaire Surarbitre.

Les Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Sa Majesté Sicilienne ont signé les certificats qui, selon ce qui avait été réglé dans la séance du 20 Décembre, 1841, devaient être remis à chacun des réclamans, afin de lui donner un titre dont il pourra se servir pour obtenir le paiement de l'indemnité qui lui a été accordée.

Ce document, portant intérêt à six pour cent, à partir de la date de la réclamation, jusqu'au jour de paiement, inclusivement, devra être soldé, dans le délai d'une année, ainsi qu'il a été spécifié dans le Conclusum cité plus haut, de Juillet, 1840.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés, Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, Commissaires de Sa Majesté Sicilienne, et Commissaire Surarbitre Français, ont signé le présent Procès-Verbal par lequel la Commission établie à Naples pour la liquidation des réclamations des sujets Britanniques dans l'affaire des souffres de Sicile, est déclarée dûment et réellement close.

(Signé)

WOODBINE PARISH,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

MICHELANGO LA ROSA,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

S. H. SULIVAN,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

G. BONGIARDINO,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

COMTE DE LURDE,
Commissaire Surarbitre Français.

(Translation.)

Naples, December 24, 1841.

THE Mixed Commission, established in pursuance of the agreement concluded under the mediation of France, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, for the settlement of the claims preferred by British subjects in the matter of Sicilian Sulphur, having met this 24th December, 1841, in the Palace of the Minister of Finance, and having invited the Arbitrating Commissioner to meet them, proceeded, in conformity with the arrangement of July, 1840, to sign the minute of the conclusion of their labours; consequently referring:—

1st. To their minute of the 23rd of March, 1841, by which the legal opening of the Commission giving a term of three months to the British claimants for the production of their claims, is recorded;

2nd. To their minute of the 25th of June, 1841, by which the term of three months, granted by the arrangement of July, 1840, to British claimants, for the production before the Commission, of their claims, is declared to have expired on the 24th of June, 1841,—

The Undersigned declare, that the term of six months, stipulated by the arrangement of July, 1840, and which commenced on the 24th of July, and lasted to the present day, during which period all the claims of British subjects, brought forward within the proper time, have been examined, paid, or rejected, has elapsed. A general statement of their decisions has been prepared, and is annexed to the present minute under the head of Annex A.

That statement, as well as the present minute, has been signed by the four Commissioners, as well as by the Arbitrating Commissioner.

The Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Sicilian Majesty have signed the certificates, which, according to what was settled at their meeting of the 20th of December, 1841, are to be delivered to every claimant, in order to entitle him to receive the payment of the indemnity granted to him.

This document, bearing interest at six per cent. from the date of the production of the claim to the day of payment inclusively, must be paid within the space of one year, as has been specified in the above-mentioned arrangement of July, 1840.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty, Commissioners of His Sicilian Majesty, and the French Commissioner of Arbitration, have signed the present minute by which the Commission established at Naples for the settlement of the claims of British subjects in the matter of the Sulphur of Sicily, is declared duly and finally closed.

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH,
British Commissioner.

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
Sicilian Commissioner.

S. H. SULIVAN,
British Commissioner.

G. BONGIARDINO,
Sicilian Commissioner.

COUNT DE LURDE,
French Commissioner of Arbitration.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

The Members of the Mixed Commission to the Count de Lurde.

Naples, le 20 Décembre, 1841.

LES Soussignés, Membres de la Commission Mixte, ont l'honneur de prier M. le Comte de Lurde, Commissaire Surarbitre, de vouloir bien se réunir avec eux le 24 de ce mois, à une heure après midi, au Palais du Ministère des Finances, pour signer le Procès-Verbal de la clôture des séances de la Commission.

Parvenus au terme de leurs travaux, les Soussignés, tout en se réjouissant d'avoir pu arriver entr'eux, à l'amiable, à un arrangement définitif des réclamations qui leur ont été soumises, se plaisent à reconnaître que les bons offices de M. le Comte de Lurde ont contribué à amener cet heureux résultat en faisant éviter la nécessité de tout appel à son intervention officielle.

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Les Soussignés saisissent cette occasion pour prier M. le Comte de Lurde d'agréer l'expression de leur reconnaissance, et en même temps, les assurances de leur considération très-distinguée.

(Signé)

WOODBINE PARISH,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

S. H. SULIVAN,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

GUISEPPE BONGIARDINO,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

(Translation.)

Naples, December 20, 1841.

THE Undersigned, Members of the Mixed Commission, have the honour to request the Count de Lurde, Commissioner of Arbitration, to meet them on the 24th of this month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Palace of the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of signing the minute of the close of the sittings of the Commission.

Arrived at the conclusion of their labours, the Undersigned, while they congratulate themselves at having been able to agree, in a friendly way, as to the definitive settlement of the claims submitted to them, have much pleasure in acknowledging that the good offices of the Count de Lurde have contributed to this happy result by enabling them to dispense with any appeal to his official intervention.

The Undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to request the Count de Lurde to accept, &c.,

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH,
British Commissioner.

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

S. H. SULIVAN,
British Commissioner.

GUISEPPE BONGIARDINO,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Count de Lurde to the Members of the Mixed Commission.

Messieurs,

Naples, le 21 Décembre, 1841.

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser hier, et je m'empresserai de me rendre, le 24 de ce mois, à la réunion que vous m'indiquez.

En vous remerciant, Messieurs, des témoignages flatteurs que votre lettre renferme à mon égard, permettez-moi d'ajouter que c'est surtout à vos dispositions, également éclairées et conciliantes, que l'heureux résultat de la liquidation qui nous était confiée, doit être attribué; et la bienveillance avec laquelle vous avez toujours écouté les observations que je croyais devoir vous faire, a constamment rendu mon rôle aussi facile qu'agréable.

Recevez, &c.,

(Signé) COMTE DE LURDE.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

Naples, December 21, 1841.

I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour to address to me yesterday, and I shall be anxious to attend at the meeting announced by you for the 24th instant.

In thanking you, gentlemen, for the flattering expressions contained in your letter with respect to me, permit me to add, that it is principally to your enlightened and conciliating disposition that the satisfactory issue of the liquidation intrusted to our care is to be attributed; and the kindness with which you have always listened to such observations as I considered myself called upon to address to you, has uniformly made my task as easy as it was agreeable.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) COUNT DE LURDE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Form of Certificate of Award delivered to the Claimants.

Naples, le 24 Décembre, 1841.

LA Commission établie en conséquence du Conclusum de Juillet, 1840, fait à Paris sous la médiation de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, pour la liquidation des demandes d'indemnité formées par les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, ayant procédé à l'examen de la réclamation de , enregistrée dans la liste des réclamations, No. , a décidé, dans la séance du 1841, que la somme de serait accordée comme indemnité aux dits pour leur réclamation relativement à avec l'intérêt de six pour cent, à dater du 24 Juin, 1841, jusqu'au jour de paiement, inclusivement.

(Signé)

WOODBINE PARISH,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

S. H. SULLIVAN,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique.*

G. BONGIARDINO,
*Commissaire de Sa Majesté
Sicilienne.*

N.B. Aux termes du même Conclusum, la dite indemnité sera soldée dans une année, à dater dès aujourd'hui, jour de la dissolution de la Commission Mixte.

(Signed as before.)

(Translation.)

Naples, December 24, 1841.

THE Commission established in conformity with the arrangement made at Paris, in July, 1840, under the mediation of His Majesty the King of the French, for the settlement of the claims to indemnity preferred by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, having proceeded to the examination of the claim of , registered in the list of claims under No. , has decided at their meeting of , that the sum of shall be paid to the said , as indemnity for the claim preferred by them with regard to , with interest, at six per cent., from the 24th of June, 1841, to the day of payment inclusive.

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH,
British Commissioner.

MICHELANGELO LA ROSA,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

S. H. SULLIVAN,
British Commissioner.

GUISEPPE BONGIARDINO,
Neapolitan Commissioner.

N.B. According to the provisions of the aforesaid arrangement, the said indemnity shall be paid within one year from this day, being the day of the closing of the Mixed Commission.

(Signed as before.)

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

LIST of CLAIMS presented to the Commission for Losses sustained by British subjects, from being impeded in the production or exportation of their Sulphur by the monopoly, showing the quantities charged for and allowed; and the several sums awarded by the Commission.

No.	CLAIMANTS.	Class.	SULPHUR, The Production or Export of which was impeded.		TOTAL CLAIM.			TOTAL AWARD.				
			Quantities charged for.	Quantities allowed.	Neapolitan.	English—Ex. 57.		Neapolitan	English—Ex. 57.			
			Cantars.	Cantars.	Ducats. Grs.	£.	s.	d.	Ducats.	£.	s.	d.
1	G. Wood & Co. .	1	132,478	105,982	81,510 26	14,300	0	10	36,948	6,482	2	1
2	G. Wood & Co. .	1	105,847	84,678	67,544 95	11,849	19	9	21,688	3,804	14	9
3	G. Wood & Co. .	1	9,636	7,710	8,895 87	1,560	13	6	3,698	648	15	0
4	G. Wood & Co. .	3	7,243	7,243	19,875 63	3,486	19	0	6,600	1,157	17	11
5	G. Wood & Co. .	3	2,847	2,847	7,853 18	1,377	15	0	2,400	421	1	1
	Morrison & Co. .	1	26,901	12,913	10,112 28	1,774	1	8	2,900	508	15	5
7	Morrison & Co. .	1	6,500	6,500	10,916 62	1,915	3	11	4,340	761	8	1
8	Morrison & Co. .	1	3,288	3,288	4,023 63	705	18	0	1,622	284	11	3
9	Morrison & Co. .	2	3,000	3,000	1,482 —	260	0	0	1,322	231	18	7
10	Morrison & Co. .	2	3,000	3,000	4,164 87	730	13	6	4,002	702	2	1
11	Morrison & Co. .	2	3,000	—	4,775 66	837	16	8	—	—	—	—
12	Morrison & Co. .	3	2,716	2,716	3,821 63	670	9	2	1,814	318	4	10
13	Prior, Turner, & Co.	3	21,057	16,056	58,460 31	10,245	13	4	20,000	3,508	15	6
14	W. Leaf & Co. .	3	26,136	26,136	72,566 81	12,731	0	4	9,000	1,578	19	0
15	Frank Ball . . .	3	2,500	2,500	6,685 68	1,172	18	6	1,500	263	3	2
16	F. & R. Sanderson	3	2,200	2,200	2,971 16	521	5	1	2,971	521	4	7
17	Mathey, Oates, & Co.	2	700	700	1,204 12	211	5	0	300	52	12	8
18	Thurburn Rose . .	3	671	671	904 —	158	12	0	350	61	8	
19	Samuel Lowell . .	2	6,700	—	6,270 —	1,100	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Total		366,420	288,140	373,978 66	65,610	5	5	121,454	21,307	14	0

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH.
S. H. SULIVAN.

Naples, Dec. 24, 1841.

No. 4.

Sir Woodbine Parish to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 31.)

My Lord,

Naples, January 14, 1842.

IN our report to your Lordship of the 29th ultimo, we stated it to be the intention of His Sicilian Majesty's Government to pay the indemnities awarded by the Mixed Commission with as little delay as possible, and I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that the parties interested have had notice that they may receive at once the sums awarded to them, upon presenting at the bank the certificates which have been issued to them by the Mixed Commission; further, it has been intimated to them that after the notice aforesaid, the Neapolitan Government will not be responsible for the payment of any interest upon the awards after the expiration of the present month.

This determination to pay off the claimants at once, instead of at the end of the year, allowed to His Sicilian Majesty under the arrangement between the two Governments, is the natural consequence of our having stipulated that the awards should bear interest at the rate of six per cent., so long as they remain unsettled.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Woodbine Parish and Mr. Sullivan.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, February 28, 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th December last, announcing the final closing of the Commission assembled at Naples for the settlement of the claims of British subjects, arising out of the contract entered into between the Government of the Two Sicilies and the house of Taix, Aycard, & Co., with respect to the Sulphur trade of Sicily; and I have to communicate to you the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government of the manner in which you have executed the duties which were assigned to you.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

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TREATY

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Signed at London, November 13, 1840.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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TREATY
OF
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Signed at London, November 13, 1840.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.*]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Texas, being equally desirous of affording every facility and encouragement to their respective subjects and citizens engaged in commercial intercourse with each other, have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And the Republic of Texas, General James Hamilton, &c., &c. ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of Commerce and Navigation between and amongst the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, and the citizens of the Republic of Texas ; and the subjects or citizens of the two countries respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever, in either State, any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation ; and the subjects and citizens, respectively, of the two High Contracting Parties, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of Commerce and Navigation, that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either country, to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country, upon importation by sea or by land, from such country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of, or imported from, any other country ; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Texas, do hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of Commerce and Navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous ; or on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE II.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country, upon the vessels, or upon any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, in respect of voyages between the two countries, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels; and in neither country, shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition, be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance, be withheld from, any goods imported from, or exported to any country, in the vessels of the one country, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in the vessels of the other country.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens and subjects of each country shall enjoy full liberty to go to the ports and harbours of the other country, where other foreigners are allowed to enter, to unlade their merchandize therein, to hire and occupy houses, and peaceably to conduct their respective trades and professions.

The Ships of War of both countries, respectively, shall have the liberty to enter freely and touch at all such ports in each country into which the Ships of War of any other nation are permitted to enter: subject, however, to the regulations, laws, and statutes, of the respective countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be considered as applying to the Navigation and carrying Trade, between one port and another situated in the dominions of one Contracting Party, by the vessels of the other, as far as regards passengers, commodities, and articles of commerce: such navigation and transport being reserved by each Contracting Party to national vessels.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties reserve for future negotiation at such time as they may mutually agree upon, the conditions upon which the trade and navigation shall be regulated between Her Britannick Majesty's Colonial Possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and the Republick of Texas.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas in the present state of Texian shipping, the Republick of Texas would not enjoy the full benefit of the reciprocity intended by this Treaty, if no vessel were to be admitted into British ports as a Texian vessel, unless it had been built within the territory of Texas: It is therefore agreed that, for the space of eight years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, any vessels, wheresoever built, being *bond fide* the property of, and wholly owned by, one or more citizens of the Republick of Texas, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are naturalized citizens of the said Republick, or persons domiciliated in that Republick by act of the Government, as lawful citizens of the Texian Republick, to be certified according to the laws of that country, shall be considered as Texian vessels: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland reserving to Herself the right, at the end of the said term of eight years, to claim that the provisions of the British Navigation Act relative to the nationality of foreign vessels, shall be strictly applied to Texian vessels in British ports.

ARTICLE VII.

The Consuls and Vice-Consuls of each country shall, within the territory of the other, enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which are accorded to such functionaries by the Law of Nations: and it is provided, that in the ports of each country especially, the authorities shall give all due legal assistance and protection for the apprehension, safe keeping, and delivery of all deserters from the Ships of War and trading Vessels of either country; and all the powers and privileges granted in respect to the matters to which the stipulations of this Article relate, by either of the Contracting Parties to any other nation, shall be granted by such Contracting Party to the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Ships of War, and trading Vessels of the other.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any Ships of War or Merchant Vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the British or Texian Consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption.

ARTICLE IX.

The exercise of the rites of religious worship, and freedom of conscience, shall be reciprocally secured to the subjects and citizens of each country by the Government of the other. The right of sepulture shall be reciprocally accorded by each of the Contracting Parties to the other; and there shall be no law passed by either Government that shall violate the rights of property, or limit the power of bequeathing personal estate by will or testament.

The subjects or citizens of the one country, residing in the other, shall not be liable, under extraordinary warrants or otherwise, to compulsory services, or to forced loans; and on all questions affecting the rights of person or property, the Courts of Judicature of the one country shall be impartially open to the subjects or citizens of the other.

In the event of war between the Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of the one country, residing in the other, shall reciprocally have twelve months, after a formal declaration of the same, to depart with their property and effects, and without any hindrance or disturbance whatsoever.

ARTICLE X.

The present Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by Her Britannick Majesty, and by the President of the Republick of Texas, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding and obligatory on the Contracting Parties for eight years from the date of its signature; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate its duration.

It is further agreed, that in twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have received from the other such notification, this Treaty, and all the stipulations it contains, shall cease to be obligatory upon either Party.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within the space of nine months from this date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) J. HAMILTON.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

CONTAINING

ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO
PUBLIC DEBT.

Signed at London, November 14, 1840.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

CONVENTION

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BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

CONTAINING

ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

Signed at London, November 14, 1840.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.]

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of putting an end to the hostilities which still continue to be carried on between Mexico and Texas, has offered her mediation to the contending parties, with a view to bring about a pacification between them; and whereas the Republic of Texas has accepted the mediation so offered: Her Britannick Majesty and the Republic of Texas have determined to settle, by means of a Convention, certain arrangements which will become necessary in the event of such pacification being effected, and have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the Republic of Texas, General James Hamilton, &c. &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Republic of Texas agrees that if, by means of the mediation of Her Britannick Majesty, an unlimited truce shall be established between Mexico and Texas within thirty days after this present Convention shall have been communicated to the Mexican Government by Her Britannick Majesty's Mission at Mexico; and if within six months from the day on which that communication shall have been so made, Mexico shall have concluded a Treaty of Peace with Texas, then and in such case the Republic of Texas will take upon itself a portion, amounting to One Million Pounds sterling, of the capital of the Foreign Debt contracted by the Republic of Mexico before the 1st of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ARTICLE II.

The manner in which the capital of One Million Pounds sterling of Foreign Debt, mentioned in the preceding Article, shall be transferred from the Republic of Mexico to the Republic of Texas, shall be settled hereafter by special agreement between the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, under the mediation of Her Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of nine months from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) J. HAMILTON.

TREATY

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BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

FOR

THE SUPPRESSION

OF THE

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Signed at London, November 16, 1840.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

TREATY

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE REPUBLICK OF TEXAS,

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Signed at London, November 16, 1840.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, wishing to give fuller effect to the principles which form the basis of the Treaties which have been concluded between Great Britain and several other European Powers for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; and the Republick of Texas being likewise desirous of rendering effectual the fundamental Article in her Constitution, which declares the said Trade Piracy, have determined to negotiate and conclude a Treaty for the more effectual extinction of this Traffick.

For this purpose Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republick of Texas, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And the Republick of Texas, General James Hamilton, &c., &c. ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republick of Texas, engage to prohibit African Slave Trade, either by their respective subjects or citizens, or under their respective flags ; or by means of capital belonging to their respective subjects or citizens ; and to declare such trade piracy. And the High Contracting Parties further declare, that any vessel attempting to carry on the Slave Trade, shall, by that act alone, lose all right to claim the protection of their flag.

ARTICLE II.

In order more completely to accomplish the object of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties mutually consent, that those ships of their respective navies, which shall be provided with special Warrants and Orders,

according to the Form in Annex A. to this Treaty, may visit such merchant vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the aforesaid Traffick in Slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose; or of having, during the voyage on which they are met with by the said cruisers, been engaged in the aforesaid traffick: and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

But the above-mentioned right of searching merchant vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall be exercised only by ships of war, whose commanders shall have the rank of Captain, or at least that of Lieutenant in the Navy, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank; and the commander of such ship of war shall be furnished with a Warrant according to the Form annexed to this Treaty, letter A; and the said right shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, nor within those Seas in Europe which lie without the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the northward of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude, twenty degrees west of Greenwich; nor in the Gulf of Mexico, to the northward of the 25th parallel of north latitude; nor to the westward of the 90th degree of longitude, west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right to fix, according to its own convenience, the number of ships of its navy, which shall be employed on the service mentioned in the Second Article of this Treaty, and the stations on which such ships shall cruise.

The names of the ships so to be employed, and of their commanders, shall be communicated by each Contracting Party to the other; and information shall be reciprocally given by each to the other, when a cruiser is moved from or to a cruising station; in order that the necessary Warrants for the cruisers may be delivered by the Government of either party, as the case may be; and may, when no longer wanted for use under this Treaty, be returned to the Government which issued them, by the Government which received them.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the Government which employs the cruisers shall have notified to the Government which is to authorize the visit, the number and names of the cruisers intended to be employed, the Warrants authorizing the visit shall be made out according to the Form annexed to this Treaty, letter A; and shall be delivered by the Government authorizing the visit, to the Government employing the cruiser.

In no case shall the right of mutual visit be exercised upon the ships of war of either nation.

The High Contracting Parties shall agree upon a particular signal, to be used by those cruisers exclusively, which are invested with the right of visit.

ARTICLE V.

The cruisers of the High Contracting Parties authorized to exercise the right of visit and detention in execution of this Treaty, shall, in all that relates to the formalities of the visit and of the detention, as well as in regard to the measures to be taken for delivering up to the proper jurisdictions, vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, conform strictly to the Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, letter B.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power of making in

these Instructions, by common consent, any alterations which circumstances may render necessary.

The cruisers of the High Contracting Parties shall afford to each other mutual assistance, on all occasions when it may be useful that they should act in concert.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever a merchant vessel, navigating under the flag of either of the Contracting Parties, shall have been detained by a cruiser of the other, duly authorized to that effect, conformably to the provisions of this Treaty, such merchant vessel, as also her master, her crew, her cargo, and the Slaves who may be on board of her, shall be carried to such place as shall have been appointed to that end by the Contracting Parties respectively; and they shall be delivered over to the authorities appointed for that purpose by the Government within whose territory such place shall be, to be proceeded against before the proper tribunals, as hereinafter directed.

When the commander of the cruiser shall not think proper to take upon himself to carry in and deliver up the detained vessel, he shall not entrust that duty to an officer below the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, unless it be to the officer who, at the time, shall not be lower than third in command of the detaining ship.

ARTICLE VII.

If the commander of a cruiser of either of the Contracting Parties shall have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel navigating under convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of the other Contracting Party, has been engaged in the Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for the said Trade, he is to make known his suspicions to the commander of the ship of war, who shall proceed alone to visit the suspected vessel; and if the last-mentioned commander shall find that the suspicion is well founded, he shall cause the vessel, together with her master, her crew, and the cargo, and the Slaves who may be on board of her, to be taken into a port of her own nation, to be proceeded against before the proper tribunals, as hereinafter directed.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as any merchant vessel detained, and sent in for adjudication, shall arrive at the port to which she is to be carried under the provisions of Annex B to this Treaty, the commander of the cruiser which shall have detained her, or the officer appointed to bring her in, shall deliver to the authorities appointed for that purpose, a copy, signed by himself, of all the lists, declarations, and other documents specified in the Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, letter B; and the said authorities shall, in consequence, proceed to a survey of the detained vessel and her cargo, and to an inspection of her crew, and of the Slaves who may be on board, after having previously given notice of the time of such survey and inspection, to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer who shall have brought in the vessel, in order that he, or some person on his behalf, may be present thereat.

A declaration of these proceedings shall be drawn up in duplicate, signed by the persons who shall have acted therein, or who shall have been present at the same; and one of the said declarations shall be delivered to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer who shall have been appointed to bring in the detained vessel.

ARTICLE IX.

Any merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties, which shall be visited and detained in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty, shall,

unless proof be given to the contrary, be deemed to have been engaged in the African Slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes of such traffick, if any of the particulars hereinafter specified shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or to have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was proceeding when captured; videlicet:—

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly. Divisions or bulk heads in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly. A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water-casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Custom-House at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or of other receptacles, should only be used to hold palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered in the manifest, as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly. A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, or to have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the African Slave Trade; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned and be declared lawful prize, unless clear and incontestible evidence on the part of the master or owners shall establish, to the satisfaction of the Court, that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed in some legal pursuit; and that such of the several things above enumerated as were found on board her at the time of her detention, or which had been put on board her during the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, were needed for legal purposes on that particular voyage.

ARTICLE X.

A vessel detained as before mentioned, together with her master, crew, and cargo, shall be forthwith proceeded against before the proper tribunals of the country to which she belongs, and shall be tried and adjudged by and according to the established forms and laws in force in that country; and if, in consequence of such proceedings, the said vessel shall be found to have been employed in the African Slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes thereof, the vessel and her equipments, and her cargo of merchandize, shall be confiscated; and the master, the crew, and the accomplices, shall be dealt with conformably to the laws by which they have been tried.

If the said vessel shall be confiscated, the proceeds arising from her sale shall, within six months from the date of such sale, be paid into the hands of the Government of the country to which the captor belongs, to be distributed according to law among the officers and crew of the capturing ship.

ARTICLE XI.

If any of the things specified in Article IX. of this Treaty shall be found on board, or to have been on board of any merchant vessel, during the voyage on which the vessel was proceeding when captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though sentence of condemnation should not be pronounced against her, in consequence of her detention.

ARTICLE XII.

In all cases in which a vessel shall, under this Treaty, be detained as having been engaged in the African Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall be adjudged and confiscated accordingly, the Government whose cruiser detained the vessel, or the Government by whose tribunal the vessel may be condemned, may purchase the condemned vessel for the use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a competent person, to be chosen for that purpose by the said tribunal; the Government whose cruiser detained the condemned vessel having the first choice of purchasing her. But if the condemned vessel shall not be so purchased, the said vessel shall, immediately after the sentence of confiscation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

ARTICLE XIII.

When a merchant vessel, detained under this Treaty, shall, upon adjudication before the proper tribunal, be held not to have been engaged in the African Slave Trade, and not to be fitted up for the purposes thereof, she shall be restored to her lawful owner or owners; and if in the course of adjudication it shall be proved that she has been visited and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or if it shall be proved that the visit and detention have been attended with any abuse or with vexatious acts, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer who shall have boarded the said vessel, or the officer who shall have been appointed to bring her in, and under whom (as the case may be) the abuse or vexatious acts shall have been committed, shall be liable to costs and damages, to be paid to the master and to the owners of the vessel and cargo.

These costs and damages may be awarded by the tribunal before which the proceedings against the detained vessel, her master, crew, and cargo, shall have been instituted; and the Government of the country to which the officer whose proceedings gave occasion for such award belongs, shall pay the amount of the said costs and damages, within the period of one year from the date of the award.

ARTICLE XIV.

If in the visit or detention of a merchant vessel under this Treaty, any abuse or vexation shall have been committed, and if the vessel shall not have been delivered over to the jurisdiction of her own nation, the master of the vessel shall make a declaration, on oath, of the abuses or vexations of which he has to complain, and of the costs and damages to which he lays claim; and this declaration shall be made by him before the competent authorities in the first port of his own country at which he may arrive, or before the Consular Agent of his own nation at a foreign port, if the vessel shall first proceed to a foreign port where there is such an agent.

This declaration shall be confirmed by an examination, upon oath, of the principal persons among the crew or passengers who have witnessed the

visit or detention; and a formal statement of the whole shall be drawn up, and two copies thereof shall be delivered to the master, who shall forward one of them to his own Government, in support of his claim for costs and damages.

It is understood, that if any circumstances should unavoidably prevent the master from making this declaration, it may be made by the owner, or by any other person interested in the vessel and in her cargo.

On receiving officially a copy of the formal statement above mentioned, the Government of the country to which the officer so charged with abuses and vexations shall belong, shall forthwith institute an inquiry into the matter; and if the complaint be proved to be valid, the said Government shall cause to be paid to the master or owner, or to any other person interested either in the vessel which has been molested, or in her cargo, the proper amount of costs and damages.

ARTICLE XV.

The High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to communicate each to the other, when asked to do so, and free of expense, copies of proceedings instituted, and of judgments given, relative to vessels visited or detained in execution of the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The High Contracting Parties agree to ensure the immediate freedom of all Slaves who shall be found on board vessels detained and condemned in virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty; and for this purpose it is agreed, that all Slaves found on board a Texian vessel detained in the West Indies, shall, if the vessel be condemned by the Texian Tribunals, be delivered over by the Texian to the British authorities, to be conveyed, at the expense of the British Government, to some one of the British Colonies in the West Indies; and in regard to Texian vessels detained on the coast of Brazil, or on the coast of Africa, it is further agreed that, in order that any Slaves found on board such vessels may not be exposed to the sufferings which would attend a voyage to Texas, such Slaves shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Articles VI. and VII. of this Treaty, be carried or sent at once, by the commander of the capturing cruiser, to one of the British Settlements on the coast of Africa,—the vessel herself being sent on to Galveston for adjudication.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

A. Forms of Warrants to authorize, and of Orders to guide the cruisers of either nation, in making visits and detentions under this Treaty.

B. Instructions for the cruisers of the respective navies employed under this Treaty to prevent the African Slave Trade.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty, consisting of Eighteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in London in nine months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) J. HAMILTON.

Annex A to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, signed at London, November 16, 1840.

Form I.

Warrant, in virtue of which a cruiser of either of the High Contracting Parties may visit and detain a merchant vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, the other, and suspected of African Slave Trade, or of being fitted out for it.

Whereas, by a Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas, signed at London on the 16th of November, 1840, for the total extinction of the African Slave Trade, it was stipulated that certain cruisers belonging to the said countries respectively, should be authorized, under the special Instructions thereto annexed, to visit and detain, within particular limits, merchant vessels of the other Contracting Party, engaged in the African Slave Trade, or suspected of being fitted out for that traffick; and whereas the Government of _____ has thought fit that the vessel you command shall be one of the _____ cruisers furnished with the said special Instructions, and you will accordingly receive Instructions from the said Government for your guidance on the said service: you are therefore authorized and empowered, by virtue of those Instructions, and of this present Warrant, to visit merchant vessels under the _____ flag, suspected of being engaged in the African Slave Trade, within the limits set forth in the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty, and to deal with such vessels as shall have engaged in the African Slave Trade, or shall be suspected of being fitted out for that traffick, as pointed out in the said Treaty, and in the Instructions thereunto annexed.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the Office of Admiralty, this _____ day of _____ 18 —.

[Signature.]

*To the Commander of the _____ ship
the "_____"*

Form II.

Order for the guidance of the commander of the cruiser of either of the High Contracting Parties, in visiting and detaining a merchant vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, the other.

Whereas, by a Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas, signed at London on the 16th of November, 1840, for the total extinction of the African Slave Trade, it was stipulated that certain cruisers, belonging to the said countries respectively, should be authorized, under the special Instructions thereto annexed, to visit and detain, within particular limits, merchant vessels of the other Contracting Party engaged in the African Slave Trade, or suspected of being fitted out for that traffick; and whereas we think fit that the vessel you command shall be one of the _____ cruisers furnished with the said special Instructions, we herewith transmit to you a copy of the said Treaty, and of the Instructions thereto annexed; and you are accordingly authorized and empowered, by virtue of this present Order, and of the accompanying Warrant from the Government of _____, to visit, within the limits set forth in the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty, merchant vessels under the _____ flag, suspected of being engaged in the African Slave Trade, and to deal with such vessels as shall have engaged in the said traffick, or shall be suspected of being fitted out for that traffick, in the manner pointed out in the said Treaty, Instructions, and Warrant; and we charge and require you to conform most strictly to all the provisions and stipulations contained therein, taking care to exercise the authority so conferred upon you in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations, and to co-operate cordially with the commanders of any _____ vessels of war employed in the same service.

Given under our hands, the _____ day of _____ 18 —.

[Signature.]

*To the Commander of the _____ ship
the "_____"*

These Forms of Warrants and Orders shall be annexed to the Treaty signed this day between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that Treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Annex, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) J. HAMILTON.

Annex B to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, signed at London November 16, 1840.

Instructions to Cruizers.

First. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, either of the High Contracting Parties to the Treaty of this date, shall be visited by a cruiser of the other, the officer commanding the cruiser shall, before he proceeds to the visit, exhibit to the master of such vessel the special Orders which confer upon him, by exception, the right to visit her; and he shall deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying his rank in the Navy of his country, with the name of the ship which he commands; and declaring that the only object of his visit is to ascertain whether the vessel is engaged in the African Slave Trade, or is fitted out for the purpose of such traffick, or has been engaged in the said traffick during the voyage in which she is met with by the said cruiser. When the visit is made by an officer of the cruiser other than her commander, such officer shall not be under the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, unless he be the officer who at the time is second in command of the ship by which the visit is made; and in these cases such officer shall exhibit to the master of the merchant vessel, a copy of the special Orders above-mentioned, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and shall likewise deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying the rank which he holds in the Navy of his country, the name of the commander under whose orders he is acting, the name of the cruiser to which he belongs, and the object of his visit, as hereinbefore recited.

If it shall be ascertained by the visit that the ship's papers are regular, and her proceedings lawful, the officer shall certify upon the log-book of the vessel, that the visit took place in virtue of the special Orders above-mentioned; and these formalities having been completed, the vessel shall be permitted to continue her course.

Secondly. If in consequence of the visit, the officer commanding the cruiser shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for believing that the vessel is engaged in the African Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for that traffick, or has been engaged in that traffick during the voyage in which she is met with by the cruiser; and if he shall, in consequence, determine to detain her, and to have her delivered up for adjudication, he shall forthwith cause a list to be made out, in duplicate, of all the papers found on board, and he shall sign this list and the duplicate, adding, after his own name, his rank in the Navy, and the name of the vessel under his command.

He shall in like manner make out and sign, in duplicate, a declaration, stating the place and time of the detention, the name of the vessel and that of her master, the names of the persons composing her crew, and the number and condition of the Slaves found on board.

This declaration shall further contain an exact description of the state of the vessel, and of her cargo.

Thirdly. The commander of the cruiser shall without delay carry or send the detained vessel, with her master, crew, passengers, cargo, and the Slaves found on board, to one of the ports or places hereinafter specified, in order that proceedings may be instituted in regard to them, conformably to the laws of the country under whose flag the vessel is sailing; and he shall

deliver the same to the competent authorities, or to the persons who shall have been specially appointed for that purpose by the Government within whose territory such port or place shall be.

Fourthly. No person whatever shall be taken out of the detained vessel; nor shall any part of her cargo, nor any of the Slaves found on board, be removed from her, until after such vessel shall have been delivered over to the authorities of her own nation; excepting in the cases otherwise provided for in the Treaty to which these Instructions form an Annex, or in the present Instructions; or unless the removal of the whole or of part of the crew or of the Slaves found on board, shall be deemed necessary, either for the preservation of their lives or from any other consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the persons who shall be charged with the navigation of the vessel after her detention. In any such case, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in the detained vessel, shall make a declaration of such removal, in which he shall specify the reasons for the same; and, except as otherwise provided for with respect to Slaves, in the said Treaty, or in these Instructions, the masters, sailors, passengers, or Slaves, so removed, shall be carried to the same port or place as the vessel and her cargo, and they shall be received in the same manner as the vessel, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Fifthly. All Texian vessels which shall be detained by the cruisers of Great Britain, in consequence of being engaged in the African Slave Trade, shall be carried and delivered up to the Texian jurisdiction at Galveston. But any Slaves found on board of Texian vessels detained on the coast of Brazil or on the coast of Africa, whether by a British or by a Texian cruiser, under the Treaty to which these Instructions form an Annex, shall at once be carried or sent by the commander of the capturing cruiser, to one of the British settlements on the coast of Africa. And any Slaves found on board of Texian vessels detained in the West Indies, whether by a British or a Texian cruiser, under the Treaty to which these Instructions form an Annex, shall, together with the vessels so detained, be carried and delivered up to the Texian Authorities at Galveston, to be disposed of after adjudication according to the provisions of the said Treaty.

All British vessels which shall be detained by the cruisers of Texas, in consequence of being engaged in the African Slave Trade, shall, together with the Slaves found on board, be carried and delivered up to the British Jurisdiction at Bathurst on the River Gambia, if taken off the coast of Africa, or at Port Royal in Jamaica, if taken in the West Indies.

Sixthly. As soon as a merchant vessel which shall have been detained as aforesaid, shall arrive at one of the ports or places above-mentioned, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in such detained vessel, shall forthwith deliver to the Authorities, duly appointed for that purpose by the Government within whose territory such place shall be, the vessel and her cargo, together with the master, crew, and passengers, and the Slaves found on board, unless such Slaves shall have been carried or sent to another port or place, as hereinbefore directed; and also the papers which shall have been seized on board the vessel, and one of the duplicate lists of the said papers, retaining the other in his own possession. Such officer shall at the same time deliver to the said Authorities one of the declarations made out in duplicate, as hereinbefore specified, adding thereto a statement of any changes which may have taken place from the time of the detention of the vessel to that of the delivery, as well as a copy of the statement of any removals which may have taken place, as above provided for.

In delivering over these several documents, the officer shall make, in writing and on oath, an attestation of their truth.

Seventhly. If the commander of a cruiser of either of the High Contracting Parties, who shall be duly furnished with the aforesaid special Instructions, shall have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel, sailing under convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of the other party, is engaged in the African Slave Trade, or has been fitted out for the purpose of that traf-

fick, or has been engaged in the said traffick during the voyage in which she is met with by the said cruizer, he shall confine himself to communicating his suspicions to the commander of the ship of war; and he shall leave it to the latter to proceed alone to visit the suspected vessel, and to deliver her up to the jurisdiction of her own country, if there should be cause for doing so.

These Instructions shall be annexed to the Treaty signed this day between Great Britain and the Republick of Texas, for the suppression of African Slave Trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that Treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Annex, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) J. HAMILTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE OPERATION

OF THE

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY,

OF

AUGUST 16, 1838.

**(IN CONTINUATION OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED TO
PARLIAMENT IN AUGUST, 1841.)**

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

CORRESPONDENCE
RESPECTING THE OPERATION
OF THE
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OF AUGUST 16, 1838.

(*In continuation of the Papers presented to Parliament in August, 1841.*)

No. 1.

Mr. Bankhead to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 8.

My Lord,

Pera, November 17, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter, written with his usual ability, from Mr. Consul-General Cartwright, inclosing reports from the several Consulates under his control, on the working of the Commercial Treaty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES BANKHEAD.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bankhead.

Sir,

Constantinople, November 12, 1841.

MR. P. DOYLE sent to me for perusal, in the month of May last, by Lord Ponsonby's desire, a despatch from Viscount Palmerston, in which his Excellency was instructed to call upon Her Majesty's Consuls for further reports on the working of the Commercial Convention, to be sent through me, in order that I might forward them to his Excellency, accompanied by such observations as might occur to me on the several statements contained in them.

I have received, under several dates, copies of the reports so called for, the originals of which appear to have been already sent to Her Majesty's Embassy; and I have the honour of forwarding them herewith, and to submit to your consideration the following observations on their contents.

Dardanelles.—(Received June 4.)

Mr. Consul Lander's report relates principally to the reforms introduced into the internal administration of his district, from which it would appear that the taxes are more equitably assessed than they formerly were. The taxes alluded to in the first part of the report are, it is presumed, the annual contributions which have of late been levied on the agricultural districts, and which it is now intended to extend to the industrious classes of the towns. The Commercial Convention in its operation appears to have been generally beneficial in this district. The regulations of the custom-house have been improved; commercial transactions have thereby been facilitated; and the abolition of monopolies has tended to increase agriculture.

Adrianople.—(Received June 13.)

Mr. Consul Kerr represents, that as regards the import trade, his anticipations of the advantages resulting from the operation of the Commercial Convention have been fully realized. The public fairs held in Roumelia were, during this year, well attended, and an increase of business, and on more satisfactory terms than he recollects to have been the case in preceding years.

The failure of the crops of the most important articles of produce has served to prevent a development of the advantages which might have been expected in the export trade. The principal articles of export were thus confined to silk and otto of roses. The trade in the latter article, from the facility of smuggling it and the want of vigilance on the part of the Turkish officers, is almost entirely in the hands of contrabandists.

Silk is produced in the neighbourhood of Adrianople, and having been always charged with nearly the same amount of duty as is now levied on it, and not subject to the restrictions which affected other articles of produce, the stipulations of the Commercial Convention have not had any influence with regard to that article. The supposition that Russian subjects have advantages over other traders continues to be entertained by Mr. Kerr. It may be inferred from what is stated by him in this report, that the Russian traders pay the nominal duties of 9 and 3 per cent., according to the rates of their own tariff, in which case the amount of duties really disbursed would be considerably lower than that paid by other traders. It is, however, to be desired that the Turkish Authorities may adopt other means for obviating this disadvantage than that of levying the duty of 9 per cent. upon the sellers of produce at the place of production. Former experience justifies the apprehension that an increased interior duty might be levied on the producer, and the Frank purchaser be afterwards molested with claims for payment of duty on the entrance to a shipping port of produce purchased by him in the interior, of which duties he could not prove the previous payment by the seller. Such an arrangement would also appear to be contrary to the stipulation of the Convention.

Alexandria.—(Received June 14.)

Mr. Vice-Consul Chasseaud states, that the Commercial Convention had not been put into execution, but that the Pasha of Egypt had allowed the exportation to a certain extent, of linseed and some other articles, on the payment of 12 per cent. duty, according to an estimated value of the produce arbitrarily fixed by the Government.

Erzeroum.—(Received July 18.)

Mr. Consul Brant states, that there being no article grown which would form an object of exportation, the Commercial Convention has not produced any remarkable effects in his district. The import trade appears also to be of very limited importance.

Beyrout.—(Received August 3.)

Mr. Consul Moore, in transmitting a report from the British merchants established at Beyrout, confirms the statement made in it, that the interior duty of 9 per cent., established by the Commercial Convention, is a burthen on the Syrian trade, and not compensated for by any correspondent advantage resulting from the cessation of any restrictive interior taxes, inasmuch as the produce of Syria had not been exposed to such exactions. It is added, that Russian and Neapolitan subjects continued to trade at Beyrout at their respective tariff rates of duty with a manifest advantage

over the subjects of those Governments by which the Commercial Convention of 1838 had been adopted. Mr. Moore confines his report to the above statement.

The British merchants of Beyrout state in their report to the Consul, that the new tariff of import duties, though not exorbitant, is prejudicial to the interests of British merchants in their competition with the subjects of other nations who pay the lower rates of the old tariffs of duties; which disadvantage, it is said, is not compensated for by any abolition of monopolies, as the produce of Syria has been free from heavy interior taxes.

The necessity of connecting these remarks on the export trade with the tariff of import duties is not apparent.

The remarks which follow, respecting the article of silk, the expense and the risk attending its culture, and the chance of the duty of 12 per cent. being destructive of the uncertain remuneration or profit hitherto possessed by the cultivator, induce to the supposition that they are only applicable to the silk of Syria, and that it is of a quality which cannot bear a competition with the same article produced in other parts of the Ottoman Empire. The finer quality of that of Brussa continued to answer increased demands for it under the oppressive duties which were levied previous to their reduction to 12 per cent. by the Convention of 1838,—exactions to which the silk of Syria appears not to have been subjected.

The amount of duty formerly levied, as compared with that of the two duties now raised, is not properly stated, for there never was an acknowledged export rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty enjoyed by our traders in this country. The rate of 3 per cent. export duty of the old tariff in Syrian silk is about one-fifth of the amount of the present stipulated rate of the same duty; and it may be inferred that the price of the article has advanced in an equal proportion since the year 1820, when the former tariff was made.

The duties levied on grain, produce of Turkey, are, no doubt, reprehensible and impolitic, and the more so when it is considered that Russian grain can be carried, free of duty, to any part of Turkey. It would appear that the operation of the Commercial Convention had commenced in the month of March,—only four months previous to the dates of the report,—and various inconveniences are stated to have resulted from it. It may be hoped that some of them have ere this disappeared. The additional duty of 2 per cent. ought not to affect the import trade.

Damascus.—(Received August 3.)

Mr. Consul Werry represents, that the Commercial Convention had but recently been brought into operation, and that he had not heard of its being misapplied in his district towards British trade, which is of a limited nature.

Smyrna.—(Received August 9.)

Mr. Consul Brant represents, that the Commercial Convention had, with respect to the export trade and the abolition of monopolies, been observed in his Consular district, excepting in the Island of Samos, where a duty of 6 per cent. continued to be levied on exports and also upon imports, by command of the Prince of that island. The declared or supposed reason for this continued non-observance of the stipulations of the Convention are not stated.

A parcel of leeches, purchased in the neighbourhood of Sochia, in that island, by the agent of an Ionian trader, had been seized by the Samian Authorities, for which no satisfaction has yet been obtained.

Certain infractions of the Convention with regard to British imports are noticed in this report.

The extra duties levied on British cotton goods, after they have been printed in Turkey, appear to have produced the effect which was to be expected from the measure. The consumption of such articles has decreased, and printed cottons imported from Switzerland, which are not

subject to extra duties, are used in their stead. The British manufacturer, it may be expected, will also introduce printed articles of a similar quality.

The manufacture of snuff has always been restricted, and the subsequent sale of it has been subject to a monopoly. The most esteemed snuff of this country,—that of Albania,—is made of Turkish tobacco; and it is probable that the quality which is imported from other countries in rolls, has, to a certain degree, supplanted in some parts of Turkey, the native tobacco. The right of foreigners to manufacture snuff is questionable; and the manufactured article, whether made of foreign or native tobacco, might probably be considered Turkish, the trade in which, for internal consumption, would be subject to the regulations for internal trade. The foreigner, therefore, could not claim a right in the trade which was not possessed by the favoured class of Ottoman traders.

The monopoly of lead shot ought to be abolished, as it has been in other parts of Turkey, where a similar restriction had been imposed on that article.

If the Turkish officers in the distant inland towns really subject British manufactured goods to extra duties, it may be expected that complaints will sooner or later be made on the subject by traders of other districts, who have sent or have carried their merchandize to the more distant places, and who, on their return to their own districts, will not fail to complain of the exactions, when they can do so without fear of the persons of whom they have to complain.

Salonica.—(Received August 14.)

Mr. Consul Blunt's report with regard to imports is on the whole sufficiently satisfactory.

When complaints of the infraction of stipulations of the Convention have been made to him, he has obtained redress. The impoverished state of the country, owing to the failure of the successive crops of almost every article of agricultural produce, has necessarily tended to diminish the demands for foreign imported articles, among which British manufactures hold a principal place; but the encouraging prospect of this year's harvest promises a revival of foreign trade.

The articles of exportation that are stated to be considered as still subject to monopolies or restrictions, are salt, snuff, timber, staves, and a coarse cloth called "abbas."

The injury resulting from the monopoly of salt would appear to affect principally the inhabitants of the country, for it is not sufficiently shown that the foreign trader could export it with advantage to other countries. Though the quantity actually produced is stated, there is no information respecting that which is required for the consumption of the interior districts, which are in communication with the coasts, nor whether a greater quantity could be produced to answer demands for other markets.

The restrictions on the timber trade would appear to affect only the quality required for ship-building. Permission is requisite for cutting down the trees, which, while they are standing, cannot be considered as exportable merchandize.

It is uncertain whether snuff could be exported to any amount deserving of the attention of foreign traders; and it is admitted that the coarse cloth called "abbas," is only for the people of the country, and particularly those of the lower orders.

It may be regretted that the sale of articles of Turkish manufacture necessary for the use of the lower orders of the population, should be subjected to monopolies and restrictions, though they do not directly interfere with the objects of the Commercial Convention.

The rate of duty on silk of Salonica appears to have been fixed by the Tariff Commissioners on the maximum price of the finest quality, and not on a fair average of the prices of the different qualities of that article.

The duty is consequently exorbitantly high on the second and third qualities; but the export trade is not much affected thereby, for it is stated that the first quality is required entirely for exportation, and that the other qualities are used in Turkey.

The export trade to England is stated to be very limited in amount.

Aleppo.—(Received September 4.)

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry represents, that no contravention of the stipulations of the Convention had occurred in his district; and his report is accompanied by a communication addressed to him by the British merchants settled at Aleppo, in which they express their opinion that the Convention during the short time in which it had been in force, had proved generally beneficial to the British interests; and it is particularly stated in the second paragraph, that though the rates of the renewed English tariff are higher than those of the former tariff, the difference was fully compensated by the advantage of being relieved from the duties formerly exacted in the interior. It would therefore appear that the restrictive interior taxes, which it is stated in the report from the Beyrout Consulate had not been levied on the produce of Syria, were formerly exacted in the particular district of the Consulate of Aleppo; and it is to be remarked that two of the subscribing firms to the report of the merchants of the former place are also affixed to that of the merchants of Aleppo.

The observation contained in the third paragraph respecting certain rates of duty being estimated higher in the tariff than the value of the merchandize would authorize, is not sufficiently explicit, the articles alluded to not being specified; but it is presumed that it applies to some articles of a lower quality than those of the same nature which were imported in other parts of the Ottoman Empire, and on which it was probably necessary to fix a rate of duty according to an estimated average value.

It would appear from the fourth paragraph, that Russian subjects and those of other Governments which have not renewed their tariffs, are supposed to be allowed to participate in the advantages resulting from the stipulations of the Convention regarding the amount of centage to be paid in duties, and to enjoy, at the same time, the right of estimating the interior duties, and those of import and export, by the rates of the old tariff.

If those suspicions are founded, the inconvenience has been removed to a certain degree; for, with the exception of Russia, the several European Governments having treaties with Turkey, have adopted the Convention and the new tariffs.

Moldavia.—(Received September 6.)

Mr. Consul Gardner represents, that the Commercial Convention of 1838 has not yet been introduced into Moldavia, which province is placed out of the action of its stipulations by particular privileges granted by the Treaty of Adrianople.

It appears that with very few exceptions, the import and export trade of Moldavia have not been subject to more than the old Turkish rate of 3 per cent. duty, and that a liberal policy adopted by the Provincial Government, has served to encourage and extend the commerce of the principality, which is represented as being susceptible of still further extension.

It appears that the Porte has endeavoured to prevail on the Moldavian Government to receive and execute the Convention, but without success.

It has been considered that the introduction of it would be injurious rather than beneficial, both to the commerce and to the revenue of the province; and that the same reasons do not exist for requiring the application of the new duties to Moldavian trade, inasmuch as the

exceptionable duties formerly levied in Turkey, for the abrogation of which the new rates of the Convention were proposed as a compensation, have never been levied in the principality.

Mr. Gardner appears to suspect that the Moldavian Government is also apprehensive that if the Commercial Convention and its tariffs were to be adopted, the Porte might consider itself entitled to an increase of the annual tribute paid by the province in return for the increased amount of revenue which the new tariff would promise to the provincial rulers.

Tripoli.—(Received October 4.)

Mr. Consul-General Warrington has transmitted a copy of a notice which he addressed to the British merchants on the 20th of July last, requesting them to report to him respecting the operation of the Commercial Convention, and a copy of their report to him. It would appear that previous to his receipt of Lord Ponsonby's circular communication of the 10th May, 1841, Colonel Warrington had addressed his Excellency respecting the non-observance of the Convention by the local authorities, and he has transmitted a copy of his despatch dated July 1, 1841.

It appears that the Convention had not yet been carried into execution at Tripoli.

Constantinople.

The execution of the stipulations of the Convention has been attended to in this district, and when deviations from them have been attempted by the subaltern officers, satisfaction has been obtained.

The trade in the silk of Brussa is no longer subject to the payment of duties in the interior, the duty of 9 per cent. being now levied on the arrival here of the silk, or at other shipping ports.

There has been a falling off in the amount of British imports and of exports to Great Britain during the twelve months commencing the 1st of September, 1840, and ending the 31st of August this year, compared with the estimated amount of British trade at this port during the last preceding twelve months.

The decrease on the imports is about £70,000; that on the exports is trifling, being about £4000.

The difference in imports may partly be attributed to the suffering state of the population, consequent on the failure of two successive crops of grain.

The operation of the Convention cannot fail to be beneficial to British and other foreign trade, as well as to the population of Turkey, if the duties established by it are not increased by indirect means. A tax on shops and on the profits of trade have been announced by this Government as soon to be imposed on retail traders, which it will be attempted to extend also to Franks engaged in that manner of trade.

With regard to the other queries, replied to in my report of the 28th of August, 1840, I need, Sir, only confirm what I then stated.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
Consul-General.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Lander to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Dardanelles, May 31, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular letter of the 10th instant, whereby I am required to forward your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a further

report of the working, up to the present time, in my Consulate, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

Your Lordship is further pleased to direct that one copy of my report is to be sent to Her Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Cartwright, and another direct to the Embassy.

In the execution of the duty which your Excellency now requires from me, I have endeavoured to gather from every accessible source, such information as I could obtain as to the working of the Commercial Convention since my first report, in June, 1840, up to the present time.

In my former report I took leave to state to your Lordship, that although the Treaty had been carried into effect to a certain extent in the districts under the superintendence of this Consulate, yet difficulties, nevertheless, occurred, and acts of injustice were practised, in different parts of the country by the Aga or Governor of the district, who used to benefit by the monopolies; and although deposed, still found the means, through his agents, of thwarting the due fulfilment of the Treaty. This abuse, I am happy to say, has been entirely done away with; and the greater number of villages in each province having got rid of their debts to the municipalities, the generality of the inhabitants of some have their produce no longer under restraint to meet the arrears due for taxes, and paying up the enormous charges they were obliged to submit to from money-lenders, in order to be relieved from their pressing wants.

An amelioration is quite evident among the rural classes of people; and if not too heavily taxed, and a moderate number of hands only taken from the plough for the service of the Government, the immense tracts of lands lying waste in different directions will be gradually taken in and cultivated. It is estimated that upwards of 25 per cent. more land has been worked during this year by the farmers than in any preceding one for a great length of time past; and the value of landed property in the villages has greatly increased since the introduction of the new system, in some cases more than 50 per cent.; and although much difficulty is even to the present time experienced by many inhabitants in establishing their right to property belonging to them, owing to the suppleness of the Turkish law, and in some instances, on account of the Members of Council having a personal interest depending upon the issue of the cause brought before them; yet, as the greater part of these disputed cases arose from the rapacity of the former Voivodes who laid hands upon whatever property they thought they could touch with impunity, and afterwards disposed of the same to others, it is to be hoped that means will be found to bring matters of this nature to a speedy termination; after which, the new system of registration established by the Ottoman Government, will afford additional security to the landed proprietors, by the faculty they ever possess of consulting the public registers whenever their interests require them so to do, and no longer exposed, as in former times, to see themselves dispossessed of their property when some casualty happened, by fire or other misfortune, to deprive them of their title-deeds.

According to the new law, a reference to the public register, accessible to all parties, clears up all doubt as to the validity of any claim made to property by any individual.

The people at first were not favourable to the registration system, but they now begin to feel its advantages in the security of their property; and, with proper encouragement from Government, this part of the Sultan's dominions, in the course of a few years, would become in almost a flourishing state, by the extension which would take place in its export trade, consisting chiefly in corn, oil, valonea, wine, galls, and cotton; but the hitherto-continued prohibition of the export of the first article, checks, in no small degree, the industry of the cultivators of the soil, as this measure naturally tends to keep down the prices of corn in a country essentially agricultural, and where most of the inhabitants are proprietors of some portion or other of land, from which they supply their own wants in the chief article of food.

It is nearly two years ago that Commissioners were sent down here, on behalf of the Turkish Government, for the purpose of making an evaluation, in the different provinces, of the property belonging to each indi-

vidual, upon which it appears the rating of the new system of taxation has been based; and although the peasantry in general are still taxed much higher, in proportion to what they possess, than the more affluent landed proprietors, yet the contributions they are now called upon to make, do not reach within 50 per cent. of what was formerly levied upon them by the Voivodes. This observation particularly applies to the provinces of Eni and Aivagik; in others, 40 per cent. may be near the mark.

In former times, the inhabitants of towns were taxed in a much lighter degree than the inhabitants of the country; but, according to the new system of taxation, where each individual's quota is specified in a list sent from Constantinople, the latter have now rather the advantage.

In transmitting my former report to your Lordship, I availed myself of that occasion to point out the inconveniences then existing with regard to the custom-house regulations. These have since undergone certain alterations, better adapted for the facility of trade; and further improvements are said to be in contemplation.

The effect produced in these parts by the introduction of the new system is decidedly favourable to commerce in general. The freedom of trade on the abolition of monopolies has occasioned the produce of the country in many instances to double in value; and the people, finding their revenue increase in proportion, without being any longer subjected to the arbitrary extortions of the Voivodes, they also find their wants increase with the means they possess of providing for them. This gives rise to a greater consumption of goods, chiefly in British manufactures and colonial produce.

The villages, hitherto so very poor, are fast rising out of their extreme misery, new buildings being erected in all directions, especially in the Greek villages, where the intellects of the inhabitants develop themselves with greater quickness and energy than among the Mussulman population. These latter, nevertheless, are becoming daily more enterprising: as clearly indicates the rapid increase of native merchants, many of whom, who have never before quitted their homes, are now to be seen availing themselves of the facility afforded by steamers, to have intercourse with the capital and other places, for the object of extending their commercial pursuits, and which cannot fail, in the end, to be of great advantage to the country at large in these parts.

The subjects of all the Foreign Powers that have accepted the Treaty, continue to enjoy equal advantages with British subjects throughout the jurisdiction of this Consulate.

British and Ottoman subjects pay the same rate of duties, as well in regard to their imports as their exports; but Russian subjects still make their arrangements privately with the Turkish Authorities, and thereby obtain, as I am informed, advantages not to be found in their own tariff.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. LANDER.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Kerr to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Adrianople, June 1, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 10th of May, desiring me to forward to your Lordship, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a further report of the working, up to the present time, in this Consulate, of the Commercial Convention of 1838, and further instructing me to hand a copy of my report to Her Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Cartwright.

In reply, I would beg to observe to your Lordship, that owing to the failure, last year, of many of our most important articles of produce, and also to the political state of this country, the advantages of the Convention, as far as regards this neighbourhood, have hardly yet been sufficiently tested. As regards the import trade, I may safely say that my anticipa-

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tions of the advantages attendant on the Treaty have been fully borne out. The different fairs in Roumelia not having been subjected last year to the abuses mentioned in my last report, were in general well attended, especially that of Ouzounjovah, at which I was myself present; and more business was done there, and on more satisfactory terms, than I recollect to have been the case since my arrival at Adrianople. From the reports I have received from the fairs that have taken place this spring, the intelligence is also very satisfactory; and I see no reason to doubt that the advantages anticipated to our import trade by the working of the Commercial Convention will be fully realized.

As regards the export trade, the operations of last year have added but little to our experience of the advantages of the Treaty. The racoltas of linseed, wax, and valonea, proved almost entire failures; that of corn hardly more than sufficient for the consumption of the country; and that of wool, owing to a mortality among the sheep, much less than usual. Thus our principal articles of export were confined to silk and otto of roses, both of which were abundant. But unfortunately these two articles are precisely the ones which are least influenced by the stipulations of the Commercial Convention;—silk, because, being a produce of our immediate neighbourhood, was never subjected to any attempt at monopoly, but was always free of sale, and paid, as nearly as possible, the same duties as at present; and otto of roses, owing to the facility of smuggling it, and the little precaution taken by the Turkish authorities to prevent it, continues almost entirely in the hands of contrabandists. This year, from the weather we have hitherto had, produce of all kinds promises to be more abundant in this neighbourhood than has been the case for some years, and the working of the Commercial Convention will in consequence, I think, have a fair trial.

In my report of last year I mentioned to your Lordship the advantages possessed over us by Russian subjects, who enjoy all the benefits of the Commercial Convention, whilst, from that Government not having entered into a similar Treaty with the Porte, they are subjected to considerably less duties than we have to pay. I have for some time heard that it is the intention of the Government to levy the 9 per cent. internal duties on the sellers on bringing their produce here for sale. This would at once remedy the evil, by putting us on an equal footing with Russian subjects, by having only the 3 per cent. export duty to pay, and I sincerely trust to see this measure adopted. I have intelligence from the otto districts, that orders have been received there to levy the 9 per cent. internal duties on the otto of roses, in proportion as it is produced, which would look like a beginning of that system, though it may probably be only a measure adopted to put down smuggling, which it will in a great measure do.

In conclusion, I may state that the stipulations of the Commercial Convention have been fully carried into effect, and I hear of no attempts whatever being made by the authorities in this quarter to defeat them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN KERR.

Sub-Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

*Mr. Vice-Consul Chasseaud to Viscount Ponsonby.**Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Alexandria, June 5, 1841.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Circular dated the 10th of May last, requiring a report of the working, up to the present time, throughout this Consulate, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

In reply, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Convention has not, to the present moment, been put into execution in Egypt, either with respect to imports or exports.

Commodore Sir Charles Napier, when here, pointed out to Mehemet Ali the propriety of his attending to the Commercial Convention, and setting the trade free. Mehemet Ali had, accordingly, evinced a disposition to do so, by ordering that the trade in linseed and some other articles (though not that of all exports in general) should be set free, according to the spirit of the Convention; and several shipments of linseed and other seeds have taken place, under this concession, principally for France, the exporters paying 12 per cent. duty upon an arbitrary valuation of the Government. Arabs had brought their produce to this place for disposal, and several merchants and traders from this had sent their agents to make purchases in the interior, and contracts have passed (which may become a subject of discussion hereafter.) But, contrary to their expectations, a counter-order was issued lately, and the only reason alleged by Mehemet Ali for this step was, that seed in large quantity would be wanted for the season to come; and that if he allowed the peasants to sell, they would be apt to sell all, and leave no seed, adding, that this precaution on his part was only necessary until the sowing season was over. Amongst the parties interested there is a strong opinion against the necessity of this precaution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. CHASSEAUD,
Vice-Consul.

Sub-Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

*Report of Mr. Consul James Brant on the Working of the Commercial Convention of 1838.**Erzerroom, July 4, 1841.*

I STATED in my former report on the working of the Commercial Convention of 1838, that it could produce no very remarkable effects here, because it was mainly calculated to benefit those parts of the country which abounded in exportable products, and that in this neighbourhood no article was grown which could, under any circumstances, form an object of exportation to foreign countries. The produce of this country is confined to grain and cattle; the heavy carriage to the coast would render all kinds of grain too costly to export, notwithstanding their cheapness in abundant seasons. Cattle and sheep are sent to the capital and Syria, either alive or in the shape of dried meats. A few furs collected about the rivers and lakes are exported to Russia; but the country produces nothing else which it does not need for its own consumption, or for that of neighbouring districts, so that the decidedly beneficial effects of the Convention cannot be perceived here, but must be sought in those portions of Turkey where exportable articles abound, and where restrictions which impeded the extended production of such articles have been removed.

With respect to the import trade, it has been much paralyzed, directly by the intense suffering occasioned by a want of means to purchase dear

bread, leaving to the mass of the population nothing for anything else, and indirectly by the price of horse-keep having so augmented the rates of transport and enhanced the price of goods, as to have rendered them beyond the reach of any but the wealthier classes of the community.

Under these adverse circumstances, any little improvement that might have been expected as probable, could not have shown itself, and much advantage will never be perceptible in this part of Turkey, until roads be made by which agricultural produce might be conveyed at a cheap rate to the coast. Were such formed, a stimulus would be given to production; and I have no doubt large supplies would be drawn from this country, and the condition of the people ameliorated, while a famine would be an event almost impossible to occur.

(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

Sub-Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Consul-General Cartwright.

Sir,

Beyrout, July 26, 1841.

CONFORMABLY with instructions from his Excellency Viscount Ponsonby, I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate report of the working, up to the present time, in this Consulate, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

I do not find it necessary to add to the inclosed report of the British merchants addressed to me, beyond remarking that the 9 per cent. interior duty is a burden on the Syrian trade, uncompensated for by any correspondent advantage, since, with the exception of the short-lived attempt of Mehemet Ali to monopolize the silk trade in 1835, the produce of Syria, as stated in the report, has for many years been exempted from any heavy or restrictive interior taxes.

The Russians and Neapolitans here continue to trade at their respective tariff rates, with a manifest advantage over those nations who have adopted the Commercial Convention of 1838.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

Sub-Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Report of British Merchants to Mr. Consul Moore.

Sir,

Beyrout, June 30, 1841.

WE, the Undersigned British merchants, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 24th instant, requesting a report "upon the working, up to the present time, within our observation, or to our knowledge, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

The new tariff of import duties, though not exorbitant, is prejudicial to the interests of British merchants, since the duties paid by the subjects of other nations are lower, and to British commerce, in proportion as the new duties exceed the old, the loss not being compensated for by the abolition of any monopolies, as the produce of Syria has for many years been exempted from any heavy or restrictive interior taxes.

The exports of Syria, as compared with the imports, are only very limited, consequently the difference must be made up in specie. The principal production is silk, of which a small portion is consumed in the country, and the remainder exported. As this is an article of very expensive production, and rarely produces a profit proportionable to the labour and risk of cultivation, it is natural to suppose that the new duty of 12 per cent. imposed upon it will be the cause of loss to the grower, who cannot be remunerated by the price it yields. The cultivation of silk in Europe having been greatly extended, the inferior qualities of Syrian silk are

neglected by consumers, who now only buy them at a heavy reduction on former prices. The silks of Syria now pay an export duty of 12 per cent. in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as formerly paid, which, in an equal proportion, will diminish the resources of the country in paying for its imports, or, in other words, have a restrictive influence on its foreign commerce, particularly with Great Britain.

These remarks do not apply to silk alone, but equally to all articles of Syrian production and export.

It is well known, that Syria has latterly furnished grain only sufficient for its consumption during a portion of the year, and is, consequently, forced to have recourse to importation from other countries for the means of subsistence. This article (as in all countries) can be paid for only in cash; and being charged with an exorbitant duty, is another heavy drain on the resources of the country, which is greatly augmented by the unjust and ruinous duties levied upon grain transported from one part of Syria to another. These imports are highly detrimental to the interests of the country and its commerce with other nations, and are the means of discouraging the extension of agriculture, for which the capabilities of the country can scarcely be surpassed. The abolition of all imposts on grain, particularly the production of the country, would be attended with the most signal benefit to the commercial resources of Syria.

Since the new Treaty was put in execution in the month of March, it has had the effect either of suspending sales, or of forcing importers to submit to the loss of the difference betwixt the old and new duties, which, consumers refusing to pay, consequently falls upon the goods imported. In exportation, it has suspended transactions to the serious prejudice of both merchants and producers, who look forward to some amelioration of the present system, as neither the producer nor the exporter can support the new export duties, in the face of the present prices of Syrian exports in Europe.

In addition to the disadvantages of an increased rate of import and export duties, we believe smuggling is carried on to considerable extent; and a large portion of the British trade being now in the hands of natives, who consider it neither a crime nor disreputable to be engaged in smuggling, or using means to avoid paying the duties according to the new scale, they have an advantage over the fair dealer beyond what many would consider possible.

In conclusion, we may remark, that British merchants in particular suffer from this state of things, because the subjects of other nations, who have not accepted the new tariff, can buy and sell on conditions which would leave a loss to the British trader.

We have, &c.,
WM. & ROBT. BLACK, & Co.
LANCASTER, WATSON, & KINNEAR.
HENRY HEALD.
CT. ROQUERBE & Co.

(Signed)

Sub-Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Damascus, July 17, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's circular under the 10th May.

In reply thereto, I have to inform your Lordship, that the Commercial Convention of 1838 did not come into operation here during the time Mehemet Ali held possession of the Damascus district; nor was it put into execution during the provisional government of Ahmed Youssouf Agha after the departure of the Egyptians, nor during the provisional government of his Excellency Hadgi Ali Pasha. It is only since the arrival in this city of his Excellency Mahomed Nedjib Pasha and the

Defterdar Effendi, that it has been brought into operation. As respects the British trade in this district, which is of a limited nature, I have not heard of it being misapplied.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. W. WERRY.

Sub-Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

A SECOND REPORT,

Drawn up by order of his Excellency Viscount Ponsonby, by Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, as to the working of the Commercial Convention of the 16th of August, 1838, within the district of his Consulate, up to the 30th of June, 1841, and transmitted to his Lordship, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Smyrna, July 31, 1841.

IT is required to be stated:—

1st. "Whether the Treaty has been completely carried into execution, and if not, in what respects it is not executed at present?"

The stipulations of the Treaty, so far as they relate to the export trade, and to the abolition of monopolies of agricultural produce, have been carried into execution at all the places within the district of this Consulate, with only two exceptions, viz. : at Samos and at Sochia.

At the former place, a duty of 6 per cent. on exports, and the same rate on imports, continues to be levied, by order of the Prince of that island.

At the latter place, a seizure was made in September last, by order of the Civil Governor, of a parcel of leeches, purchased in that neighbourhood by the Agent of an Ionian subject residing at Scala Nuova, whither he was conveying them for exportation. The Vice-Consul at Scala Nuova protested, by direction of the Undersigned, against this infraction of the Treaty ; but no order has yet been obtained from the Porte for the restitution of this property.

An attempt was made in January last, by the Town Council of Aivali, to establish some regulations tending to prevent foreigners from trading freely in oil at that place.

The Vice-Consul protested, by direction of the Undersigned, against this proceeding, and no further steps have been taken by the Council in this matter.

The traffic in mastic (which, as stated by the Undersigned, in his Report of 29th June, 1840, was the only article of agricultural produce then subject to monopoly) has since been made free, on condition that the growers thereof reimbursed the farmer of the revenue of Scio the sum of 750,000 piasters, (7,500*l.*), which he had paid to the Porte for the exclusive privilege of dealing in it for a year.

This amount is considered as a rent for the mastic grounds, which are the property of the Sultan. Whether the same, or a larger sum, will be exacted in future, is yet uncertain, as the parties concerned are treating upon the subject.

Meanwhile, the market price of the grain at Scio is now as high as it was during the existence of the monopoly.

The exclusive privilege of manufacturing barrels at Chesmé, for the packing of fruit, which was granted a few years ago to an Ottoman subject residing at that place, and lately confirmed, has since been withdrawn by the Porte, in consequence of representations made in July last by the Undersigned to Her Majesty's Ambassador on this subject.

A pretension raised by the Collector of customs at this place, to levy a duty of 12 per cent. on the value of empty packages, sent from hence to the outports, has been abandoned, by order of the Grand Vizier, in consequence of similar representations.

neglected by consumers, who now only buy them at a heavy reduction on former prices. The silks of Syria now pay an export duty of 12 per cent. in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as formerly paid, which, in an equal proportion, will diminish the resources of the country in paying for its imports, or, in other words, have a restrictive influence on its foreign commerce, particularly with Great Britain.

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Since the new Treaty was put in execution in the month of March, it has had the effect either of suspending sales, or of forcing importers to submit to the loss of the difference betwixt the old and new duties, which, consumers refusing to pay, consequently falls upon the goods imported. In exportation, it has suspended transactions to the serious prejudice of both merchants and producers, who look forward to some amelioration of the present system, as neither the producer nor the exporter can support the new export duties, in the face of the present prices of Syrian exports in Europe.

In addition to the disadvantages of an increased rate of import and export duties, we believe smuggling is carried on to considerable extent; and a large portion of the British trade being now in the hands of natives, who consider it neither a crime nor disreputable to be engaged in smuggling, or using means to avoid paying the duties according to the new scale, they have an advantage over the fair dealer beyond what many would consider possible.

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Sub-Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Mr. General Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Damascus, July 17, 1841.

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In reply thereto, I have to inform your Lordship, that the Commercial Convention of 1838 did not come into operation here during the time Mehemet Ali held possession of the Damascus district; nor was it put into execution during the provisional government of Ahmed Youssoof Agha after the departure of the Egyptians, nor during the provisional government of his Excellency Hadgi Ali Pasha. It is only since the arrival in this city of his Excellency Mahomed Nedjib Pasha and the

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I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. W. WERRY.

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IT is required to be stated:—

1st. "Whether the Treaty has been completely carried into execution, and if not, in what respects it is not executed at present?"

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This amount is considered as a rent for the mastic grounds, which are the property of the Sultan. Whether the same, or a larger sum, will be exacted in future, is yet uncertain, as the parties concerned are treating upon the subject.

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A pretension raised by the Collector of customs at this place, to levy a duty of 12 per cent. on the value of empty packages, sent from hence to the outports, has been abandoned, by order of the Grand Vizier, in consequence of similar representations.

Several infractions of the Treaty have been committed, with respect to the import trade; and, notwithstanding the Undersigned has duly protested against them, in every instance, to the local authorities, no redress has hitherto been obtained from the Porte.

Among them, the most glaring is the imposition of a duty on British cotton goods, (imported in the grey,) after they are printed here, as stated by the Undersigned in his Report of the 29th of June, 1840; this duty was then fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value, but it has since been increased to 12 per cent., by order of the Grand Customer at Constantinople, Tahir Bey, who, seeing that the protest and representations of the Undersigned against this grievance remained without effect, has been emboldened to lay this additional burthen upon the article.

The consequence is, that the demand for goods of this description has ceased; the consumption of the various dyeing materials, used formerly in large quantities in the printing of them, has sensibly diminished; and an article imported from Switzerland ready printed, on which no extra duty is levied, is extensively used as a substitute for them, to the great detriment of the British trade.

The trade on tobacco received from Europe, after the payment of the duties at its importation and sale, is not free, inasmuch as the exclusive privilege of manufacturing snuff (for which purpose only such tobacco is adapted) has been granted by a firman to one person, who is consequently the only buyer of the raw material.

The Porte not having reserved to itself any such rights by the Treaty, the Undersigned protested against this violation of the spirit of the 1st Additional Article, on the 5th October last.

The Muhassil of Scala Nuova, having in September last established a monopoly of lead shot at that place, the Vice-Consul, by order of the Undersigned, protested against this proceeding; but no order has yet been given by the Porte for the abolition of the same.

It has lately been reported to the Undersigned, that attempts have been made at several distant towns in the interior to charge British manufactured goods on which the regular duties had been paid, with an extra duty of 9 per cent., on the removal of the same from one place to another; but as no representations have yet been made to him in a tangible shape, he has not been able to take any official notice of them. Nevertheless, the Muhassil of this place has, at his instigation, warned the authorities, who are said to have exacted such duties, of the irregularity of their proceedings; and it is to be hoped that they will act more cautiously in future, though it is hardly to be expected that abuses of the kind will be thoroughly eradicated in those districts where the authorities are unchecked by the presence of European Consular Agents, and where the victims of their rapacity dare not complain; for it would be a very gross error to suppose that the beneficent intentions of the Sultan, promulgated in the Hatti-Sheriff of Gulhané, are anywhere faithfully and fully carried out by the subordinate authorities.

The Undersigned is credibly informed, that at Caissar, and many other towns in the interior, beyond the limits of his district, where no European authorities reside, coffee continues to be monopolized by the local Governors, under the pretext of the establishments called *Tahmes*, which has not been abolished, though its continued existence is contrary to the spirit of the Treaty.

By a firman dated the 30th June, 1840, and read here in August last, the Treaty was made applicable to all the subjects of the Ottoman dominions, who are now placed on the same footing in every respect as British subjects.

It is required to be stated :—

2. "Whether the operation of the Treaty has been favourable to British trade, and if not, in what respects it has been unfavourable?"

The operation of the Treaty has been decidedly favourable to British trade, though the increase in the demand and consumption of articles of British produce and manufacture has not kept pace during the past twelve

months with the improvement that took place on the previous year. It cannot be estimated at more than 20 per cent., but the aggregate increase is 60 per cent. since the Treaty came into operation, on the amount of trade carried on before that period.

Two causes have mainly contributed to arrest the progress of improvement: namely, the continuance of hostilities between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, and the maladministration of the collectors of the revenue.

The first has prevented, till lately, free commercial intercourse between Syria and the interior of Asia Minor, and has caused capital to be withheld from circulation; but being now removed, it may be expected that its effects will no longer be felt. The last is a very serious evil, and likely to be permanent.

The principles of the reforms promulgated by the Porte, are well understood and duly appreciated by the people; but the persons employed to introduce and carry the new system into effect, have, by their conduct, indisposed them towards the Government, have caused them to suspect its good faith, and to doubt the sincerity of its intention to keep the promise held out to them.

These functionaries are, with very few exceptions, so ignorant, as to be incapable of comprehending rightly the intent of their missions; so apathetic as to neglect their duties when their personal interest is not concerned; and when it is, so rapacious, as to act in direct opposition to the improved order of things which they were specially appointed to establish and to uphold.

In many places they have engrafted the new system of taxation upon the old, thus levying double the amount of the imposts formerly paid, whereof the greater portion, there is good reason to suppose, has found its way into their own coffers.

The consequence of these oppressive proceedings has been, that serious disturbances have broken out at several places; several Muhassils have been massacred by the populace, and discontent generally prevails.

Their conduct has also tended in a great measure to check industry among the agriculturists, and to diminish the confidence of the trading classes in the stability of the reformed institutions.

No increase whatever has, during the last twelve months, taken place in the consumption of coffee, owing to the existence of the monopolies already adverted to.

It is required to be stated:—

3rd. "How the Treaty has operated on the trade of other nations which have concluded similar Treaties, and its effects on the trade of those nations which have not made similar Treaties?"

The trade of other nations which have concluded similar treaties, has increased to the same extent as the British trade.

Russia alone not having yet made a similar Treaty, its subjects continue to resort to the practice of passing at the custom-houses, in the names of the subjects of some of those nations which have made similar Treaties, goods imported by them, and they still pay less duty than British and other foreign subjects on produce exported, according to their tariff, which will not expire till July 7, 1843.

It is required to be stated:—

4th. "What advantage the working of the Treaty has produced for British subjects, compared with the subjects of any foreign Power?"

The working of the Treaty has not produced any advantage for British subjects which has not been equally participated in by the subjects of every other foreign Power, all of which have now concluded similar treaties, with the exception of Russia; and Russian subjects are enabled by a subterfuge to enjoy its benefits, whereof they would otherwise be deprived.

(Signed)

R. W. BRANT,

Consul.

Sub-Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Blunt's Report upon the working of the Commercial Convention of Batta Liman, at Salonica and its Dependencies, up to July, 1841.

Salonica, July 13, 1841.

It is required to be stated :—

1st. "Whether the Convention has been completely carried into execution, and if not, in what respect it is not executed at present?"

As regards the import of British manufactured goods, and the produce of British Colonies, the Undersigned is not aware of any infraction of the Treaty having been made or attempted, either at Salonica, or within the dependencies of the Consulate, viz.: at Serres, Cavalla, Larissa, and Volo; it cannot at the same time be said, that no irregularities have occurred, but they consist only in some trifling demands, as fees, made and exacted upon goods passing the Derbents or mountain passes, the which, however, have always been refunded on application to the proper authorities. There being no British agents at any of the dependencies, and no British, and only a few Ionian merchants upon a very limited scale, it is impossible to arrive at any certain facts. Merchants of the country,—Rayahs,—are the principal importers of British manufactures at Salonica, and the Undersigned has no knowledge of their having had cause to complain of any infraction of the Convention.

Respecting exports, those articles which may still be considered as monopolies or subject to vexations, are,—salt; snuff, the manufacture of Albania; timber; staves; and abbas, a coarse cloth of the country.

Salt is a monopoly, and instances have occurred which have obliged the Undersigned to protest against it; the evils arising from this monopoly are certainly great, when it is considered that, were the salt trade free, the inhabitants generally of these parts of Turkey would purchase their salt at piastres 7..40 per oke, or 22s. 10½d. per ton (ex. 110), instead of paying as they are now obliged to do, by firman granted to the purchaser of the monopoly, piastres 10..40, or 34s. 1½d. per ton.

The quantity of salt yearly rendered from the salt pans in the Gulf of Salonica, is estimated at 11,000,000 of okes, or 13,950 tons. If the cost price of all salt delivered to the Miree be taken at the rate of salt imported from other parts of Turkey, which is, all charges included, piastres 7..40 per oke, or 22s. 10½d. per ton, the profit to the Miree upon the produce of the salt pans of Salonica alone, is about 825,000 piastres, or £7,500 (ex. 110); but, strictly speaking, the profit is far more considerable, for the salt from the pans of Salonica (a brown salt, much esteemed by the people of the country) does not cost, delivered to the Miree, piastres 7..40 per oke, more probably piastres 5..40 per oke; but it is difficult to arrive at the fact. The purchaser of the monopoly receives also the customs' duties upon all salt delivered to the Miree; he enjoys, therefore, a profit considerably above 11s. 2½d. per ton, derived from the difference of price, which explains why it is generally estimated that the purchaser of this monopoly gains 100 per cent.; but at the rate at which it has been disposed of this year, the profit will be nearer 200 than 100 per cent.

It is evident, therefore, that the interests of the people of the country are much injured by this monopoly, and that the foreign merchant is shut out from a very profitable branch of trade, which the Porte disposes of to one individual much under its real value, thereby depriving itself of no inconsiderable sum as revenue. In a country like Turkey, where the lower orders are so much subjected to oppression from the rapacity of the minor authorities, and whose very existence depends upon salt, owing to the exigencies of the clergy to enforce a strict observance of ecclesiastical ordinances as regards their fast, the fact of their being plundered of so large a sum to obtain this necessary of life may, added to other considerations, render the subject of the monopoly worthy of serious consideration.

Timber Trade is subject to certain restrictions at variance with the sense of the Convention. Merchants who wish to purchase timber for

ship-building, must now apply to the Pasha for a permit to cut the timber, which application must be sent to Constantinople for approval.

Staves. There is frequently just cause for complaint against the Muhassil of Salonica for a tax, it may be termed, which he endeavours to put upon staves. Any person wishing to cut staves must pay 25 per cent. upon the value of the wood upon the mountain in its rough state, say, piastres 150, or 27s. 3½d. per mille; the expense of transport, &c., augments the value of the staves to piastres 350 or 400, or 63s. 7½d. to 72s. 8½d. per mille; and it is upon the latter value that the Muhassil endeavours to obtain the 25 per cent. The Undersigned has had occasion to remonstrate against this deviation from the sense of the firman, and has invariably obtained redress.

The 25 per cent. is demanded by the Government for the permission to cut the staves, as they are cut upon the Crown lands.

Snuff, as reported by the Undersigned in his last year's report, is still a monopoly highly prejudicial to the Albanians, and is also a very valuable commerce, of which the foreign merchant cannot avail.

Abbas, coarse cloths. It has very recently been reported, that the produce of the town of Mayada, which yearly sends to market from 200,000 to 300,000 pieces of this cloth, must now be delivered at a fixed price to a certain Mr. Thomas, Rayah, of Constantinople. The Undersigned is not aware that the article has ever been exported for Europe; but being entirely used by the people of the country, the lower orders particularly, it will become a very severe tax upon them, if they are forced to purchase these cloths at the price which it may please the monopolist to demand.

Silk. Although the Convention has proved greatly beneficial to the silk trade, and has caused a very considerable increase in its production, still complaints are made against the rates at which the duties are paid, all silks being valued at piastres 200 per oke, (ex. 110,) 13s. 7½d. per lb. The relative values of the silks produced in these parts being:—

	Piastres.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1st.	185 to 200	per oke, Ex. 110.	12	5	to	13	7½ per lb.
2nd.	125 to 130	do. do.	8	6¼	to	8	10¼ do.
3rd.	110 to 115	do. do.	7	6	to	7	10 do.

The first quality, called Façon Piedmontaise, is manufactured entirely for exportation, only a small quantity of the 2nd quality is sent to Europe, the greater part of this and the 3rd quality is consumed in Turkey.

2nd. "Whether its operation has been favourable to British trade, and if not, in what respect it has been otherwise?"

Although the importation of British manufactured goods has, up to the present time, exceeded in amount the quantity imported up to the same period last year, still the amount is not of sufficient magnitude to admit of other than general conjectures as to the advantages derived from the Convention, which are by no means inconsiderable, when it is considered that formerly, or rather prior to the Convention, the merchant could not form any just estimate of the duties which might be imposed upon his goods in the interior, whereas, by the Convention, he is aware that he has but one duty to pay.

The Undersigned ventures an opinion, that had not this part of Turkey, generally speaking, been more than usually unfortunate in the result of the crops of every kind of agricultural produce, the which has (considering that this agricultural deficiency was suffered in the harvests of 1839 and 1840) considerably impoverished the country, the importation of British manufactured goods would have greatly increased; for it is the British manufacture alone which is estimated and consumed, those of Switzerland and Saxony being so very trifling, consisting principally in lots, sent, it may be said, more as samples than otherwise. The present harvest being the most abundant ever witnessed, it is to be hoped that there may be a revival of that activity which formerly existed in the trade of British manufactures.

The Rayahs engaged in the trade of British manufactures, have considerably suffered by the late failures at Vienna and Trieste, being thereby deprived of credits which they enjoyed, the which were obtained to facilitate their bill operations with England, there being no exchange transactions done between England and Salonica.

As regards exports from Salonica to England, the amount is so exceedingly trifling, that it is impossible to give evidences of other advantages than those which a fixed rate of duties offers, which are sufficient, provided the country produced any article of importance for export, suitable to British markets. The only article purchased for England during the last year at Salonica and the dependencies of the Consulate, has been bones for manure.

3rd. "How the Treaty has operated on the trade of the subjects of other Powers which have concluded similar treaties, and its effect on the trade of those which have not made similar treaties?"

As far as the Undersigned is informed, the Treaty has operated favourably to all foreign trade. Although the trade to Salonica is so limited, arising from the want of capital for commercial enterprise, that it is next to impossible to produce proofs in support of the advantages derived; but the fact that the scale of duties fixed by the Tariff, and the sense of the Convention having in the first instance been availed of by the subjects of those Powers who had not signed the Treaty, is sufficient evidence that the Convention offered advantages which did not exist prior to its publication. The Russian merchants and those under Russian protection, in the first instance availed themselves of the new Tariff; but finding that some articles, particularly silk, cotton, and wool, paid lower duties by the Russian Tariff than by that published with the Convention, now pay all duties according to their Tariff.

4th. "What advantage the working of the Treaty has produced to British merchants, compared with the subjects of other Powers?"

The Undersigned is not aware of any advantages enjoyed by the British merchants which are not available to the subjects of all Powers which have signed the Convention.

(Signed)

CHARLES BLUNT,
Consul.

Sub-Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Aleppo, August 11, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to grant receipt of the circular despatch your Excellency did me the honour to address me under date, Therapia, 10th of May, wherein your Lordship directs me to forward to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a report on the working, up to this period, throughout this consular district, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

I now do myself the honour to inform your Lordship, that from all the information I have contrived to obtain since the putting in force of this Convention, I have not been able to learn up to this period, of any real case of grievance under the Convention, nor has there been any infringement of any of the Articles of the same come to my knowledge, either at this place or by any of the subaltern authorities within.

But it shall be my duty to continue as I have hitherto done, to strictly and vigilantly watch; and whenever any case of grievance is represented to me, or in any way comes to my knowledge, I shall not fail to immediately take notice of the same, and in accordance to Viscount Palmerston's despatch under date January 10, 1839, I will immediately formally protest against the same, and forthwith forward a copy of the same to your Lordship.

I beg to inclose, for your Lordship's information, extract of a letter received from Mr. Vice-Consul Clapperton, under date 22nd of June last, wherein he notes some infringements of the Tariff having taken place upon a parcel of yellow berries from Kaissariah, belonging to a French subject, but that, as yet, nothing of the kind had been practised on any British subject.

In order that your Lordship might be furnished with the fullest information as regards the execution of the Commercial Convention in this district, I addressed a circular to the British merchants of this place, requesting them to convene a meeting and note to me whether the Commercial Convention was in full force, or whether any grievance or infringement of any of the Articles of the same, had in any way come to their knowledge and which I was not aware of, in order that I might immediately represent it to your Lordship for the information of Her Majesty's Government. I have the honour to inclose herewith, copy of the British merchants' letter to me, and which I look upon as a true and correct statement of what they therein assert.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. H. S. WERRY.

*1.—Report of British Merchants resident at Aleppo to
Mr. Pro-Consul Werry.*

Sir,

Aleppo, August 10, 1841.

WE, the Undersigned, have to acknowledge receipt of your circular of yesterday's date, addressed to the British merchants of this place, wherein you request that a meeting may be convened for the purpose of stating our opinion for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as to the working, up to the present time, in this district, of the Commercial Convention of 1838.

We have accordingly met this day for the above purpose, at which meeting the following resolutions were agreed to:—

First. That as far as we have been able to judge from the short period the said Convention has been in force in this district, we think it upon the whole advantageous to British interests generally, especially as fully three-fourths of British importations are consumed in the interior.

Second. That although the Tariff as regards ourselves directly, is considerably higher both in respect to imports and exports than the previous one, yet this is more than counterbalanced by the indirect advantages we derive from the duties formerly exacted in the interior, having been much more exorbitant generally than those permitted by the present Convention. This, however, depends upon the inferior Turkish Authorities acting in conformity to the terms of the said Convention.

Third. That several articles as valued in the Tariff, pay a much higher duty than 5 per cent. upon those imported, and 12 per cent. upon those exported, and we consider this contrary to the spirit of the said Convention; we should suggest, that upon such articles, an *ad valorem* duty should be levied.

Fourth. That contrary to Article First of said Convention, the Russian subjects and those of other Powers who are not parties to the same, are placed on a more advantageous footing than ourselves, since they are enabled to profit by the indirect advantages referred to in the second resolution, whilst they pay duties considerably lower than ourselves, on importation and exportation.

Since, Sir, you desire, that if convenient, our reply to your circular should be transmitted to you in time for the tatar who starts for Constantinople to-morrow at noon, the foregoing resolutions may be considered as our general opinion upon the Convention alluded to.

We conceive, Sir, that from your situation as Consul of this district,

you are more competent than ourselves to inform Her Majesty's Government, whether the Turkish local authorities have carried into full effect all the Articles of the said Convention.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) LANCASTER, WATSON, & KINNEAR,
A. CLEGG & Co.,
Pro WM. & ROBT. BLACK, & Co.,
J. G. SCOTT.

2.—*Mr. Vice-Consul Clapperton to Mr. Pro-Consul Werry.*

(Extract.)

Tarsous, June 22, 1841.

A FRENCH merchant here, M. Lapierre, Agent and Clerk of the house of B. J. Rostand and Co., of Beyrout, ordered lately from Kaissariah, a parcel of yellow berries; these goods have been purchased and have been sent down here, but not only has the whole duty of 12 per cent. been levied in Kaissariah, but over and above, a duty styled Calamié or "droit de la plume," has been exacted, amounting to four paras on every piastre of the above duty; viz.:—if duty to the amount of 2,000 piastres is paid on any article, a further demand of 200 piastres is made before a teskére can be had; besides this, M. Lapierre has had to pay the Bangi at Maaden, which amounts to 5½ piastres a load.

I have deemed it my duty to inform you of these things, as large orders for British account are gone up to Kaissariah, and I do not expect that we will be more favoured than M. Lapierre has been, and as it is a matter of great importance to British commerce that such abuses should no longer exist.

No further steps have been taken by the authorities here to prevent leech-fishing; it is, however, only permitted, not authorized; also I have the pleasure to say, that the magazine of the appaltator of snuff has been shut up for several days; but whether this is on account of his inability to pay what is due by him, or with the intention on the part of the authorities to discontinue this appalto, I have not yet exactly learnt.

Sub-Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

Report of Mr. Consul Gardner on the Commerce of the Principality of Moldavia.

Jassy, August 10, 1841.

THE circumstances of the Principality of Moldavia offering, by the constitution of its Government, a separate and distinct character from the other provinces of the Turkish Empire, it is thereby placed out of the direct sphere of the Commercial Convention signed at Balta Liman in 1838. The action of that Treaty must be, therefore, regarded here more as a consequence than fulfilment of its letter and tariff, and tending to remove any spirit of abuse and monopoly which may be still latent in the commercial system of the country. Moldavia, by the establishment of a free port at Galatz, had preceded the Convention in the encouragement of its commerce. The regulations which established its real franchise are of a recent date. The transit, according to the declaration of Government, has been extended to all articles not destined for the consumption of the country, which require no previous declaration before their admittance to the benefit. Tallow has been reduced from 25 to 3 per cent. Other articles of export and import are subjected to the duty of 3 per cent. A list is annexed of exceptions. These observations are general, and apply to the tariff more than the principle, which is fully stated in the accom

paying copy of the manuscript memorial addressed by the Government of Moldavia to the Turkish Government.

Previous to the free port, the commercial system of this principality was one of monopoly, and separated from that of the Turkish Empire in general. Placed by the Treaty of Adrianople out of its former relations with the Suzerain power, a new system of commerce was induced over its former vicious one. Policy here assumes a principal part; and, for the first time, the flags of every nation were seen at Galatz, and Moldavia was enrolled among the free marts of commerce. It was, however, only contradistinguished from its former condition, for, in other respects, its commerce assimilated with that of the ports of Turkey in general, and the same abuses prevailed. A review of the trade from its more distant periods would throw, undoubtedly, an interesting light on its gradual progression, and connect effects with causes. The difficulty of referring to documents in Jassy is great. At Galatz, an access to the books of the quarantine has enabled Mr. Cunningham to furnish the valuable tables contained in the Commercial Report for 1840.

In his commercial capacity, Mr. Cunningham dwells on the facilities afforded by the present Government to the commerce of Moldavia. Every national and individual interest is here connected with the commercial prosperity of the country. The question resolves into the present state of its commerce, and if its increase, during the late years, be proportioned to its resources. The following tables point out the increase at Galatz and Ibraïla during the last four years, viz.:—

GALATZ.

		Imports.	Exports.
1837	value	£ 86,674	£300,557
1838	"	£136,998	£402,355
1839	"	£146,460	£563,592
1840	"	£202,294	£504,474

IBRAÏLA.

1837	"	£ 10,731	£223,586
1838	"	not given	£246,972
1839	"	£ 47,388	£497,744
1840	"	£ 90,781	£364,038

The grain exported included in the foregoing amount is as follows:—

WHEAT FROM GALATZ.

IBRAÏLA.

1837	quarters	134,000 = £ 90,380	129,000 = £ 75,792
1838	"	228,000 = £171,813	68,000 = £ 61,534
1839	"	200,000 = £148,117	171,150 = £142,270
1840	"	230,566 = £299,738	151,200 = £159,118

INDIAN CORN FROM GALATZ.

IBRAÏLA.

1837	quarters	118,000 = £ 86,994	42,000 = £24,313
1838	"	77,000 = £ 58,374	41,000 = £37,200
1839	"	180,000 = £133,762	68,000 = £57,268
1840	"	189,037 = £160,682	77,200 = £54,684

Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham seems to think that the trade of this country is in its infancy, and I am much inclined to coincide in any opinion suggested by his commercial knowledge and judgment. This opinion embraces more the advantage which the country may reap at a future period from the entrepôt at Galatz, and its probable increasing importance as a free port, and has only a partial reference to what it may, from its own products, furnish to external commerce, which may be

greatly augmented. It may be asserted, that the present maritime commerce of the principality is not fed by half the resources of the country. Jassy seems the line which marks the export trade of Moldavia by Galatz and the Danube, for beyond, the products seldom reach the markets of Galatz. The northern part of Moldavia is, in its export commerce, Austrian, and its pasturages must principally supply it, cattle forming the chief export.

On examining the commerce of Moldavia in its more natural channel by the Danube, the increase during the last four years in its imports and exports has nearly doubled, and the same observation applies to Wallachia. The whole of this commerce is, however, certainly not more than the moiety of what the resources of the country offer, for not one quarter of grain and pulse, which form the staple articles of export, is brought on average prices from the north of Jassy to Galatz. The cost of carriage does not permit it. A slow and very slow improvement of the high road from Galatz to the Austrian frontier is progressing. It is not a continuous labour nor an active one, but small patches of causeway are macadamised by the communes; and it is intended that they shall be connected and form one line, uninterruptedly, of commercial communication. This boon should assume a more decided character, and be completed without delay by the Government, to establish easy and free communications between the different parts of the country, and bring, at little comparative expense, the whole of Moldavia within the sphere of its principal market. Germany and Austria require no supply of grain; above 20,000 kilos of Indian corn pass, however, annually into Austria. Cattle, wool, and some minor articles, furnish to the wants of these countries; and an improved cultivation would not diminish their amount in yielding an addition of products to Galatz. The cost of a quarter of wheat at Bolochan—the most northern town and district of Moldavia—is about 11s., and the carriage about 13s., and it will only be undertaken at a certain season when the peasantry are not occupied on the estates or in the tillage of their own grounds, and when the good state of the roads, insured by the season, enables them to return expeditiously. The journey, however, will occupy, to Galatz from Bolochan, at least ten days, and the distance direct—about 150 miles English—is much augmented by the circuitous road and its condition. The reproach, then, to the Government is, that the improvements, dependent on itself, have not been allowed to keep pace with the trade of the country. That trade is grown to what it is, not from a fostering hand, but from its own innate vigour, in spite of disadvantages. The faulty action of the Government towards it lies in the distant prospective character it gives to all its commercial advantages. It is a concession which seems more forced than voluntary, and is not executed, but is executable. In a country possessing sufficient capital, the permission of the Government to effect any beneficial changes, or introduce improvements, would be followed by their execution; but in Moldavia, where the nation is not yet satisfied of its existence, which may be menaced by so many unforeseen circumstances, the Government must itself be a party and assist. It does so, but very partially, and such a spirit discourages. As long as the executive does not attend the advantage, it will be feebly felt or comprehended. These observations apply to the state of its communication, made so frequently the subject of representation to the Assembly General, and the progress of the labour, annually demonstrated by “toises” (six feet) instead of miles, and to the entrepôt at Galatz,—a work which would repay any outlay of capital by the Government. It is true that the revenues of the Government are limited, but its labours seem altogether affected to the communes, and the municipalities execute them. No malversation is voluntary, nor can be, in the Government; but the demands on the public purse, which is not liberally replenished perhaps, must absorb much of the means, without leaving a large amount at the free disposition of Government, to employ for the advantages which the situation of the country most requires.

The accompanying observations on the inapplicability of the new system of tariff to this principality, are ably drawn up by the Counsellors of Government, and have been in the manuscript carefully revised and

corrected. The Turkish Government wishes the Treaty of Balta Liman to be enforced in this principality, but the Government feels some alarm that the amount of the new customs would, in their greater proportion, be claimed by the Suzerain power for its own benefit. The difference of the present amount of customs, and what could be produced by the new tariff, if allowed to be enjoyed by the Moldavian Government, would be precisely in the proportion of two to one, calculating the present customs at fifty thousand pounds sterling, which the commerce of Moldavia, according to the most probable present value of imports and exports, should yield, but most certainly does not. This great increase might be compensated in part by an augmentation of tribute to the Suzerain power, and the remainder, usefully, judiciously, and economically employed in improving the communications, would relieve in a great part, by a commensurate reduction in the price of products, the external commerce of exports from the additional weight imposed by the customs. It might be made a sum drawn from the commerce of the country solely to improve its resources and extend them; but would probably find a different direction to it in a country where no voice is raised against abuse or an injudicious employment of means.

It is more than probable that the introduction of the new tariff might occasion, from the increased amount of duties, as much alarm to the merchant as the Government feels for the application of them to the Turkish Exchequer. In point of reality, the relative difference in the export duty is trifling. Grain pays a duty per kilo, which will probably be seldom less at future prices than nine per cent. The salt mines might furnish any amount for exportation; but are the property of the farmer, who imposes his conditions, and they may under his name appertain to a Government. As it is, the salt from them costs twenty-five piastres per one hundred okes, and could be imported from the Mediterranean at nine piastres for the same quantity. Cattle pay duty one half a ducat per head. Mr. Cunningham calculates this at twelve per cent., but is not more than one half. Grain now forms the principal amount of exportation, being in the proportion of two-thirds at least of the export trade by Galatz; and cattle must form a considerable proportion of the same trade overland. The import trade alone is subjected to a regular duty of three per cent., and the Government has promised that the transit shall be unrestricted. These are great advantages in favour of the import trade, but two per cent. additional cannot much affect them, and this is all that the Treaty of Balta Liman imposes.

The Tariff of 1838, and the conditions of the Treaty, will become monthly and annually more a part and law of the Turkish Government, and their advance will operate here; for Moldavia cannot be left to its uncertain prospects while the Treaty is diffusing its realities. There are several abuses to be corrected here. The farming of the customs is a great one. The import trade, *via* Galatz, may be estimated now at 250,000*l.*,—an increase of two-thirds since 1837. By the frontiers of Austria and Russia the exports are officially given at 18,000,000 piastres,—about 300,000*l.* sterling. They must be infinitely more in value: the farmers of the customs, as well as the Government, must be deceived; at 400,000*l.* sterling the calculation is moderate. The export trade by Galatz, within four years, has increased from 300,000 to 500,000*l.* sterling. By the frontiers of Austria and Russia it is stated at 12,000,000 piastres. Fifty thousand head of cattle pass annually the frontiers of Austria; the amount officially given is not 20,000. The sum of 250,000*l.* sterling underrates its value; consequently the import value would appear to be—

		£650,000
The export trade	-	750,000

Total amount of imports and exports £1,400,000 sterling.

Two-thirds of the imports are, therefore, overland, and consist of all the articles received by the German fairs; and of the exports two-thirds find an outlet by Galatz. The future increase may be estimated in an

equal proportion to the present amount of imports and exports, and the commerce of Moldavia be then regarded as having attained a fair level without any strain or effort, or any artificial mode of creating it, by the establishment of manufactures not adapted to its situation; but by the simple effect of its improved agriculture, and still more the better condition of its ways and communications.

Whether any political combination will retard the commerce of Moldavia is a question not easily answered. The import trade from Austria is, undoubtedly, beneficial and most important; much of it may ultimately find its way by the cheaper route of Galatz. Placed by its merchant marine at that port, on a first and most distinguished footing in regard to the commerce of Moldavia, Austria has nominated a Consul for the ports of the principalities and the general surveillance of the Danube, and yet sees the obstacles to its free navigation continue in the condition of the bar of the Sulina. Its nugatory treaties with Russia have effected nothing for their removal. In Jassy,—the seat of the Government of Moldavia,—an agency is established with paramount powers of influence. Austria profits the most of all nations, in a commercial point of view, from this country; and, previous to the Treaty of Adrianople, it was almost exclusively the field of her commercial interests. The subsequent change has not much affected her profits, but greatly her position; and Russia has also unawares brought, by the Treaty of Adrianople, an independent European mercantile community to the ports of countries where she had established a political dominion.

The natural direction of the commerce of this principality is by Galatz. So long as the Turkish Government was kept uninformed of its real interests, the commerce assumed another road, or, more properly speaking, showed scarcely any outward signs of its existence. Called into life by the Treaty of Adrianople, its importance in a few years enabled it to compete with the celebrated port of Odessa, lying in its immediate neighbourhood; and Constantinople,—the seat of the Suzerain power,—offered of itself a market for the increased products of the country, which sought, however, for the first time, the more distant and profitable ports of the Mediterranean. These advantages, previously unknown, have been much improved within the late years. The revenues of Moldavia, from being circumscribed and stagnant, have been augmented, but not in their just proportion; a code was wanting to regulate its commerce and prevent the abuses of monopoly from re-entering the system. The example of Turkey continued to be followed in several restrictions, until the Treaty of 1838 offered an improved and liberal system of commerce. It will serve to instruct and enlighten; and, without being adopted in its letter, will undoubtedly be a guide to the commercial system of this principality.

(Signed) SAM. GARDNER.

IMPORTATIONS.—MOLDAVIA, 1841.

AUSTRIA.	RUSSIA.	TURKEY.	WALLACHIA.	
Piastres.	Piastres.	Piastres.	Piastres.	
496,557	18,040	163,339	2,356	January.
720,060	58,687	233,693	29,616	February.
738,615	42,557	300,619	16,840	March.
514,195	125,881	322,178	36,682	April.
912,330	59,267	755,862	44,762	May.
3,146,336	78,125	698,036	25,532	June.
855,029	127,135	290,355	65,416	July.
537,915	48,527	201,334	33,954	August.
441,463	53,451	193,118	20,970	September.
945,304	134,825	754,468	36,762	October.
3,815,239	160,824	852,901	23,460	November.
3,841,473	61,104	281,575	39,460	December.
16,964,516	964,481	5,047,484	395,510	

EXPORTATIONS.—MOLDAVIA, 1840.

AUSTRIA.	RUSSIA.	TURKEY.	WALLACHIA.	
Piastres.	Piastres.	Piastres.	Piastres.	
93,866	59,568	3,963	12,252	January.
219,231	41,724	13,716	16,355	February.
119,068	30,281	133,123	9,431	March.
104,392	28,252	151,732	1,067	April.
487,855	24,569	25,532	16,255	May.
680,424	30,974	100,091	4,338	June.
342,089	59,119	289,127	20,064	July.
243,622	37,318	286,685	50,893	August.
146,420	42,979	202,512	13,126	September.
82,999	13,886	328,866	31,242	October.
150,561	72,656	297,838	24,450	November.
142,407	134,479	329,798	18,324	December.
		18,883,068		151,064 kilos Wheat, calculated at 125 piastres per kilo.
		9,157,208		127,183 „ Indian Corn, „ 72 „
		21,806		8,722 okes Tallow, „ 2½ per oke.
6,236				77 kilos Wheat, „ 80 per kilo.
421,473				11,706 „ Indian Corn, „ 36 „
2,170				54 „ Rye, „ 40 „
6,307				197 „ Barley, „ 32 „
6,558,650				18,739 Oxen, „ 350 per head.
284,400				711 Horses, „ 400 „
801,780				3,818 Cows, „ 210 „
591,260				29,563 Sheep and Goats „ 20 „
11,485,174	575,805	30,225,066	217,647	

The present duties on merchandize imported for the consumption of the country, amount to 3 per cent. On transit, or transhipment of goods, no duty is demanded, or will be demanded.

On merchandize exported, grain pays an average duty of 8 per cent. ; other articles generally 3 per cent. : cattle pay half a ducat per head. The official tables offer the import and export value of trade for 1840, as follows : -

		Piastres.	
Exportations <i>via</i> Austria		11,485,174	
„ Russia . . .		575,805	
„ Turkey . . .		30,225,066	
„ Wallachia . . .		217,647	42,503,692
Wheat is calculated, kilos 151,064		18,883,000	
Indian corn „ 127,183		9,157,176	28,040,176
			<hr/>
	Difference		14,463,516

Consequently the present duties on the foregoing amounts of exportation are on,—

		Piastres.
Wheat and corn . . .	28,040,176 at 8 %	2,243,214
On other articles . . .	14,463,516 3 %	433,905
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amount of exports	43,503,692 of duties	2,677,219

The importations are—

From Austria . . .	16,964,516	
„ Russia . . .	968,441	
„ Turkey . . .	5,047,484	
„ Wallachia . . .	395,810	23,376,251 at 3 % 701,287
		<hr/>
	Total amount of duties	3,378,506

The commerce of Galatz alone, according to Mr. Cunningham's tables, amounts to—

On grain exported . . . value	£299,738	
Indian corn . . . „	160,682	
	<hr/>	
	£460,420 at 8 %	£36,833
Other articles . . . „	44,054 at 3 %	1,321
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	£504,474 £38,154
Amount of imports . . .	202,294 at 3 %	6,068
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amounts	£706,768	£44,222

RECAPITULATION.

	Piastres.
According to the official tables, the duties on the whole commerce amount (or should amount) to	3,378,506
And according to the tables from Galatz, 44,222 <i>l.</i> sterling, a sum which should represent the duties collected at Galatz, and which, calculated at the exchange of 63 piastres per £ sterling, should equal	2,785,986
	<hr/>

The difference would represent merely 592,520 which is impossible.

According to the official valuation of the commerce by the frontiers, and Mr. Cunningham's of the commerce by Galatz, the following would be the amounts :—

Exports by land	12,000,000 piastres, exchange 63,	£190,476
„ Galatz	.	504,474
Importation overland	18,000,000 piastres, exchange 63,	285,714
Importation by Galatz	202,294 .	488,008
		£1,182,958

Duties which ought at the present Tariff to be collected, but which are much reduced by the profit of the farms, should amount to—

Piastres 3,785,986 exchange 63 £53,785

According to the new Tariff the duties would amount—

On Exports	£694,950 at 12 %	£83,394
Imports	488,008 at 5 %	24,400

Mémoire concernant les Traités de Commerce conclus en dernier lieu entre la Sublime Porte et diverses Puissances, envisagés dans leur rapport à l'état des choses en Moldavie.—
22 Décembre 1840
3 Janvier 1841.

IL est nécessaire avant d'entrer en matière, de constater que par suite du Traité d'Adrianople et des Hattis-Shérifs qui s'ensuivirent, la Sublime Porte, renonçant aux requisitions sur les produits de la Moldavie, stipula, en remplacement des avantages abandonnés, et en guise d'indemnité, un surcroît de tribut qui est payé régulièrement; de plus elle a bien voulu conférer au Gouvernement du pays le libre arbitre dans l'administration, et entr'autres la faculté de déterminer les produits sujets à prohibition. D'après le règlement organique qu'elle a sanctionné, et qui sert de base à l'administration de la principauté, les droits de douane forment un des revenus fixes du Trésor Moldave; et l'Article LXXIX., § 3, de ce règlement, stipule que le tarif des douanes sera déterminé par l'Assemblée Générale ordinaire avec la sanction du Hospodar, de la manière la plus avantageuse au pays. Ainsi c'est le fisc Moldave qui jouit du droit d'exportation lorsque les marchandises sont embarquées sur le Danube, fussent-elles destinées pour les autres provinces de l'Empire, ou pour l'étranger; de même que du droit d'importation, les marchandises fussent-elles de la provenance de l'étranger ou des provinces de l'Empire. Ce principe, préexistant au Traité d'Adrianople, avait constitué, dès l'époque des capitulations primordiales, la perception du revenu des douanes en Moldavie entièrement indépendante des autres douanes de l'Empire; ce droit ne dépassant pas ordinairement le 3 pour cent, a continué sans interruption à faire partie intégrante des revenus de la principauté ou des provinces de l'Empire, sans aucun prélèvement ultérieur sur les mêmes produits de la part de l'autorité supérieure.

On voit par là que la Moldavie se trouve en général et spécialement sous le rapport du droit des douanes, sous un régime privilégié qui ne saurait assimiler aux autres provinces de l'Empire celle qui jouit des droits exceptionnels, et se trouve réglé par des lois particulières.

Cette base posée, examinons d'une manière rapide si les Traités de Commerce conclus en dernier lieu entre la Sublime Porte et diverses Puissances de l'Europe, sont, dans leur esprit et dans leur teneur, applicables à la Moldavie.

Les Puissances Contractantes n'ont eu évidemment en vue que d'obtenir en faveur du commerce étranger, des avantages consistant notamment dans l'abolition des monopoles, et des droits exceptionnels, qui établissaient sur le prix des produits de la Turquie une surtaxe pour

ainsi dire éminemment préjudiciable au commerce. Une telle surtaxe, irrégulière et illimitée, a été remplacée par un surcroît fixe et régulier du droit des douanes. S'il est constant que les 9 pour cent ont été stipulés pour racheter des droits préexistans, que les Traités susmentionnés n'ont eu d'autre but que de stipuler une compensation pour ces droits, et d'ajouter un avantage de plus au commerce extérieur, il est évident qu'ils ne peuvent en principe s'appliquer aux deux principautés.

Il est dit, nommément Article IV. du Traité avec la Sardaigne, — "arrivé là (le produit) il payera à son entrée un droit fixe de 9 pour cent, en remplacement des anciens droits de commerce intérieur supprimés par la présente convention ;" et Article IV. du Traité avec l'Angleterre, "la dite marchandise payera au moment de son arrivée à l'échelle, 9 pour cent sur la valeur, comme compensation aux autres droits de toute espèce."

Or, aucun monopole ne pèsait sur les produits de la Moldavie, et aucun droit exceptionnel n'était perçu sur le commerce. En l'absence de pareilles conditions, il ne saurait y avoir lieu à compensation ; et le sens des Articles ci-dessus n'est pas évidemment applicable à la Moldavie.

Il en est de même de l'Article II., "les sujets de la Reine et Padischah d'Angleterre, ainsi que les gens employés à leur service, sont autorisés dorénavant à acheter dans toutes les parties de la Turquie sans exception, les objets et les produits de toute sorte et de toute espèce du cru et du travail de la Turquie ;" et Article II. du Supplément, "les négocians Anglais et leurs employés sont autorisés et ont pleine liberté d'acheter dans toutes les parties de la Turquie, tous les objets et marchandises importés de l'étranger dans l'Empire Ottoman ;" des stipulations antérieures aux Traités dont il est question, ont consacré la liberté du commerce en Moldavie ; par conséquent, là où il n'y avait pas de défense, l'autorisation est sans objet.

"L'Article III. stipule, "que sur les marchandises du cru de la Turquie qu'un négociant Anglais ou son homme à lui auront acheté pour les revendre en Turquie pour la consommation intérieure, il est établi qu'au moment de l'achat et de la vente, ils payeront les droits requis à l'instar des Turcs ou de ces classes de négocians Rayas qui s'occupent du commerce intérieur de l'Empire et sont les plus favorisés." Mais le commerce qui se fait dans l'intérieur de la Moldavie n'était assujéti à aucun droit de douane. D'ailleurs il est essentiel de revenir sur la phrase de l'Article IV. ainsi conçue : "la dite marchandise payera au moment de son arrivée à l'échelle 9 pour cent sur la valeur, comme compensation aux autres droits de toute espèce ; et lors de son exportation de l'échelle, encore 3 pour cent payé séparément comme par le passé." Or, là où la compensation n'existe pas, il faut conclure nécessairement que la seconde partie seule de la phrase est applicable, savoir celle qui concerne les 3 pour cent.

La teneur des Traités de Commerce ne pouvant ainsi s'adapter à l'état des choses en vigueur dans ce pays, voyons si, en suivant leur esprit, ils offrent quelque avantage au commerce étranger, toujours dans leur application à la Moldavie. Loin de là, ils soumettent à un droit de cinq et douze pour cent les objets qui ne payaient ici que trois pour cent. Ils imposent un droit de trois pour cent sur les marchandises qui, à leur passage par la Moldavie, étaient réputées de transit, et comme telles, exemptes de tout droit (voir Article VII. du Traité avec la Sardaigne) ; ils reconnaissent implicitement qu'à l'expiration de sept années, il peut éventuellement être défendu aux sujets étrangers de trafiquer dans ce pays.

Il suffit de citer ces conséquences nécessaires et irrécusables de l'application des Traités à la Moldavie pour en faire ressentir tout le préjudice dont ils menacent le commerce, et en conclure que, dans leur esprit même, les susdits Traités ne sauraient être adaptés à ce pays, puisqu'ils tendraient à consacrer des stipulations aggravantes pour le commerce étranger.

Dans le firman émané dans le mois de Saffer de l'an 1255, il est dit, "que les négocians doivent payer à leur arrivée, au lieu des anciens droits de douanes, neuf pour cent bien comptés. Outre cela, ils payeront trois pour cent en embarquant les marchandises pour les transporter chez eux ou à l'étranger. Le droit de la douane à l'arrivée des objets d'industrie ou productions Françaises ou étrangères dans les Etats de la Turquie, sera

perçu à trois pour cent, d'après le nouveau Tarif; outre cela, ils payeront deux pour cent, s'ils veulent vendre les marchandises à l'endroit ou échelle où ils les auront transportés." Admettons que suivant le sens même de ces lignes, et d'après les immunités octroyées à la Moldavie, les cinq et douze pour cent dans plusieurs cas reviendraient en entier aux douanes locales. Or, si dans ces lieux où ces droits ont remplacé des surtaxes illimitées, le commerce s'attend à être vivifié par l'abolition de ces dernières, par la même raison là où ils établiraient une nouvelle surtaxe, le commerce devra ressentir l'effet contraire. D'ailleurs, il en résultera tant de perturbation dans les comptes publics réglés jusqu'ici d'une manière fixe, et une secousse si grave dans les transactions commerciales, que la Moldavie fût-elle appelée à recueillir tout le fruit de cette augmentation, devrait y renoncer pour le bien du fisc ainsi que pour celui du commerce.

En effet les marchandises importées d'Autriche en Moldavie payeraient trois pour cent, tandis que ces mêmes marchandises traversant les autres provinces de la Turquie pour arriver en Moldavie, payeraient la surtaxe; la même irrégularité régnerait dans les exportations; et si, usant de la faculté qui lui est octroyée pour les Hattis-Shérifs, le Gouvernement Moldave se trouvait dans la nécessité de faciliter par des dégrèvements, l'écoulement de quelque produit, il se trouverait enchaîné et manquerait le but d'utilité publique qu'une telle combinaison lui promettait.

Mais, si en définitive c'était ailleurs qu'en grande partie le surcroît des douanes devrait être payé, et que les exportations des produits Moldaves étaient surtaxées d'un droit de neuf pour cent, n'en résulterait-il d'une part que dans les importations le trois pour cent, étant perçu en dehors du pays, ne laisserait aux douanes locales à recueillir que deux pour cent, et de l'autre [*que les objets*] dont l'écoulement doit être encouragé, tels que le sel qui jusqu'à présent était exempt de tout droit, se trouveraient frappés d'une nouvelle imposition qui en paralyserait le débit; dès lors, non seulement la perturbation dans le commerce en serait la conséquence nécessaire, non seulement les pertes du pays, sous ce rapport, deviendraient incalculables, mais le fisc éprouverait une forte diminution, —qu'il ne saurait laisser subsister, et qu'il lui sera impossible de couvrir sans grever le contribuable,—une diminution dans les deux articles les plus importants de ces revenus, ceux des salines et des douanes.

Il s'ensuit que les stipulations des traités dont il est question ne sont pas en principe applicables à la Moldavie; que de fait elles ne sont pas à l'avantage du commerce de cette principauté, mais au contraire à son grand préjudice. Que la Moldavie se trouve sous le régime d'immunités qui lui confère le libre arbitre dans les réglemens de l'administration; qu'enfin cette province jouissant par un droit exceptionnel du produit de ses douanes, et de la faculté de régler cette matière en tant qu'elle n'aggrave pas les avantages stipulés en faveur du commerce étranger, doit rester en ce qui touche cet objet, dans le statu quo antérieur aux derniers traités, sous peine de voir ruiner son commerce et ses finances.

(Translation.)

Memorandum on the subject of the Treaties recently concluded between the Sublime Porte and different Powers, considered in their relation to the state of affairs in Moldavia.

December 22, 1840.
January 8, 1841.

IT is necessary, before entering on the subject, to prove that in consequence of the Treaty of Adrianople, and of the Hatti Sheriffs which followed it, the Porte, renouncing its demands on the produce of Moldavia, stipulated in place of the advantages thus abandoned, and as an indemnity, for an addition to the tribute which is regularly paid; and, further, allowed the Government of that country freedom as regards its administration, and amongst other things, the power of determining what articles of produce should be prohibited. According to the fundamental law sanctioned by the Porte, and which is the basis on which the administration of the principality rests; the custom duties form one of the fixed sources

of revenue of the Moldavian Treasury; and Article LXXIX., § 3, of that law, stipulates that the Tariff of Custom Duties shall be determined in the ordinary General Assembly, with the sanction of the Hospodar, and in the manner most advantageous to the country. Thus, it is the Moldavian Treasury which profits by the export duty in the case of merchandise embarked upon the Danube, whether such merchandise is destined for the other provinces of the empire, or for the foreign market, as also by the import duty, whether the merchandise comes from foreign countries, or from the provinces of the empire. This principle, in existence previous to the Treaty of Adrianople, had from the date of the first capitulations, made the collection of the customs revenue in Moldavia entirely independent of the other custom-houses of the empire; this duty, ordinarily not exceeding the 3 per cent., has continued without interruption to form an integral portion of the revenues of the principality, or of the provinces of the empire, without any further charge upon the same produce on the part of the superior authority.

It is hence seen, that generally, and as regards custom duties in particular, Moldavia is under a privileged rule, which could scarcely place a province enjoying exceptional rights, and which is regulated by particular laws, on the same level with the other provinces of the empire.

This being established, let us shortly examine whether the Treaties of Commerce recently concluded between the Sublime Porte and several other European Powers, are in their spirit and tenour capable of being applied to Moldavia.

The Contracting Powers evidently had only in view, to obtain for foreign commerce, advantages consisting in the abolition of monopolies, and of peculiar duties which established an additional tax, so to speak, upon the price of Turkish produce, exceedingly prejudicial to commerce. Such irregular and unlimited charge has been replaced by a fixed and regular increase of the custom duties. If it is allowed that the 9 per cent. was stipulated for, in order to redeem pre-existing duties, that the Treaties above referred to had no other end than to stipulate for a compensation for those duties, and to give a further advantage to foreign commerce, it is plain that they cannot in principle be applied to the two principalities.

In the IVth Article of the Treaty with Sardinia it is specifically stated, that "on its [the produce's] arrival there, it shall pay on entry a fixed duty of 9 per cent., in place of the ancient duties on internal trade, which are suppressed by the present Convention;" and in Article IV. of the Treaty with England, that "the said merchandise shall, upon its arrival at the sea-port, pay 9 per cent. upon its value as compensation for all other duties of every kind."

Now, no monopoly pressed on the produce of Moldavia, and no special duty was levied on commerce. In the absence of these conditions no case for compensation arises; and the meaning of the above cited Articles is plainly not applicable to Moldavia.

It is the same with Article II. "The subjects of the Queen and Padishah of England, as also those employed in their service, are henceforward permitted to purchase in all parts of Turkey, without exception, the goods and produce of every sort and species, the growth and manufacture of Turkey;" and with Article II. of the Supplement, "British merchants and those in their employ are authorized and have full liberty to buy in all parts of Turkey all articles and merchandise imported into the Ottoman Empire from foreign parts;" stipulations of a date anterior to the Treaties in question have established freedom of commerce in Moldavia, consequently where no prohibition existed, the permission is without an object.

Article III. stipulates, "that upon merchandise, the produce of Turkey, bought by an English merchant, or by his agent, with a view to re-selling it in Turkey for the consumption of the interior, it is settled that, at the time of purchase and sale, they shall pay the duties required, in the same way as the Turks, or the class of Rayah merchants, who are engaged in the interior commerce of the empire, and who are the most favoured." But the internal commerce of Moldavia was subject to no

custom duties. It is also essential to recur to the phrase of the IVth Article, which is thus worded: "The said merchandise shall pay on its arrival at a port 9 per cent. upon its value, as compensation for all other duties of every kind; and upon its export from the port, an additional 3 per cent., paid separately as heretofore." Hence, where there is no case for compensation, it must necessarily be inferred that the latter part of the phrase is alone applicable, namely, that respecting the 3 per cent.

The tenour of the Treaties of Commerce, therefore, not being capable of adaptation to the state of affairs existing in this country, let us examine whether, in following out their spirit, any advantage is offered by them to foreign commerce, in their application to Moldavia specially. Far from this, they subject articles, which here paid only a duty of 3 per cent., to duties of 5 and 12 per cent. They impose a duty of 3 per cent. upon merchandise, which, in their passage through Moldavia, were formerly considered as in a state of transit, and, as such, were exempt from all duty [see Article VII. of the Treaty with Sardinia]; they tacitly admit that, at the expiration of seven years, foreigners may eventually be restricted from trading in this country.

It is sufficient to cite these necessary and unanswerable consequences of the Treaties being applied to Moldavia, to prove the mischief with which they threaten commerce, and thence to infer that, even in spirit, the said Treaties are inapplicable to that country, inasmuch, as their tendency would be to sanction stipulations injurious to foreign commerce.

In the firman issued in the month of Saffer of the year 1255, it is said, "the merchants shall pay on their arrival, in place of the ancient custom duties, exactly 9 per cent. In addition to that, they shall pay 3 per cent., when embarking the merchandise, in order to transport it to their own or to a foreign country. A duty of 3 per cent., according to the new tariff, shall be levied upon articles of French or foreign manufacture or produce, upon their arrival in the Turkish dominions; they shall further pay 2 per cent. if they wish to sell the merchandise at the spot or port to which they shall have conveyed it." Let us admit that, according to the sense of these words, and the immunities granted to Moldavia, the 5 and 12 per cent. would in many cases enter, without deduction, into the local Custom revenues. Consequently, if in the places where these duties have replaced unlimited surcharges, commerce is to be revived by the abolition of these last, for the same reasons, in places where it establishes a new surcharge, commerce must be affected in a contrary way. There would further ensue such a derangement in the public accounts which have been hitherto managed in a regular manner, and such a serious shock to commercial transactions, that even were Moldavia to reap the entire fruit of these increased duties, she should reject them on account of the interests of her revenue and of her commerce.

In fact, merchandise imported from Austria into Moldavia would pay 3 per cent., whilst the same merchandise passing through other provinces of Turkey on their way to Moldavia, would have to pay an increased charge; the same irregularity would affect the exports; and if the Moldavian Government, using the power granted to it by the Hatti Sheriffs, should find itself obliged to facilitate the export of any produce by drawbacks, it would find itself trammelled, and would fail in accomplishing that public good which a combination of that nature promised.

But if, finally, the increase in the Customs duties should, for the most part, be paid elsewhere, and if the export of Moldavian produce should be subject to an additional charge of 9 per cent., would not the result be, that in one case, namely that of imports, the 3 per cent. being collected out of the country would only leave 2 per cent. to the local revenue, and in the other, that articles whose export should be encouraged, such as salt, which has hitherto been free from duty, would be subjected by a new impost, which would paralyze the trade in it? Wherefore, not only must a disturbance of commerce necessarily ensue, not only must the losses of the country arising from that cause become incalculable, but the revenue also would suffer a heavy diminution, which

could not be allowed to become permanent, and which could not be covered without injury to the sources of revenue—namely, a diminution in the two principal articles of revenue, salt, and customs.

Hence it follows that the stipulations contained in these treaties are not in principle applicable to Moldavia; that in reality they are not advantageous to the commerce of that principality, but, on the contrary, prejudicial. That Moldavia is in the enjoyment of immunities which confer upon her freedom as to the regulations of her Government; and lastly, that Moldavia,—by a peculiar privilege, enjoying the revenue resulting from its custom duties, and the right to regulate this matter, in so far as no advantages secured to foreign commerce are infringed upon,—must remain in this respect in the situation in which she stood previously to the recent treaties, if she is not to witness the ruin of her commerce and her finances.

Sub-Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Tripoli, July 1, 1841.

THE subject on which I have the honour to address your Lordship is one not confined to the British flag, but to every other having commerce with this place.

The resident merchants and traders had a meeting, and they all addressed their respective Consuls on the subject of their complaints against Askar Ali for withholding from them those commercial rights they consider they are entitled to.

No. 1 is a letter I received from those under the English flag.

No. 2. Their complaints.

No. 3. My letter to Askar Ali.

No. 4. His Highness's reply, which I believe is similar to his answer to the other Consuls, but which, I am sorry to say, is not satisfactory to the merchants and traders.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

No. 1.—*Messrs. Farugia and others to Mr. Consul-General Warrington.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

Tripoli, June 8, 1841.

THE undersigned British merchants, established at this place, respectfully state, that, for some time, they have been much grieved and crossed in their commercial operations, both on account of the heavy duties of custom-house, weight, navigation, and health department received by the Local Government, and for the frequent and unexpected inhibitions to their free traffic with the interior and coast of this Regency.

The Undersigned being informed that between Her Majesty's Government and the Ottoman Porte exist commercial treaties, the basis whereof is the protection and encouragement of an honest and legal commerce throughout the Ottoman Empire, by the present humbly pray you to take such steps with the Local Government as you may deem most favourable to their interests in the punctual observance of the existing Treaty and Tariff, and more especially to obtain for them every liberty and freedom to buy and sell to and from all the interior provinces, the inhabitants whereof do actually frequent this market.

The Undersigned inclose a specific list of the several principal grievances by them sustained at present, and are ready to furnish you with any further and more minute details, if necessary.

With great respect, &c.,
(Signed) AND. & G. FARUGIA,
and twelve other Merchants and Traders, British subjects.

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No. 2.—*List of the different principal grievances actually sustained by the European merchants established in this Regency of Tripoli in Barbary.*

(Translation.)

Custom-House.

IT would be endless to detail the abuses and irregularities practised at present. The duties are received after the mere caprice of the custom-house officers, without any reference to the established Tariff, in spite of our incessant applications to those officers.

Liberty of Commerce.

When we wish to export any grain, corn, &c., by sea, we are prohibited; it is allowed only to Jews and Mussulman merchants of this place. On our exporting corn to the land bazaars, instead of the 2 per cent., fixed by the Treaty, they make us pay an arbitrary duty, which, at this present day, amounts to about 16 per cent., *ad valorem*, besides the duties of the bazaar, forcible exactions by the Lamin, and many other abusive aggravations.

Tax of the Public Weight.

The public weigher gets 50 paras per every cantar, whether the article be of great value or small; this tax, however, we are sure is milder in the Levant.

Navigation.

The captain of the port gets a duty of anchorage of 100 piastres from each European vessel: this duty, too, is less in all other ports of the Ottoman Empire, and proportionate to the tonnage of the ship.

Lazaret.

The Sanatory Department gets a duty of 1 per cent. on susceptible articles, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those non-susceptible, although they do not enter into the lazaret. This last duty appears to us unjust and aggravating, nor is it customary in any other country. Moreover, every vessel in quarantine, whether large or small, is compelled to pay to the Health Office, 25 piastres per diem. We know that at other Ottoman ports there is actually in force a reasonable tariff for sanatory duties not practised here.

No. 3.—*Mr. Consul-General Warrington to Askar Ali Pasha.*

Your Highness,

Tripoli, June 9, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to send you a copy of a letter I have received from the merchants and traders under the British flag, as will appear by No. 1.

I have also the honour to inclose No. 2, being a copy of what they state to be the abuses and exactions they sustain from the Local Government, in the prosecution of a just and lawful commerce, conformable to the Convention of August, 1838.

I am informed the French and Austrian subjects have made similar complaints to their Consuls; that the subjects of Sardinia, Naples, and Tuscany, have addressed their Consuls with strong complaints and remonstrances on the same subject. The other Christian flags in Tripoli, not having commerce or subjects, have not entered into any complaints; of course they do not suffer thereby.

If your Highness is pleased to rectify those abuses which are contrary to the Convention and Tariff, and in future to adhere to them, I shall have no occasion to submit the question to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople; otherwise, it will be my duty.

I can assure your Highness that this measure was perfectly unknown to me till I received the letter and complaint; and by sending them immediately to you, shows a frank and upright conduct, as I would disdain to make any underhand accusation or to enter into an intrigue unworthy of the British flag.

Your Highness will be pleased to accept the assurances of high consideration with which I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

H. WARRINGTON.

No. 4.—*Askar Ali Pasha to Mr. Consul-General Warrington.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

Tripoli in the West, June 14, 1841.

WE have received your letter and its inclosures, and in answer we have to say, that our custom-house officers cannot deviate from the established tariff in levying the duties.

In the lawful trade with the eastern coast, there is no impediment; it is only interrupted in the western side, owing to those rebels.

It is not to our knowledge that higher duties are levied at the bazaars than those that are just; but if this is the case, we shall no longer permit it. The same will be done with respect to the weight duty.

As for the duty of anchorage, we found it so established; nevertheless, we shall write to the Admiral of our Government, and if he directs it to be diminished, we shall not fail to do it; as also we shall write respecting the lazaret and quarantine duties, which we found so established likewise; and should another tariff be sent over, we shall conform to the same.

Saluting, &c.,

(Signed) ASKAR ALI PASHA.
(L.S.)

Mr. Consul-General Warrington's Notice to British Merchants.

NOTICE.

Tripoli, July 20, 1841.

FOR the information of Her Majesty's Government, I am ordered to make a further report of the working of the Commercial Convention of 1838. To carry into effect the said order, I have to request that Her Majesty's subjects will give in their statement as to the operation of the said Convention; and whether it has strictly and scrupulously been adhered to by the local authorities; and in that case, whether the Commercial Convention has been for the advantage of commerce and security of property, which, in my opinion, is perfectly clear, supposing no abuse to have existed.

(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

Messrs. Farugia and others to Mr. Consul-General Warrington.

Sir,

Tripoli, August 4, 1841.

IN consequence of your having requested us to make a new report as to the effects produced by the Convention of 1838, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, we therefore, in the name and on the part of all the British merchants, and others under Her Majesty's protection, resident in this place, have the honour to inform you, in a few words, that the said Convention, from which great advantages would have resulted to our traffic, is in no manner observed by the local authority in its true sense; and all fees and duties are levied capriciously, and at the despotic will of the said authority, as we have informed you by our last representation on this subject, dated on the 8th of June this year, to which we beg leave to refer in all respects; and we pray that the same may afresh be submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty, in order that an end may be put to the disorders of our establishment here for the general good.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) AND. & G. FARUGIA.
ARON BORGES DE SILVA.
GIUSEPPE ZAMMIT.
GIUSEPPE GAUCI.
GIUSEPPE LANZON.

TREATY

297

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

**THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF
THE URUGUAY,**

FOR THE ABOLITION

OF THE

TRAFFICK IN SLAVES,

Signed at Monte-Video, July 13, 1839.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1842.*

LONDON:

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TRAFFICK IN SLAVES.

Signed at Monte-Video, July 13, 1839.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the utter extinction of the barbarous Traffick in Slaves, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a Treaty, for the special purpose of immediately attaining this object, so far as relates to the total and final abolition of the Slave Trade of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; and have respectively named for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Her Britannick Majesty, John Henry Mandeville, Esquire, Her Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata;

And His Excellency the President of the Republic, Don José Ellauri, Doctor of Law, Minister of the Government, and for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having duly communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

SU Magestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, hallandose mutuamente animados del mas vivo deseo de cooperar á la completa extincion del barbaro Trafico de Esclavos, han resuelto proceder á la conclusion de un Tratado con el fin especial de conseguir este obgeto, por lo que respecta á la total y final abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay; y á este fin han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Magestad Britanica, al Caballero Don Juan Enrique Mandeville, Su Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata;

Y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica, al Doctor Don José Ellauri, Ministro de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores;

Los cuales, habiendose comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y hallandolos en debida forma, han convenido y concluido los Articulos siguientes:—

ARTICLE I.

The Slave Trade of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay is hereby formally declared to be henceforward totally and finally abolished in all parts of the world.

ARTICULO I.

El Comercio de Esclavos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay es por este formalmente declarado, desde hoy en adelante, total y finalmente abolido en todas partes del mundo.

ARTICLE II.

The President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay hereby engages, that immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, and from time to time afterwards, as it may become needful, he will take the most effectual measures for preventing the citizens of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay from being concerned, and the flag of that Republic from being used, in carrying on, in any way, the Trade in Slaves; and especially, that within two months after the said exchange, he will promulgate throughout the territories of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, a penal law, inflicting a punishment the most severe, on all those citizens of that Republic, who shall, under whatsoever pretext, take any part whatever in the Traffick in Slaves.

ARTICULO II.

El Presidente de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay se compromete por el presente á tomar inmediatamente despues del cange de las ratificaciones de este Tratado, y despues, de tiempo en tiempo, segun sea necesario, las mas eficaces medidas para impedir que los ciudadanos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay se interesen de modo alguno en hacer el Comercio de Esclavos, y que se use del pabellon de la Republica para dicho comercio; y especialmente se compromete á promulgar dentro de dos meses despues de verificado el dicho cange, una ley penal en todo el territorio de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, imponiendo el mas severo castigo á todos los ciudadanos de la dicha Republica, que por cualquier pretextó, tomen la menor parte en el Trafico de Esclavos.

ARTICLE III.

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay also engages that, in further pursuance of the stipulation contained in the Ist Article of this Treaty, he will take the necessary means for assimilating as soon as possible, the laws of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to those of Great Britain, in as far as regards the crime of Slave Trading; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, hereby mutually engage, that, by an Additional Convention hereafter to be concluded between the two High Contracting Parties to the present Treaty, they will concert and settle the details of the measures by which the law of piracy, which will then become applicable to that traffick by the legislation of each of the two countries, shall be immediately and reciprocally carried into execution with respect to the vessels and subjects or citizens of each.

ARTICULO III.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay se compromete tambien, en prosecucion de la estipulacion contenida en el Primer Articulo de este Tratado, á tomar las medidas necesarias para asimilar, tan pronto como sea posible, las leyes de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, á las de la Gran Bretaña, por lo que respecta al crimen del Trafico de Esclavatura; y Su Magestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, se obligan mutuamente por este, á concertar y arreglar, por medio de una Convencion Adicional al presente Tratado, que debe celebrarse mas adelante entré las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, todos los pormenores de la medida que se adopte para poner en execucion inmediata y reciprocamente la ley de pirateria aplicable á dicho tráfico, segun la legislacion de cada uno de los dos paises, con respecto á los buques y subditos ó ciudadanos de cada uno.

ARTICLE IV.

In order more completely to prevent all infringement of the spirit of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent, that those ships of their navies respectively, which shall be provided with special Instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations, as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of being engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, or of having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met with by the said cruisers, been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves, contrary to the provisions of this Treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

ARTICLE V.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding Article into execution, it is agreed:

1°. That all ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the Traffick in Slaves, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy, in the English and Spanish languages, of the present Treaty; of the Instructions for cruisers, annexed thereto *sub literâ* A; and of the Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, annexed thereto *sub literâ* B; which Annexes respectively shall be considered as an integral part of the Treaty.

2°. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other, the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders.

3°. That if at any time there shall be just cause to suspect that any merchant vessel, under the flag and proceeding under convoy of any ship or ships of war of either of the Contracting Parties, is engaged, or intended to be engaged, in the Traffick in Slaves, or is fitted out for the purposes thereof, or has, during the voyage on which she may be met with, been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves; it shall be lawful for the commander of any ship of the navy of either of the two High Contracting

ARTICULO IV.

Para impedir mas completamente toda contravencion al espiritu del presente Tratado, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes consienten mutuamente, en que los buques de sus escuadras respectivas que tengan Instrucciones especiales para aquel obgeto, como en adelante se dirá, puedan visitar aquellas embarcaciones mercantes de las dos naciones, que por motivos razonables se sospeche de que se emplean en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó de que han sido equipadas para este obgeto, ó de que, durante el viaje en que fuesen encontradas por los dichos cruzeros, se hayan ocupado en el Trafico de Esclavos, en contravencion á las disposiciones de este Tratado; y que los dichos cruzeros puedan detener, y mandar ó conducir dichas embarcaciones, para ser sometidas á juicio del modo que en adelante se convendrá.

ARTICULO V.

Para arreglar el modo de poner en execucion las estipulaciones del precedente Artículo, se conviene:

1°. Que todos los buques de las escuadras de las dos naciones que se emplearen en impedir el Trafico de Esclavos, serán provistos por sus respectivos Gobiernos con una copia, en idioma Ingles y Español, del presente Tratado; de las Instrucciones para los cruzeros anexas á el (con la letra A); y de los Reglamentos para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, anexas á el (con la letra B); las cuales piezas anexas respectivamente, serán consideradas como parte integrante del Tratado.

2°. Que cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes comunicará á la otra, de tiempo en tiempo, los nombres de los diversos buques provistos con tales Instrucciones, la fuerza de cada uno de ellos, y el nombre de sus respectivos comandantes.

3°. Que si en algun tiempo, hubiese justos motivos para sospechar que algun buque mercante bajo el pabellon de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes, y navegando en convoy de alguna embarcacion ó embarcaciones de guerra de las mismas, se emplea, ó vá destinado á emplearse, en el Trafico de Negros, ó que está aparejado para aquel obgeto, ó que durante el viaje en que sea encontrado, se ha ocupado en el Trafico de Esclavos, está legalmente autorizado el comandante de cualquier buque de la

Parties, furnished with such Instructions as aforesaid, to visit such merchant vessel; and such commander shall proceed to effect the same, in communication with the commanding officer of the convoy, who, it is hereby agreed, shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detention of such merchant vessel; and in all things shall assist, to the utmost of his power, in the due execution of the present Treaty, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

4°. It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid Instructions.

ARTICLE VI.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the visit and detention of vessels, specified in the IVth Article of this Treaty, shall only be effected by those British or Monte-Videan ships which may form part of the navies, royal and national respectively, of the two High Contracting Parties to the Treaty; and by those only of such ships which are provided with the special Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the IVth Article of this Treaty, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, two Mixed Courts of Justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by the two High Contracting Parties respectively.

armada de cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, provisto con las Instrucciones arriba mencionadas, para visitar el tal buque mercante; y el dicho comandante procederá á verificarlo, comunicandolo al oficial comandante del convoy, el cual, se conviene por este, prestará todas la facilidades para efectuar la visita, y para la detencion eventual de tal buque mercante; y lo auxiliará en todo, con todo su poder, en la execucion del presente Tratado, segun su verdadero obgeto y espiritu.

4°. Se conviene ademas mutuamente, que los comandantes de los buques de las dos marinas, respectivamente, que fuesen empleados en este servicio, se adherirán estrictamente al tenor exacto de las antedichas Instrucciones.

ARTICULO VI.

Como los dos Artículos precedentes son enteramente reciprocos, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen mutuamente á abonar cualesquiera perdidas que se ocasionasen á sus respectivos subditos ó ciudadanos por la arbitraria é ilegal detencion de sus buques; entendiendose que esta indemnizacion será invariablemente sopor-tada por el Gobierno á quien pertenezcan los cruzeros que se hayan hecho culpables de tales arbitrarias é ilegales detenciones; y que la visita y detencion de buques, especificada en el Artículo IV° de este Tratado, solamente podrá hacerse por embarcaciones Inglesas ó Monte-Videanas que formen parte de la marina real ó nacional, respectivamente, de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes de este Tratado; y solo por aquellas de dichas embarcaciones que esten provistas con las Instrucciones especiales anexas al presente Tratado, en consecuencia de lo en él estipulado.

ARTICULO VII.

Para poder hacer con la menor demora é inconveniente posible, la adjudicacion de los buques que sean detenidos en conformidad al tenor del Artículo IV°. de este Tratado, se establecerán, dentro del termino de un año, á lo mas, contado desde el cambio de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, dos Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, formados de un numero igual de individuos de las dos naciones, nombrados á este fin por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

These Courts shall reside, one in a possession belonging to Her Britannick Majesty, the other within the territories of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay; and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own territories, in what places the Courts shall respectively reside; each of the two High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the Court held within its own territories; provided, however, that one of the two Courts shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in one of the possessions of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay.

These Courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present Treaty, without appeal; and according to the Regulations and Instructions which are annexed to the present Treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of the navies of Great Britain and Monte-Video, respectively, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the IVth Article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty, or from the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and, in such case, the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which may have been committed.

ARTICLE IX.

It is hereby further mutually agreed, that every merchant vessel, British or Monte-Videan, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice, established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

Estos Tribunales residirán, uno en posesiones pertenecientes á Su Magestad Británica, y el otro en territorio de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay; y los dos Gobiernos, al tiempo de cangearse las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, declararán, cada uno para sus territorios, en que lugares residirán respectivamente; reservandose cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes el derecho de cambiar á su agrado, el lugar de la residencia del Tribunal establecido en el territorio de su pertinencia, con tal, sin embargo, que uno de los dos Tribunales resida siempre en la costa de Africa, y el otro en una de las posesiones de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay.

Estos Tribunales juzgarán las causas que se les sometan en conformidad á lo dispuesto en el presente Tratado, sin apelacion, y segun los Reglamentos é Instrucciones que van anexas al presente Tratado, y que se consideran como parte integrante de él.

ARTICULO VIII.

En caso que el oficial comandante de alguno de los buques de la Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de Monte-Video, respectivamente, debidamente comisionado en conformidad á lo dispuesto en el Artículo IVº de este Tratado, se desvíase de algun modo de las estipulaciones de dicho Tratado, ó de las Instrucciones anexas á él, el Gobierno que se considere agraviado por su conducto, tendrá el derecho de pedir una reparacion; y en tal caso, el Gobierno á quien pertenezca el tal oficial comandante, se obliga á mandar hacer una investigacion del hecho que motive la queja, é infligir al dicho oficial un castigo proporcionado á cualquiera transgresion arbitraria que se haya cometido.

ARTICULO IX.

Queda ademas mutuamente convenido, que todo buque mercante Ingles ó Monte-Videano, que fuese visitado en virtud del presente Tratado, pueda ser legalmente detenido, y mandado ó llevado ante los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, en conformidad á lo en él dispuesto, si en su equipo se encontrase alguna de las cosas que abajo se mencionan, á saber:—

1. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

2. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck, in a greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3. Spare plank, fitted for laying down as a second, or slave deck.

4. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

5. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

6. An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or other vessels, should only be used for the reception of palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

8. A boiler of an unusual size, and larger than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; or more than one boiler of the ordinary size.

9. An extraordinary quantity either of rice, of the flour of Brazil, manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize, or of Indian corn, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, or Indian corn, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Any one or more of these several circumstances, if proved, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the Slave Trade; and unless it be established by satisfactory evidence upon the part of the master or owners, that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed in some legal pursuit, the vessel shall thereupon be condemned, and declared lawful prize.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in any

1. Cuarteles de escotilla con rejas, en lugar de los cuarteles cubiertos que se usan en los buques mercantes.

2. Divisiones ó manparos en la bodega ó sobre cubierta, en mayor numero que las que son necesarias para buques que hacen un comercio lícito.

3. Tablones de repuesto, preparados como para armar una segunda cubierta para esclavos.

4. Cadenas, grillos, ó esposas.

5. Mayor cantidad de agua, bien en cascos ó en cisternas, que la que se necesita para el consumo de la tripulacion del buque como buque mercante.

6. Un numero extraordinario de cascos para agua, ó de otras vasijas propias para contener liquidos, á menos que el maestre exhiba un certificado de la Aduana del lugar adonde fué despachado, en que conste que los propietarios de la tal embarcacion han prestado fianza bastante de que la cantidad extraordinaria de cascos ú otras vasijas, solo se destina á recibir azeite, ú otros obgetos de comercio lícito.

7. Mayor cantidad de tinajas ó platos de rancho, que la que se necesita para el uso de la tripulacion del buque como buque mercante.

8. Un caldero de un tamaño no comun, y mayor que el que es necesario para el uso de la tripulacion del buque como buque mercante; ó mas de un caldero del tamaño ordinario.

9. Una cantidad extraordinaria de arroz, de harina del Brasil, mandioca, ó casave, comunmente llamada farinha, de maiz, ó trigo de Indias, en mayor cantidad de la que probablemente se requiere para el uso de la tripulacion; siempre que el tal arroz, harina, maiz, ó trigo de Indias, no esten comprendidos en el manifiesto como parte de su cargamento para comercio.

Una ó mas de estas diversas circunstancias, siempre que sean probadas, será considerada como una evidencia *prima facie* del empleo actual del buque en el Comercio de Esclavos; y á menos que el maestre ó dueños de dicho buque no pruebe de un modo satisfactorio, que el dicho buque se ocupaba al tiempo de su detencion ó captura en un trafico lícito, será por el hecho condenado y declarado buena presa.

ARTICULO X.

Si alguna de las cosas especificadas en el Artículo precedente se encontrasen en

merchant vessel, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted either to her master, or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Mixed Court of Justice should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

cualquier buque mercante, no se concederá en ningun caso al maestre ó dueños de dicho buque, ó á cualquiera otra persona interesada en él ó en su carga, compensacion alguna por perdidas, daños, ó cóstos consiguientes á su detencion, aun cuando el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia no pronunciase sentencia alguna de condenacion en consecuencia de su detencion.

ARTICLE XI.

It is hereby agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty, by their respective cruizers, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall, consequently, be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

ARTICULO XI.

Se conviene por este, entre las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, que en todos los casos en que un buque fuere detenido en virtud de este Tratado, por sus respectivos cruzeros, por haberse ocupado en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó por haber sido aprestado para obgetos de dicho trafico, y fuese adjudicado ó condenado por los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de establecerse como se ha dicho, el dicho buque será deshecho enteramente, y vendido en partes separadas despues de haber sido deshecho.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties most solemnly binds itself to guarantee the liberty of the negroes who may be emancipated under the present Treaty by the Mixed Courts of Justice sitting within the colonies or possessions of such Government; and to afford, from time to time, and whenever demanded by the other Party, or by the members of the Mixed Court of Justice by whose sentence the Slaves shall have been liberated, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such Negroes, with a view of insuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

For this purpose the Regulations annexed to this Treaty, *sub literá C*, as to the treatment of Negroes liberated by sentence of the Mixed Court of Justice, have been drawn up, and are declared to form an integral part of this Treaty: the two High Contracting Parties reserving to themselves the right to alter by common consent and mutual agreement, but not otherwise, the terms and tenor of such Regulations.

ARTICULO XII.

Cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se obliga, del modo mas solemne, á garantir la libertad de los negros que sean emancipados en virtud del presente Tratado, por el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia que resida en las colonias ó posesiones del tal Gobierno; y á transmitir de tiempo en tiempo, y siempre que sea solicitado por la otra Parte, ó por los miembros del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia en virtud de cuya sentencia se hubieren libertado los Esclavos, las informaciones mas completas acerca del estado y condicion de tales Negros, con la mira de asegurar la debida execucion del Tratado á este respecto.

A este fin se han formado los Reglamentos anexos á este Tratado bajo la letra C, para el trato de los Negros libertados por sentencia del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, los cuales Reglamentos se declara, que forman parte integrante de este Tratado: reservandose á si mismas las dos Altas Partes Contratantes el derecho de alterar, de comun consentimiento y mutuo acuerdo, pero no de otro modo, los terminos y el tenor de tales Reglamentos.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

A. Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

B. Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, which are to hold their sittings on the coast of Africa, and in one of the possessions of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

C. Regulations as to the treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICULO XIII.

Las Actas é Instrumentos anexos á este Tratado, y los cuales se ha convenido mutuamente, que formarán parte integrante de él, son como sigue:

A. Instrucciones para los buques de la armada de las dos naciones, destinados á impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

B. Reglamentos para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de tener su asiento en la costa de Africa, y en una de las posesiones de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay.

C. Reglamentos para el trato que ha de darse á los Negros libertados.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged within the space of eight months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed in duplicate originals, English and Spanish, the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Monte-Video, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

ARTICULO XIV.

El presente Tratado, que consiste de catorce Articulos, será ratificado, y las ratificaciones de él cangeadas en el espacio de ocho meses desde la fecha, ó antes si fuere posible.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado en originales duplicados, Ingles y Español, el presente Tratado, y le han puesto el sello de sus armas.

Dado en Monte-Video, hoy trece dia de Julio, del año de Nuestro Señor de mil ocho cientos treinta y nueve.

(L.S.) JOSE ELLAURI.

ANNEX A.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, for the abolition of the Slave Trade of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of the 13th July, 1839.

Instructions for the ships of the British and Monte-Videan navies employed to prevent the Traffick in Slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the navy of Her Britannick Majesty, or of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, which shall be furnished with these Instructions, shall have a

PIEZA ANEXA A.

al Tratado entre la Gran Bretaña y la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, para la abolicion del Trafico de Esclavos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, del 13 de Julio, 1839.

Instrucciones para los buques de las armadas Inglesa y Monte-Videana empleados para impedir el Trafico de Esclavos.

ARTICULO I.

El comandante de cualquier buque perteneciente á la marina Real de Su Magestad Britanica, ó á la Nacional de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, á quien se le comuniquen

right to visit, search, and detain, any British or Monte-Videan merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the Slave Trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in the Traffick in Slaves during the voyage on which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Monte-Videan navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel, as soon as possible, for judgment before that one of the two Mixed Courts of Justice, established in virtue of the VIIth Article of the said Treaty, which shall be nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, think can be soonest reached from such place.

All and every vessel under the Oriental flag, which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be or to have been engaged, in the Slave Trade, is to be considered an Oriental vessel: it being mutually understood and agreed, that this is not to serve as a precedent as to what shall constitute an Oriental vessel, in the discussions which may hereafter be resumed for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the said navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchantman liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navies of Great Britain and of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, respectively, or by the officer who, at the time, shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenour of the present Instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew thereof;

estas Instrucciones, tendrá el derecho de visitar, registrar, y detener á cualquiera buque Ingles ó Monte-Videano, que se ocupe, ó se sospeche que se ocupa, en el Trafico de Esclavos, ó que esté equipado para obgetos de él, ó que se haya ocupado en el Trafico de Esclavos durante el viaje en que sea encontrado por el tal buque de la marina Inglesa ó Monte-Videana; y el dicho comandante conducirá ó enviará el tal buque mercante, lo mas pronto posible, para ser juzgado, ante uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia establecidos en virtud del Artículo VII del dicho Tratado, que esté mas inmediato al lugar de la detencion, y adonde pudiera llegar mas pronto á juicio del dicho comandante y bajo su responsabilidad.

Todos y cada uno de los buques bajo la bandera Oriental, que se ocupen actualmente, ó se sospeche que se ocupan ó se hubiesen ocupado, en el Trafico de Esclavos, debe considerarse buque Oriental: siendo mutuamente entendido y acordado, que esto no ha de servir como un antecedente para constituirlo Oriental en las discusiones que puedan iniciarse en lo sucesivo para la negociacion de un tratado de comercio.

ARTICULO II.

Siempre que un buque de cualquiera de las dos armadas, debidamente autorizado en la forma prescripta, encontrase un buque mercante sugeto á ser visitada en virtud de lo dispuesto en dicho Tratado, se hará el registro del modo mas suave, y con todas las atenciones que deben observarse entre naciones aliadas y amigas; y en todos casos el registro se hará por un oficial que no sea menos que teniente de la marina Inglesa ó Monte-Videana, ó por el oficial que á la sazón sea el segundo en el mando del buque, por el cual se haga el registro.

ARTICULO III.

El comandante de cualquier buque de las dos armadas, debidamente autorizado en la forma dicha, que detenga cualquier buque mercante en consecuencia del tenor de las presentes Instrucciones, dejará abordo del buque detenido, al maestre, piloto ó contra-maestre, y dos ó tres, á lo menos, de

the whole of the Slaves, if any, and all the cargo.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration to be signed by himself, and to be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Court of Justice, before which such vessel shall be carried for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the same, as well as of the number of Slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of Slaves found on board of the vessel at the time of the detention.

The officer in charge of the vessel detained shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers into the Mixed Court of Justice, deliver in to the Court a paper, signed by himself and verified on oath, stating the changes which have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the Slaves, if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

ARTICLE IV.

The Slaves shall not be disembarked, till after the vessel which contains them shall have arrived at the place of adjudication, in order that, in the event of her not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired; and even after the arrival of the Slaves at such place, they are not to be landed without the permission of the Mixed Court of Justice.

But if urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the Slaves, or from other causes, should require that either the whole or a portion of the Negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the said Courts is established, the commander of the capturing ship may take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the Negroes, provided

la tripulacion de dicho buque; todos los Esclavos, si los hubiese, y todo su cargamento.

El aprehensor extenderá por escrito en el acto de la detencion, una declaracion autentica, que manifieste el estado en que encontró el buque detenido; cuya declaracion ha de ser firmada por él mismo, y entregada ó enviada, junto con el buque capturado, al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, ante el cual sea conducido el buque para ser adjudicado. Entregará al maestre del buque detenido un certificado firmado de los papeles tomados á su bordo, asi como del numero de Esclavos que se encontrasen abordo al tiempo de la detencion.

En la declaracion autentica que el captor está obligado á dar segun lo prevenido, asi como en el certificado de los papeles tomados, insertará su nombre, el nombre del buque aprehensor, la latitud y longitud del lugar en que se haya hecho la detencion, y el numero de Esclavos hallados abordo del buque al tiempo de la detencion.

El oficial encargado del buque detenido, al tiempo de pasar los papeles del buque al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, entregará tambien al Tribunal un papel firmado por él, y bajo juramento, en que se expresen los cambios que hayan ocurrido respecto del buque, su tripulacion, Esclavos, si los hubiere, y su cargamento, entre el periodo de su detencion y el momento de entregar los dichos papeles.

ARTICULO IV.

Los Esclavos no serán desembarcados hasta despues que el buque que los contiene haya llegado al lugar de su juzgamiento, para que en el caso de no ser juzgado buena presa, pueda repararse mas facilmente la perdida de los propietarios; y aun despues del arribo de los Esclavos al tal lugar, no deben desembarcarse sin permiso del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia.

Pero si motivos urgentes, deducidos de lo largo del viaje, del estado de salud de los Esclavos, ó por otras causas, exigiesen que el todo ó una parte de los Negros fuesen desembarcados antes de la llegada del buque al lugar en que se halle establecido uno de los dichos Tribunales, el comandante del buque aprehensor puede tomar sobre si la responsabilidad de desembarcar los Negros, con tal que esta necesidad, y los mo-

that such necessity, and the causes thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form, and that this certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

tivos de ella, se hagan constar en un certificado dado en debida forma, y que este certificado se extienda é inserte al mismo tiempo en el libro de diario del buque detenido.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that the preceding Instructions, consisting of four Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Los abajo firmados Plenipotenciarios han convenido, en conformidad con el Artículo XIII del Tratado firmado por ellos el día trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve, que las precedentes Instrucciones, constantes de cuatro Artículos, sean agregadas al dicho Tratado, y consideradas como parte integrante de él.

Done at Monte-Video, the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Fecho en Monte-Video, el día trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve.

(L.S.) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

(L.S.) JOSE ELLAURI.

ANNEX B.

PIEZA ANEXA B.

to the Treaty between Great Britain and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, for the abolition of the Slave Trade of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of the 13th July, 1839.

al Tratado entre la Gran Bretaña y la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, para la abolicion del Comercio de Esclavos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, del 13 de Julio, 1839.

Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice which are to reside on the coast of Africa, and in the possessions of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Reglamentos para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de residir en la costa de Africa, y en las posesiones de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO I.

The Mixed Courts of Justice to be established under the provisions of the Treaty of which these Regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner :

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de establecerse en consecuencia de las estipulaciones del Tratado de que estos Reglamentos forman parte integrante, segun está declarado, se compondrán del modo siguiente :

The two High Contracting Parties shall each of them name a judge and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear, and to decide without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, shall be brought before them. The judges and the arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Courts respectively shall reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no prefer-

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, cada una de por si, nombrará un juez y un arbitrador, que sean autorizados para oir y decidir, sin apelacion, todos los casos de captura ó detencion de buques que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones del predicho Tratado, sean llevados ante ellos. Los jueces y los arbitradores, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, prestarán respectivamente juramento ante el magistrado principal de los lugares en que respectivamente residan los tales tribunales, de que juzgarán recta y fielmente; que no harán preferencia entre los deman-

ence, either for the claimants or the captors; and that they will act, in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such Courts a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the Government of the country within the territories of which such Court shall reside. Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of such Court, and shall, previous to entering upon his office, make oath before the Court to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the Court to be established on the coast of Africa, shall be paid by Her Britannick Majesty; and that of the secretary or registrar of the Court to be established in the possessions of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay, by the Government of that Republick.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Courts.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, slaves, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence; and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication; shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the vessel after the same shall have been broken up, of the ship's stores, and of such parts of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and under Article VII. of these Regulations.

dantes y los captores; y que obrarán, en todas sus decisiones, con sujecion á las estipulaciones del predicho Tratado.

Se agregará á cada uno de los Tribunales un secretario ó registrador, qui será nombrado por el Gobierno del pais en cuyo territorio resida el Tribunal. Este secretario ó registrador registrará todos los actos del Tribunal, y antes de entrar al ejercicio de sus funciones, prestará juramento ante el Tribunal para el cual está nombrado, de que se conducirá con el debido respeto hacia su autoridad, y actuará con fidelidad é imparcialidad en todos los asuntos relativos á su oficio.

El salario del secretario ó registrador del Tribunal que ha de establecerse en la costa de Africa, será pagado por Su Magestad Britanica; y el del secretario ó registrador del Tribunal que ha de establecerse en las posesiones de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, por el Gobierno de la dicha Republica.

Cada uno de los dos Gobiernos costeará la mitad del monte total de los gastos accidentales de dichos Tribunales.

ARTICULO II.

Los gastos en que incurra el oficial para la recepcion, mantenimiento, y cuidado del buque detenido, esclavos, y cargamento, y los que cause la execucion de la sentencia; y todos los desembolzos ocasionados para traer el buque á juicio; se pagarán, en caso de ser condenado, de los fondos que produzca la venta de todos los materiales del buque, despues de haber sido deshecho; del producto de los viveres del buque, y de la parte del cargamento que consista de mercaderias; y en caso que los productos de estas ventas no fuesen suficientes para pagar los gastos, abonará la diferencia el Gobierno del pais en cuyos territorios se haya hecho la adjudicacion.

Si el buque detenido fuese absuelto, los gastos ocasionados para traerlo á juicio serán pagados por el captor, menos en los casos especificados y para los cuales ya se ha provisto por el Artículo del Tratado á que van anexos estos Reglamentos, y por el Artículo VII de estos mismos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE III.

The Mixed Courts of Justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruizers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain. These Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Courts shall take place as summarily as possible; and for this purpose, the Courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding Court shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, whether on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause, except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

All the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Courts shall be written down in the language of the country in which they shall respectively reside.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process shall be as follows:

The judges appointed by the two nations respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and to take the depositions of the master and commander, and two or three, at least, of the principal individuals on board of such vessel; as well as the declaration, on oath, of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to enable them to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty; and in order that, according to this judgment, the vessel may be condemned or released.

ARTICULO III.

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia deben decidir sobre la legalidad de la detencion de los buques, que en consecuencia del dicho Tratado, fuesen detenidos por los cruzeros de una ú otra nacion. Estos Tribunales juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las cuestiones que originen la captura ó detencion de dichos buques.

Los procedimientos de estos Tribunales serán lo mas sumarios posible; y á este fin, se les requiere que decidan cada caso, en cuanto sea practicable, dentro del termino de veinte dias, contados desde el en que el buque detenido hubiese sido traído al puerto donde residiese el Tribunal que lo juzgue.

En ningun caso se demorará la sentencia final mas de dos meses, bien sea por razon de la ausencia de testigos, ó por cualquier otra causa, menos cuando lo pidiese alguna de las partes interesadas; en cuyo caso, prestando la parte ó partes una fianza satisfactoria, de que tomarán sobre si los costos y riegos de la demora, los Tribunales podrán á su arbitrio conceder un nuevo plazo, que no exceda cuatro meses.

Cualquiera de las partes estará en libertad de valerse de personas inteligentes, si lo consideran conveniente, para ayudarlo en la direccion de su causa.

Todas las partes esenciales de los procedimientos de los dichos Tribunales, se escribirán en el idioma del pais en que respectivamente residan.

ARTICULO IV.

La forma del proceso será la siguiente:

Los jueces nombrados por las dos naciones respectivamente, procederán, en primer lugar, á examinar los papeles del buque detenido, y á recibir las deposiciones del maestre y comandante, y dos ó tres, á lo menos, de los principales individuos de abordo de dicho buque; asi como la declaracion jurada del captor, si les pareciere necesaria para poder formar su juicio, y pronunciar si el dicho buque ha sido justamente detenido ó no, en conformidad á las estipulaciones del predicho Tratado, y para que, segun su pronunciamiento, el buque sea condenado ó absuelto.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, whether with respect to the legality of the detention, the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or in case any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said Court; they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two above-mentioned judges on the case; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default, his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two High Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the above-named Court; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the Slaves who shall have been brought on board for the purposes of commerce; and the said vessel, subject to the regulations in Article XI. of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by

En caso que los dos jueces discorden en cuanto á la sentencia que deben pronunciar en cualquier causa puesta ante ellos, ya sea con respecto á la legalidad de la detencion, ó sobre si el buque está ó no sugeto á condenacion, ó sobre la indemnizacion que ha de acordarse, ó sobre cualquiera otra cuestion que se origine de la captura; ó en el caso que hubiese alguna diferencia de opinion entre ellos en cuanto al modo de proceder en el dicho Tribunal; sacarán á la suerte el nombre de uno de los arbitradores nombrados como se ha dicho, y este arbitrador, despues de haber considerado los procedimientos que han tenido lugar, consultará con los jueces arriba mencionados sobre el caso; y se pronunciará la sentencia ó decision en conformidad á la opinion de la mayoria de los tres.

ARTICULO V.

Si el buque detenido fuese absuelto por sentencia del Tribunal, el buque y el cargamento, en el estado en que entonces se encontrasen, serán inmediatamente entregados al maestre, ó á la persona que lo represente; y el tal maestre ú otra persona puede pedir ante el mismo Tribunal, una avaluacion de los perjuicios que tenga derecho á exigir. El aprehensor mismo, y en su defecto, su Gobierno, quedarán responsables de los perjuicios á que resulten acreedores el maestre ó dueños del buque ó de su cargamento, por declaracion del Tribunal.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á pagar en el termino de un año desde la fecha de la sentencia, los costos y perjuicios que haya determinado el predicho Tribunal; quedando entendido y acordado, que estos costos y perjuicios serán abonados por el Gobierno del pais de que sea subdito el captor.

ARTICULO VI.

Si el buque detenido fuese condenado, será declarado buena presa, junto con el cargamento, de cualquier clase que sea, á excepcion de los Esclavos que hayan sido traídos abordo para objetos de comercio; y el dicho buque, sugeto á los reglamentos del Artículo XI. del Tratado de esta fecha, será vendido, lo mismo que su cargamento, en publica subasta, á beneficio de los

public sale, for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinbefore mentioned.

The Slaves shall receive from the Court a certificate of emancipation; and shall be delivered over to the Government in whose territory the Court which shall have judged them shall be established, to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the Annex to this Treaty, *sub literâ C*.

The charges incurred for the support and for the return voyage of the commanders and crews of condemned vessels, shall be defrayed by the Government of which such commanders and crews are the subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mixed Courts of Justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases (save as mentioned in Article X. of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and in a subsequent part of these Regulations) wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention, that is to say:—

1. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified;—

A. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

B. For all freights due and payable.

C. For the value of the cargo or merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

D. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

2. In all other cases, save as hereinafter mentioned, not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified;—

dos Gobiernos, sugetandose al pago de los gastos mas arriba mencionados.

Los Eslavos recibirán del Tribunal un certificado de emancipacion, y serán entregados al Gobierno en cuyo territorio esté establecido el Tribunal que los hubiese juzgado, para disponer de ellos segun los reglamentos y condiciones contenidas en la Pieza anexa á este Tratado bajo la letra C.

Los gastos hechos para el sostén y viaje del retorno de los comandantes y tripulaciones de los buques condenados, serán costeados por el Gobierno de que sean subditos los tales comandantes y tripulaciones.

ARTICULO VII.

Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia conocerán tambien, y decidirán definitivamente sin apelacion, en todas las demandas de compensacion por perdidas ocasionadas á los buques y cargamentos que fuesen detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado, pero que no hubiesen sido condenados como buena presa por los dichos Tribunales; y en todos los casos (menos en los mencionados en el Artículo X. del Tratado á que van anexos estos Reglamentos, y en otro lugar subsiguiente de estos Reglamentos) en que se decretase la restitution de los tales buques y cargamentos, el Tribunal acordará al demandante ó demandantes, ó á su apoderado legal ó apoderados, una justa y completa indemnizacion por todas las costas de proceso, y por las perdidas y perjuicios que el dueño ó dueños hayan sufrido de resultas de la captura y detencion, que es decir:—

1. En caso de perdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados;—

A. Por el buque, su aparejo, aprestos, y provisiones.

B. Por todos los fletes debidos y pagaderos.

C. Por el valor del cargamento ó mercaderias, si las hubiese, deduciendo los gastos de venta del cargamento, y comision de venta.

D. Por todas las demas gastos regulares en el dicho caso de perdida total.

2. En todos los demas casos que no sean de perdida total, menos en los que se especificarán abajo, el demandante ó demandantes serán indemnizados;—

A. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

B. For demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.

C. For any deterioration of the cargo.

D. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs; the whole amount of such indemnifications shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon such detention.

A. Por todos los daños y gastos ocasionados al buque por la detencion, y por la perdida del flete que se le debiere.

B. Por las estadias, que hubiere devengado, segun la Tarifa anexa al presente Artículo.

C. Por cualquier deterioro de su cargamento.

D. Por todo premio de seguro sobre riezos adicionales.

El reclamante ó reclamantes será acreedor á un interes á razon de cinco por ciento al año, sobre la cantidad juzgada, hasta que esta cantidad le sea pagada por el Gobierno á quien pertenece el buque aprehensor; y el monto total de estas indemnizaciones será calculado en la moneda del pais á que pertenece el buque detenido, y será liquidado al cambio corriente al tiempo del juzgamiento.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido, no obstante, en que si se probase, á satisfaccion de los jueces de las dos naciones, y sin recurrir á la decision de un arbitrador, que el captor ha sido inducido á error por culpa del maestre ó comandante del buque detenido, no tendrá este en tal caso derecho de recibir, por el tiempo de su detencion, la indemnizacion por estadias, estipulada en el presente Artículo, ni ninguna otra compensacion por perdidas, daños, y gastos consecuentes á la detencion.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

Tons		£ 5 per diem
100 to	120 inclusive	
121	150	6 "
151	170	8 "
171	200	10 "
201	220	11 "
221	250	12 "
251	270	14 "
271	300	15 "

and so on in proportion.

Tarifa de estadias, ó asignacion diaria, para un buque de

Toneladas		Libras
100 á	120 inclusive	
121	150	6 "
151	170	8 "
171	200	10 "
201	220	11 "
221	250	12 "
251	270	14 "
271	300	15 "

y asi en proporcion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Mixed Courts of Justice, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such Courts, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever,

ARTICULO VIII.

Ni los jueces, ni los arbitradores, ni los secretarios de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, exigirán ni recibirán de ninguna de las partes interesadas en las causas que se lleven ante ellos, emolumento ó don alguno, bajo ningun pretexto, por el ejercicio de los deberes

for the performance of the duties which such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries, have to perform.

que estos jueces, arbitradores, y secretarios hayan tenido que desempeñar.

ARTICLE IX.

The two High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment, of one or more of the judges or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Courts respectively, the posts of such judge and of such arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:—

1. On the part of Her Britannick Majesty, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of Her said Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in the case where the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possession; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

2. On the part of Great Britain, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay,—if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in the case where the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and in the case where the vacancy be both of the British judge and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and British Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and if there shall be no British Consul or British Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Monte-Videan arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of

ARTICULO IX.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido, que en caso de muerte, enfermedad, licencia, ó cualquier otro impedimento legal de uno ó mas de los jueces ó arbitradores que componen los expresados Tribunales respectivamente, se llene el puesto del tal juez ó arbitrador interinamente del modo siguiente:

1. Por parte de Su Magestad Britanica, y en el Tribunal establecido dentro de las posesiones de dicha Su Magestad Britanica,—si la vacante es la del juez Ingles, será llenado su lugar por el arbitrador Ingles; y ya sea en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante sea originalmente la del arbitrador Ingles, el lugar del tal arbitrador será llenado, sucesivamente, por el Gobernador ó Teniente-Gobernador residente en aquella posesion; por el principal magistrado de la misma; y por el secretario del Gobierno: y el dicho Tribunal, así constituido como se ha dicho, actuará, y en todos los casos que se lleven ante él para ser juzgados, procederá á juzgarlos y pronunciar sentencia ante él.

2. Por parte de la Gran Bretaña, y en el Tribunal establecido dentro de las posesiones de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay,—si la vacante es la del juez Ingles, será llenada por el arbitrador Ingles; y bien en este caso, ó en el que la vacante sea originalmente la del arbitrador Ingles, su lugar será llenado sucesivamente por el Consul y Vice-Consul Ingles, si los hubiere y residiesen en dicha posesion; y en el caso en que la vacante fuese de los dos juez y arbitrador Ingles, entonces la vacante del juez Ingles será llenada por el Consul Ingles, y la del arbitrador Ingles, por el Vice-Consul Ingles, si hubiere un Consul y Vice-Consul nombrados y residentes en dicha posesion; y si no hubiere Consul ó Vice-Consul Ingles para llenar el lugar del arbitrador Ingles, entonces el arbitrador Monte-Videano entrará á suplirlo en todos los casos en que debiera suplirlo un arbitrador Ingles, si lo hubiera; y en caso que la vacante sea de ambos, es decir, del juez Ingles y del arbitrador Ingles, y no hubiese ni Consul ni Vice-Consul Ingles que

the British judge and British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the Monte-Videan judge and Monte-Videan arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

3. On the part of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay, and in that Court which shall sit within the territories of the said Republick,—if the vacancy be that of the Monte-Videan judge, his place shall be filled by the Monte-Videan arbitrator; and either in that case, or in the case where the vacancy be originally that of the Monte-Videan arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the governor or lieutenant-governor resident in such possession; by the principal magistrate of the same; and by the secretary of the Government: and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

4. On the part of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannick Majesty,—if the vacancy be that of the Monte-Videan judge, his place shall be filled by the Monte-Videan arbitrator; and either in that case, or in the case where the vacancy be originally that of the Monte-Videan arbitrator, his place shall be filled, successively, by the Monte-Videan Consul and Monte-Videan Vice-Consul, if there be a Monte-Videan Consul or Monte-Videan Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and in the case where the vacancy be both of the Monte-Videan judge and of the Monte-Videan arbitrator, then the vacancy of the judge shall be filled by the Monte-Videan Consul, and that of the Monte-Videan arbitrator by the Monte-Videan Vice-Consul, if there be a Monte-Videan Consul and a Monte-Videan Vice-Consul appointed to, and resident in, such possession; and in the case in which there be no Monte-Videan Consul or Monte-Videan Vice-Consul to fill the place of Monte-Videan arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a Monte-Videan arbitrator, were there any, would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Monte-

llenase *ad interim* estas vacantes, entonces el juez Monte-Videano y el arbitrador Monte-Videano actuarán y juzgarán en todos los casos que se lleven á juicio ante ellos.

3. Por parte de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, y en el Tribunal establecido dentro de los territorios de la dicha Republica,—si la vacante fuese la del juez Monte-Videano, se llenará su lugar por el arbitrador Monte-Videano; y bien en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante sea originalmente la del arbitrador Monte-Videano, el lugar de dicho arbitrador será llenado sucesivamente por el Gobernador ó Teniente-Gobernador residente en dicha posesion; por el magistrado principal de ella; y por el secretario del Gobierno: y el dicho Tribunal, asi constituido como queda dicho, actuará, y en todos los casos que se lleven ante él para ser juzgados, procederán á juzgarlos.

4. Por parte de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, y en el Tribunal establecido dentro de las posesiones de Su Magestad Britanica,—si la vacante es la del juez Monte-Videano, su lugar será llenado por el arbitrador Monte-Videano; y bien en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante sea originalmente la del arbitrador Monte-Videano, su lugar será sucesivamente llenado por el Consul ó Vice-Consul Monte-Videano, si los hubiese nombrados y residentes en dicha posesion; y en el caso en que la vacante fuere de ambos, es decir, del juez y del arbitrador Monte-Videano, entonces la vacante del juez será llenada por el Consul Monte-Videano, y la del arbitrador Monte-Videano por el Vice-Consul Monte-Videano, si los hubiese nombrados y residentes en dicha posesion; y en caso que no hubiese Consul ó Vice-Consul Monte-Videano, entonces entrará á suplirlo el arbitrador Ingles, para aquellos casos en que debiera suplirlo un arbitrador Monte-Videano si lo hubiera; y en caso que la vacante sea de ambos, es decir, del juez Monte-Videano, y del arbitrador Monte-Videano, y no hubiera ni Consul ni Vice-Consul Monte-Videano para llenar *ad interim* las vacantes, entonces el juez Ingles y arbitrador actuarán, y en todos los casos que se lleven ante ellos para ser juzgados, procederán á juz-

Videan judge and Monte-Videan arbitrator, and there be neither Monte-Videan Consul nor Monte-Videan Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies,—then the British judge and British arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and to pass sentence accordingly.

The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Courts of Justice shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the judge or the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of nine Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

Done at Monte-Video, the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

ANNEX C.

Regulations in respect to treatment of liberated Negroes.

ARTICLE I.

The object and purpose of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes liberated under the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, (*sub literâ C.*) permanent good treatment, and a full and complete emancipation, according to the humane intentions of the Parties to the Treaty.

garlos y á pronunciar sentencia.

El Gobernador ó Teniente-Gobernador del establecimiento en que tenga asiento alguno de los dos Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, en caso de una vacante del juez ó del arbitrador de la otra Alta Parte Contratante, dará inmediatamente noticia de ella al Gobernador ó Teniente-Gobernador del establecimiento mas cercano perteneciente á la otra Alta Parte Contratante, para que la dicha vacante sea llenada á la mayor brevedad posible; y cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes conviene en llenar definitivamente, tan pronto como sea posible, las vacantes que resulten en los dichos Tribunales por muerte, ó por cualquiera otra causa.

Los abajo firmados Plenipotenciarios han convenido, en conformidad con el Artículo XIII. del Tratado firmado por ellos hoy trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve, que los Reglamentos precedentes, que consisten de nueve Artículos, corran anexos al dicho Tratado, y se consideren como parte integrante de el.

Monte Video, el dia trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve.

(L.S.) JOSE ELLAURI.

PIEZA ANEXA C.

Reglamentos relativos al trato que ha de darse á los Negros libertos.

ARTICULO I.

El objeto y proposito de estos Reglamentos es asegurar á los Negros libertados en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado á que estos Reglamentos van anexos, bajo la letra C., un buen trato permanente, y una emancipacion entera y completa, en conformidad á las humanas intenciones de las Partes Contratantes del Tratado.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after sentence of condemnation upon a vessel charged with being concerned in illegal Slave Trade, shall have been passed by the Mixed Court of Justice established under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, all Negroes who were on board of such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of traffick, shall be delivered over to the Government of the place where such Court resides.

ARTICLE III.

The Negroes so liberated and delivered over to the Government, shall be placed under the care and superintendence of a Board consisting of two members or commissioners, with a power to call in a third member under the circumstances hereinafter stated.

In that colony or possession of Her Britannick Majesty in which, under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, a Mixed Court of Justice is to sit, the Board of Superintendence of the liberated negroes shall consist of the Governor of the said colony or possession, and of the Monte-Videan judge in the said Mixed Court of Justice; and when the Monte-Videan judge is absent, then the Monte-Videan arbitrator of the said Mixed Court of Justice shall sit in the place of the judge, in the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes.

In that colony or possession of the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay, in which, under the present Treaty, a Mixed Court of Justice is to sit, the Board of Superintendence of the liberated negroes shall consist of the Governor of that colony or possession, and of the British judge in the said Mixed Court of Justice; and when the British judge is absent, then the British arbitrator of the said Mixed Court of Justice shall sit in the place of the judge, in the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes.

The several members of the Board of Superintendence shall, before entering upon their offices, respectively take an oath, in the presence of the principal magistrate of the place, that they will faithfully execute their

ARTICULO II.

Inmediatamente despues que el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, establecido en virtud del Tratado de que estos Reglamentos forman una pieza anexa, haya prounciado sentencia de condenacion respecto de un buque acusado de estar empeñado en el Trafico ilegal de Esclavos, todos los negros que estubieren abordo de dicho buque, y que hubiesen sido conducidos en él por via de negocio, serán entregados al Gobierno del lugar donde reside dicho Tribunal.

ARTICULO III.

Los negros asi libertados y entregados al Gobierno, serán puestos al cuidado de una Comision compuesta de dos miembros ó comisionados, facultados para nombrar un tercero en los casos que se expresan abajo.

En la colonia ó posesion de Su Magestad Britanica en que, segun el Tratado á que son anexos estos Reglamentos, existe un Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, la Junta de Superintendencia de los negros manumitidos consistirá del Gobernador de dicha colonia ó posesion, y del Juez Monte-Videano del dicho Tribunal Mixto de Justicia; y cuando el juez Monte-Videano esté ausente, el arbitrador Monte-Videano sostituirá al juez en la Junta de Superintendencia de los negros libertados.

En la colonia ó posesion de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, en que resida un Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, en conformidad al presente Tratado, la Junta de Superintendencia de los negros libertos, consistirá del Gobernador de aquella colonia ó posesion, y del juez Ingles del dicho Tribunal Mixto de Justicia; y cuando el juez Ingles esté ausente, entonces el arbitrador Ingles del dicho Tribunal Mixto de Justicia funcionará en lugar del juez, en la Junta de Superintendencia de los negros libertados.

Los varios miembros de la Junta de Superintendencia, antes de entrar á egercer sus cargos, prestarán respectivamente juramento ante el principal magistrado del lugar, de desempeñar fielmente sus cargos, sin favor

office, without favor or partiality, according to the true intent and meaning of these Regulations.

ni parcialidad, segun el verdadero espíritu y objeto de estos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE IV.

In order the better to carry into effect the purposes intended by the present Regulations, a person of known probity and humanity shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Superintendence, to act under its directions, with the title of Curator of liberated negroes; and such Curator may, under the sanction of the Board, employ such persons as may be necessary, to assist him in the execution of his duties.

The Curator so appointed, shall, previously to his entering on the duties of his office, take, before the Board of Superintendence, an oath in the following words:—

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will act to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully and impartially in the execution of my office, and that I will conduct myself with due respect to the authority of the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes to which I am attached.

So help me God.

ARTICLE V.

The Curator of the liberated negroes shall be personally present at the delivery of the negroes to the person charged by the Government to receive them after the sentence of emancipation is passed, as specified in Article II of these Regulations.

Duplicate original receipts for the negroes delivered over to the Government, specifying the number of each sex, shall, at the time when they are delivered as aforesaid, be made out and signed by the officer receiving them.

One original of such receipts shall be given to the person previously in charge of the negroes, the other to the Curator, who shall deposit the same in the registry of the Mixed Court of Justice which adjudicated the case of the vessel in which the negroes were captured.

At the time of delivery of such negroes to the Government in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, they shall

ARTICULO IV.

Para mejor llevar á efecto el fin propuesto en estos Reglamentos, la Junta de Superintendencia escogerá y nombrará una persona de conocida probidad y humanidad, que obre bajo sus ordenes, con el título de Curador de los negros libertados; y este Curador podrá, con autorizacion de la Junta, emplear las personas que sean necesarias, para ayudarlo en la ejecución de sus deberes.

El Curador asi nombrado, antes de entrar al ejercicio de sus funciones, prestará ante la Junta de Superintendencia, un juramento en los terminos siguientes:—

Yo, A. B., juro solemnemente, que desempeñaré segun mi saber y entender, fiel é imparcialmente, los deberes de mi cargo, y que me conduciré con el respeto debido á la autoridad de la Junta de Superintendencia de negros libertados, á que estoy agregado.

Asi Dios me ayude.

ARTICULO V.

El Curador de los negros libertados estará personalmente á la entrega que se haga de los negros, á la persona encargada por el Gobierno para recibirlos, despues de pronunciada la sentencia de condenacion, como se ha especificado en el Articulo II de estos Reglamentos.

El empleado que los reciba extenderá y firmará recibos originales por duplicado, de los negros que se entregan al Gobierno, especificando el numero de cada sexo, al tiempo que se le entreguen como se ha dicho arriba.

Uno de estos recibos originales se dará á la persona que estaba encargada de los negros previamente, y el otro al Curador, que lo depositará en el registro del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia que juzgó el caso del buque en que fueren capturados los negros.

Al tiempo de la entrega de dichos negros al Gobierno en el modo ya dicho, serán minuciosamente inspec-

be minutely inspected by the Curator, who shall give to each negro a name, which name shall then be entered by the Curator, in a book to be called "Register of emancipated Negroes," and to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Board of Superintendence; and opposite to the name shall be entered a description of the person, with the probable age, and bodily marks, and any particulars which can be ascertained regarding the nation and family of such negro.

Each negro shall then be marked on the upper part of the right arm, with a small silver instrument, bearing for its device a symbol of freedom.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Superintendence shall then make known by public advertisement, its intention to apprentice out the liberated negroes; and after seven days have elapsed from the announcement of such intention, the hiring or apprenticing of the negroes shall then take place, either by public auction or by tender, as may be thought best; and the negroes shall then be distributed to their hirers, upon the conditions and stipulations hereinafter mentioned; which conditions and stipulations shall be published at the time of auction or tender, and shall also be embodied in a contract or indenture, to be entered into formally between the hirer and the aforesaid Board. The contract or indenture shall be made out in duplicate; it shall be in print and not in writing; one copy of it shall remain with the hirer, and the other with the Board, under the care of the Curator.

When the sums offered by two or more different persons for the hiring of a negro are equal, preference shall be given to the person who will undertake to employ such negro as a mechanic or domestic servant.

ARTICLE VII.

The period of service for which apprentices shall be bound, shall be seven years for all negroes who, at the time of hiring, are above thirteen years of age; but three of the seven years may be afterwards remitted, at the discretion of the Board, upon the recommendation of the master, and

cionados por el Curador, el cual dará á cada negro un nombre, cuyo nombre será entonces puesto por el Curador en un libro que se llamará "Registro de Negros emancipados," y que se conservará á este fin en la oficina de la Junta de Superintendencia; y en frente del nombre se insertará una descripción de la persona, que comprenda la edad probable y señales corporales, y todas las particularidades que puedan saberse respecto de la nacion y familia de tal negro.

Cada negro será despues marcado en la parte superior del brazo derecho, con un pequeño instrumento de plata, que tenga por emblema un simbolo de la libertad.

ARTICULO VI.

La Junta de Superintendencia hará luego saber por avisos publicos, su intencion de poner en aprendizaje los negros libertados; y despues de transcurados siete dias del anuncio, se darán á jornal ó en aprendizaje, ya sea por almoneda ó por propuestas, como se crea mejor; y los negros serán luego distribuidos á sus patrones bajo las condiciones y estipulaciones mas abajo mencionadas, cuyas condiciones y estipulaciones serán publicadas al tiempo de la almoneda ó propuesta, y serán incorporadas en un contrato que se celebrará formalmente entre el patron y la predicha Junta. El contrato se extenderá por duplicado; será impreso y no manuscrito; y una copia de él será para el patron, y la otra para la Junta, bajo el cuidado del Curador.

Cuando las sumas ofrecidas por dos ó mas personas diferentes por el servicio del negro sean iguales, se dará la preferencia á la persona que intente emplear el negro como artesano ó criado domestico.

ARTICULO VII.

El periodo del servicio á que estará ligado un aprendiz, será de siete años por todos aquellos negros que, al tiempo de empezar sus servicios, tengan de trece años de edad para arriba; pero tres de lo siete años pueden despues dispensarseles á discrecion de la Junta, por recomendacion del amo,

upon proof that the apprentice is capable of earning an honest livelihood, and is worthy of such indulgence.

The apprenticeship of negroes who, at the time of hiring, are under thirteen years of age, shall continue until the age of twenty, subject to a diminution of that term, at the discretion of the Board, upon due proof being given that the apprentice is worthy of such indulgence, and is capable of maintaining himself.

If after the expiration of any apprenticeship, it shall appear to the said Board, upon their personal inspection and examination of the apprentice, that he is not yet in a state to earn his livelihood, or to make a proper use of complete freedom, with regard to himself and to the community, the Board may extend the period of apprenticeship for the further term of three years. In such case a new master shall be selected, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board, that the backward state of the apprentice is not attributable to the neglect of the original master.

ARTICLE VIII.

When more apprentices than one are confided to the same master, care shall be taken to select for that purpose such as are of the same African nation, and, if possible, of the same family; and in no case shall a child under fourteen years of age be separated from its mother, but such child shall always be apprenticed to the same master with its mother.

ARTICLE IX.

The name and address of the master, together with the name and position of the estate or house where the liberated negro is to be resident, shall be inserted opposite to the name of the negro in his contract or indenture.

ARTICLE X.

No negro shall be apprenticed to any master who resides more than twenty English miles from the town where such Mixed Court of Justice is established; and if any master, to whom such negro shall have been so

probandose que el aprendiz es capaz de proporcionarse por si un modo de vivir honesto, y que es digno de esta indulgencia.

El aprendizaje de los negros que al tiempo de entrar á servir á salario, no lleguen á trece años de edad, continuará hasta la edad de veinte, pero sugeto á una disminucion de aquel termino, á discrecion de la Junta, probandose debidamente que el aprendiz es digno de esta indulgencia, y capaz de mantenerse por si.

Si á la expiracion de un aprendizaje pareciere á la Junta, por una inspeccion y examen personal del aprendiz, que no se halla aun en estado de ganar su vida, ó de hacer buen uso de una completa libertad con respecto á si mismo y á la comunidad, puede la Junta extender el periodo de su aprendizaje por un nuevo termino de tres años. En tal caso se escogerá un nuevo amo, á menos que la Junta este bien satisfecha que el estado atrasado del aprendiz no es atribuible á descuido del primer amo.

ARTICULO VIII.

Cuando se confian al mismo amo mas de un aprendiz, se cuida de escoger para este objeto, negros que sean de la misma nacion Africana, y si es posible, de la misma familia; y en ningun caso un muchacho de menos de catorce años de edad, será separado de su madre, sino que siempre entrará á aprendizaje junto con su madre, bajo un mismo amo.

ARTICULO IX.

El nombre y residencia del amo, asi como el nombre y posicion del establecimiento ó casa en que ha de residir el negro liberto, se inscribirá en frente del nombre del negro en el contrato.

ARTICULO X.

Ningun negro se dará en aprendizaje á un amo que resida mas de veinte millas de distancia de la ciudad donde esté establecido el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia; y si algun amo á quien se haya dado en aprendizaje

apprenticed, shall afterwards change his residence, he shall be required to give immediate notice thereof to the Curator.

The apprentices must always reside at that particular estate or house of the master, which is registered as being within the above-mentioned distance from the place of sitting of the Mixed Court of Justice.

un negro, cambiase despues de residencia, será obligado á dar aviso inmediato de ello al Curador.

Los aprendices deberán siempre residir en la hacienda ó casa particular del amo, cual se requiere, que esté dentro de la distancia arriba mencionada del lugar en que este establecido el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia.

ARTICLE XI.

No person shall be intrusted with one or more liberated negroes, unless he shall prove to the Board, that he possesses ample means for the employment, maintenance, and support, of such negro or negroes, and shall make himself answerable, under the penalty of eighty dollars for each negro, that the conditions under which such negro is received, shall be duly observed.

ARTICULO XI.

A ninguna persona se encargará uno ó mas negros libertos, si no prueba á la Junta, que posee medios suficientes para el empleo, mantenimiento, y sosten de dicho negro ó negros, y se hará responsable á si mismo, bajo la pena de ochenta pesos por cada negro, de que serán cumplidas por él las condiciones bajo las cuales reciba dicho negro.

ARTICLE XII.

The master shall engage to pay a stipulated sum for the hire of each apprentice.

The Curator may, if the amount is to be paid down in one sum, demand it previously to the hire; if the sum is to be periodically paid, the Curator may demand the same quarterly in advance.

ARTICULO XII.

El amo se obligará á pagar una suma estipulada por el estipendio de cada aprendiz.

El Curador puede, si el valor del servicio del negro ha de pagarse en una sola suma, pedirla anticipada al alquila; y si ha de pagarse periódicamente, puede pedirla por cuartas partes anticipadas.

ARTICLE XIII.

The master shall undertake:—

1. That the apprentice shall be maintained with wholesome and abundant food, and shall be provided with such clothes as are usual according to the custom of the country.

2. That he shall be instructed in the truths of the Christian religion, in order that he may be baptized before the expiration of the second year of his apprenticeship.

3. That he shall be vaccinated as soon as possible after being delivered into the charge of the master; that in sickness he shall have proper medical advice, and shall be treated with due care and attention; and that in case of death, he shall be decently buried at the master's expense.

4. That the apprentice shall be taught some useful business, or be instructed in some trade or mecha-

ARTICULO XIII.

El amo se obligará:—

1. A que el aprendiz sea mantenido con alimentos sanos y abundantes; y á que se le provea de la ropa que sea usual segun la costumbre del pais.

2. Que será instruido en las verdades de la religion Cristiana, para que pueda ser bautizado antes de la expiracion del segundo año de su aprendizaje.

3. Que será vacunado lo mas pronto posible despues de estar en poder del amo; que en caso de enfermedad se le subministrarán los auxilios de la medicina, y será asistido con el debido cuidado y atencion; y que en caso de muerte, será enterrado decentemente á costa del amo.

4. Que al aprendiz se le enseñará algun egercicio util, ó se le instruirá en algun oficio ó arte mecanico, que lo

nical art, whereby he may be enabled to maintain himself when the period of his service shall have expired.

5. That whenever an infant is born of any female apprentice, immediate information thereof shall be given by the master to the Board of Superintendence, in order that the fact may be duly registered.

6. That baptism of the infant, so born, shall take place within three months after its birth, and that the freedom of the child shall be recorded in the register of baptism; but that such child shall remain with its mother, and shall be treated by the master of the mother, in the same manner as an apprentice, until the apprenticeship of the mother ceases.

ARTICLE XIV.

No master shall in any case be authorized to transfer to another master his apprenticed negro, without the especial and written sanction of the Board; and if the master shall leave the country, or shall change his residence to a part of the country beyond the limits hereinbefore fixed for persons having apprentices, or if he shall become so reduced in his circumstances, as to be obliged to give up his establishment, then, and in any of these cases, he shall report the same to the Board, and shall bring his apprentices, and deliver them up to the said Board, by whom they shall be received, and afterwards apprenticed to another master for the remainder of the period which such apprentices may have to serve, and under the same conditions as those imposed upon the first master. But in no case shall the master be allowed to deliver up his apprentice to any other authority than to the said Board, or to the Curator under the orders of the Board.

If any apprentice shall be guilty of crimes which render him obnoxious to the laws of the country, or shall be guilty of habitual drunkenness, insubordination, wilful carelessness, or destruction of his master's property, the master may in such case bring him before the Board of Superintendence, and upon proof of the facts, the said Board shall have power to cancel the indentures.

habilite para mantenerse cuando se haya concluido el termino de su servicio.

5. Que siempre que nazca un niño de alguna negra aprendiz, el amo dará inmediatamente aviso del caso á la Junta de Superintendencia, para que sea debidamente registrado.

6. Que el bautismo del niño nacido se verificará dentro de tres meses después de su nacimiento, y que la libertad de esta criatura será anotada en el libro bautismal; pero que el dicho niño permanecerá al lado de su madre del mismo modo que otro aprendiz, hasta que cese el aprendizaje de la madre.

ARTICULO XIV.

En ningun caso está autorizado un amo para transferir á otro amo, su negro aprendiz, sin la sancion especial y escrita de la Junta; y si el amo dejase el pais, ó cambiase su residencia á otro parage del pais que esté fuera de los limites ya aquí fijados para las personas que tengan aprendices, ó si en razon del atraso á que pudieran reducirlo las circunstancias, tuviese que dar de mano á su establecimiento, entonces y en cualquiera de estos casos, lo comunicará á la Junta, y presentará y entregará á la Junta sus aprendices, la cual los recibirá, y los dará luego en aprendizaje á otro amo por el resto del periodo que tengan que servir los tales aprendices, y con las mismas condiciones impuestas al primer amo; mas en ningun caso le es permitido al amo entregar su aprendiz á cualquiera otra autoridad que no sea la misma Junta, ó el Curador con ordenes de la Junta.

Si algun aprendiz se hiciese culpable de crímenes contra las leyes del pais, ó se diese á una embriaguez habitual, ó fuera culpable de insubordinacion ó descuido culpable, ó destruyere las propiedades de su amo, puede este en tal caso traerlo ante la Junta de Superintendencia, y probando los hechos, tendrá facultad la Junta para rescindir el contrato.

ARTICLE XV.

If an apprentice should run away, his master shall give immediate information thereof to the Curator, who shall instantly proceed to a summary investigation of the fact, for the information of the Board of Superintendence.

Any master who shall be proved to have improperly disposed of an apprentice, whom he has reported as dead or absconded, shall pay as a fine, the sum of three hundred dollars.

The half of this fine shall be paid to the informer, and the remainder to the Curator, to be placed at the disposal of the Board, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XVI.

If an apprentice should fall sick, the master shall give immediate notice thereof to the Curator, in order that he, or one of his assistants, may visit such apprentice, and report to the Board the nature of his disorder, and the manner in which such sick negro is taken care of.

If an apprentice should die, notice thereof shall immediately be given to the Curator, in order that he, or one of his assistants, may attend for the purpose of ascertaining that the deceased negro was really and truly the apprentice described as such in the register.

For this purpose the Curator or his assistant shall make such enquiries as he may judge necessary, interrogating the inhabitants of the house in which the negro has died, the neighbours, or any other persons; and shall take such other means as he may judge necessary to enable him to ascertain the truth, in order that the burial of the negro, which is to be at the expense of the master, may take place without further delay.

A summary report of the result of this inquiry shall then be drawn up officially by the Curator, and be delivered without delay to the Board.

The Curator, after having identified the body of any apprentice who may have died, shall investigate the cause of the death, and if the death shall appear to have been natural, he shall note that fact in the register.

If the cause of death be doubtful,

ARTICULO XV.

Si algun aprendiz se huyese, el amo dará inmediatamente aviso de ello al Curador, quien procederá inmediatamente á hacer una investigacion sumaria del hecho, para conocimiento de la Junta de Superintendencia.

Todo amo á quien se pruebe haber dispuesto indebidamente de su aprendiz, dandolo por muerto, ú ocultandolo, pagará de multa trescientos pesos.

La mitad de esta multa será para los denunciante, y el resto para el Curador, quien le pondrá á disposicion de la Junta, para los fines que abajo se mencionarán.

ARTICULO XVI.

Si algun aprendiz cayese enfermo, el amo dará inmediatamente cuenta de ello al Curador, para que él, ó uno de sus auxiliares, pueda visitar al dicho aprendiz, y dar aviso á la Junta de la naturaleza de su mal, y del modo como dicho negro es asistido.

Si algun aprendiz muriese, se dará inmediatamente aviso al Curador, para que él, ó alguno de sus auxiliares, pase á asegurarse de que el negro muerto era real y verdaderamente el aprendiz descripto como tal en el registro.

A este fin el Curador, ó su auxiliar, practicará las indagaciones que juzgue necesarias, interrogando á los habitantes de la casa en que murió el negro, á los vecinos, ó á cualesquiera otras personas; y tomará cualesquiera otras medidas que juzgue conducentes para poder asegurarse de la verdad, á fin de que el entierro del negro, que se hará á costa del amo, se verifique sin mas demora.

El Curador extenderá luego oficialmente una relacion sumaria de esta indagacion, y se transmitirá sin demora á la Junta.

El Curador, despues de haber asegurado la identidad del cadaver de cualquier aprendiz que muriese, indagará la causa de su muerte, y si pareciese haber sido natural, anotará el hecho en el registro.

Si la causa de la muerte fuese du-

or shall appear to be otherwise than natural, he shall interrogate the other negroes, and other inhabitants of the house, and take such other means as may appear necessary to ascertain the facts of the case; and if there shall appear reason to suspect that the death of such negro has been occasioned by violence, improper usage, or culpable neglect, he shall take the proper course for bringing the offender to trial before the Courts of the country.

dosa ó no pareciese natural, interrogará á los otros negros y otros habitantes de la casa, y tomará todas las demas medidas que pareciesen necesarias para averiguar lo ocurrido en el caso; y si hubiere razon de sospechar que la muerte del negro ha sido ocasionada por violencia, tratamiento impropio, ó descuido culpable, adoptará el medio propio para llamar á juicio al ofensor ante los Tribunales del pais.

ARTICLE XVII.

If the master of any apprentice shall commit any breach of these conditions, a fine shall be imposed upon him of not less than fifty, and not exceeding one hundred, dollars, one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and in case of any gross misconduct of the said master towards his apprentice, such master shall, if the Board of Superintendence shall think fit, besides paying the above-mentioned fine, forfeit all further right to the services of the apprentice, and the said apprentice shall be taken from such master, and shall be apprenticed to another master for the remainder of his term of apprenticeship.

ARTICULO XVII.

Si el amo de algun aprendiz faltase á alguna de estas condiciones, se le impondrá una multa que no baje de cincuenta, ni pase de cien pesos, la mitad de la cual será para el denunciante, y la otra mitad se pondrá á disposicion de la Junta de Superintendencia, á los fines que se mencionarán despues; y en caso de torpe tratamiento de parte del amo con su aprendiz, si la Junta de Superintendencia lo cree conveniente, ademas de pagar la multa arriba mencionada, perderá su derecho á los servicios del aprendiz, y el dicho aprendiz será sacado del poder del tal amo, y será dado en aprendizaje á otro amo por el resto de su termino de aprendizaje.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the master of an apprentice shall die, his heir, or the person to whom the possession of such apprentice shall devolve, shall, within four days after the death of such master, report the same to the Board of Superintendence.

The Board shall thereupon issue its order to the Curator, to bring the apprentice before them; and when the apprentice is so brought, the Board shall apprentice him to another master under the established conditions.

If the heir, or the person in possession of such apprentice, shall neglect to report the death of the master within four days, he shall pay one dollar a day for each apprenticed negro belonging to such deceased master, until he shall have delivered them all up to the said Board, and he shall, moreover, be subject to the

ARTICULO XVIII.

Si el amo de algun aprendiz muriere, su heredero, ó la persona en quien recayese la posesion del tal aprendiz, lo participará á la Junta de Superintendencia dentro de cuatro dias de la muerte del amo.

Sobre este aviso, la Junta expidirá orden al Curador para que presente ante ella el aprendiz; y verificado esto, la Junta lo dará en aprendizaje á otro amo bajo las condiciones establecidas.

Si el heredero, ó la persona que estuviese en posesion del tal aprendiz, descuidase dar parte de la muerte del amo dentro de cuatro dias, pagará un peso por dia por cada negro aprendiz perteneciente al amo muerto, hasta que los entregue todos á la dicha Junta; y ademas quedará sugeto á las otras penas impuestas por el no cum-

other penalties which attach to the non-performance of the conditions established by these Regulations.

plimiento de las condiciones establecidas por estos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any liberated negro be apprenticed to, or hired by, the Government, the contract shall contain the same conditions and stipulations in regard to the negro, as are hereinbefore prescribed, for cases in which the negro is apprenticed to a private individual.

ARTICULO XIX.

Si algun negro liberto se diese en aprendizaje, ó se alquilase al Gobierno, el contrato contendrá las mismas condiciones y estipulaciones respecto del negro, que se han prescrito antes para casos en que el negro se dé en aprendizaje á individuos particulares.

ARTICLE XX.

Liberated negroes shall, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, and where it shall be ascertained that their own free will has previously been obtained, be permitted to become soldiers and sailors in the regular land and sea forces of the State in whose territories or dominions they shall have been liberated.

The Board shall take care, in such case, to ascertain that the negroes fully understand and are aware of the nature of the engagement which they enter into by so enlisting.

The Government in whose service the negroes enlist, shall sign a receipt for them, which receipt shall be delivered to the Curator at the time of the enlistment; and the Board shall take means to ensure that the full and permanent liberation of such negroes shall be secured to them, under the principle contemplated by these Regulations.

ARTICULO XX.

Los negros libertos podrán entrar á servir de soldados y marineros en las fuerzas regulares terrestres y navales, del Estado en cuyos territorios ó dominios hayan sido libertados, á discrecion de la Junta de Superintendencia, y previo conocimiento de la libre y espontanea voluntad de dichos negros para dedicarse á este servicio.

En tal caso la Junta cuidará de asegurarse de que los negros entienden plenamente y conocen la naturaleza de los empeños en que entran, alistandose.

El Gobierno en cuyo servicio se alistan los negros, firmará un recibo de ellos, cuyo recibo será entregado al Curador al tiempo del alistamiento; y la Junta tomará medidas para asegurar á dichos negros su completa y permanente libertad, segun el principio contemplado en estos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE XXI.

Those liberated negroes who may not be apprenticed, or may not have enlisted in the sea or land forces of the State to which the colony or possession in which they may be, belongs, or whose indentures shall have become void, or have been cancelled, shall be provided for by the Government of such colony or possession. They shall be kept within twenty miles of the place where the Mixed Court of Justice is sitting.

The expense of maintaining and supporting such negroes shall be borne by the Government of the colony or possession; but they shall be under the care and superintendence

ARTICULO XXI.

Los negros libertos que no se hayan colocado en aprendizaje, ó que no se hayan alistado en las fuerzas terrestres ó navales del Estado á que pertenece la colonia ó posesion en que se hallen, ó cuyos contratos hayan venido á ser nulos, ó hayan sido cancelados, serán mantenidos por el Gobierno de la tal colonia ó posesion, y serán conservados dentro de veinte millas del lugar donde resida el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia.

El gasto de mantenimiento y sosten de dichos negros será de cuenta del Gobierno de la colonia ó posesion; pero estarán bajo el cuidado y superintendencia de la Junta y del Curador;

of the Board and Curator; and the present Regulations shall be applicable to them in every respect, excepting as regards apprenticeship.

y los presentes Reglamentos serán aplicados á ellos en todos respectos, menos en lo tocante al aprendizaje.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Curator shall endeavour, by means of an interpreter, to explain to each negro the nature of any contract by which he may become bound; and shall inform him that, if he should at any time be ill-treated by his master, he must make his complaint to the Curator, or to the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes.

ARTICULO XXII.

El Curador procurará explicar á cada negro, por medio de un interprete, la naturaleza de cualquier contrato que haya de ligarlo; y le informará que si alguna vez fuese maltratado por su amo, debe quejarse al Curador, ó á la Junta de Superintendencia de los negros libertados.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be the duty of the Curator, or of his assistants, to visit once, at least, in every three months, all places where there are any liberated negroes under the superintendence of the Board; he shall examine and inspect all such negroes, receive their complaints, inquire into them and search out the truth, and investigate any abuses that may affect the said negroes, and also inquire into the general conduct of the negroes themselves.

ARTICULO XXIII.

Será del deber del Curador, ó de sus auxiliares, visitar una vez, á lo menos, cada tres meses, todos los lugares donde haya negros libertos bajo la superintendencia de la Junta; examinará é inspeccionará dichos negros, oirá sus quejas, inquirirá y averiguará la verdad de ellas, é investigará los abusos que puedan afectar á dichos negros, y tomará informes sobre la conducta general de los mismos negros.

The Curator shall then bring to the notice of the Board, every complaint on the part of the said negroes, and every breach committed of the conditions and stipulations of the contracts under which the negroes serve; and in all cases of well-founded complaint, the Board shall take proper means for affording redress.

El Curador transmitirá luego al conocimiento de la Junta, las quejas que le pongan los negros, y toda falta que haya en el cumplimiento de las estipulaciones de los contratos en virtud de los cuales sirven dichos negros; y en todos los casos de queja bien fundada, la Junta tomará las medidas convenientes para repararla.

The inspections above prescribed, are not to be made at stated periods, but at uncertain times and unexpectedly.

Las inspecciones arriba prescriptas no han de hacerse en periodos determinados, sino en tiempos inciertos é inesperadamente.

The Curator shall also report every three months to the Board, the state in which he finds the liberated negroes; and such reports shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called "Curator's reports," and to be deposited in the office of the Board, so that, on reference thereto, the condition and behaviour of every liberated negro may be easily known.

El Curador informará tambien á la Junta cada tres meses acerca del estado en que encuentre á los negros libertos; y estos informes se insertarán en un libro que ha de llevarse con este objeto, que se llamará "Informes del Curador," y que ha de depositarse en la oficina de la Junta, de modo que refiriendose á él, se sepa facilmente la condicion y comportacion de cada negro liberto.

ARTICLE XXIV.

All proceedings of the Curator, together with a statement of all facts

ARTICULO XXIV.

Todos los procedimientos del Curador, asi como todos los hechos que

which may from time to time come to his knowledge, respecting liberated negroes, shall be immediately communicated by him to the Board of Superintendence; and he is not to institute any proceedings, nor to take any other steps in respect to such negroes, without the knowledge and sanction of the Board.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Curator shall receive all the sums which are to be paid for the hire of apprentices, and all the monies arising from penalties incurred by masters, and shall render an account thereof to the Board of Superintendence.

The amount is to be applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

de tiempo en tiempo llegasen á su conocimiento, respecto de los negros libertos, serán inmediatamente comunicados por él á la Junta de Superintendencia; y el no ha de instituir otros procedimientos, ni dar otros pasos respecto de dichos negros, sin el conocimiento y sancion de la Junta.

ARTICULO XXV.

El Curador recibirá todas las sumas que han de pagarse por precio del aprendizaje, y todas las cantidades procedentes de las multas en que incurriesen los amos, y dará cuenta de todo á la Junta de Superintendencia.

El importe de estas cantidades se aplicará á los efectos que se mencionarán mas abajo.

ARTICLE XXVI.

When the prescribed term of service of any apprentice shall have expired, the Curator shall, under the direction of the Board of Superintendence, summon such apprentice, together with his master, to appear before the said Board. The master shall then give up to the Board the indenture of the negro, and the negro shall receive from the Board a certificate, specifying that such negro has completed the term of his apprenticeship, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free person.

The Curator shall see that this certificate be authenticated and registered according to the custom of the country.

ARTICULO XXVI.

Cuando haya expirado el termino del servicio de algun aprendiz, el Curador, bajo la direccion de la Junta de Superintendencia, intimará al aprendiz, junto con su amo, á que comparezca ante la dicha Junta. Entonces el amo entregará á la Junta la escritura del negro, y el negro recibirá de la Junta un certificado que especifique que tal negro ha completado el termino de su aprendizaje, y está habilitado para gozar de todos los derechos y privilegios de una persona libre.

El Curador cuidará que este certificado sea legalizado y archibado segun la costumbre del pais.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Board of Superintendence shall have the power to admonish the Curator and any officer serving under the Board, if such Curator or other officer should fail to execute his duty faithfully; and if the Board shall see necessary, they may dismiss such Curator or other officer, and appoint successors.

ARTICULO XXVII.

La Junta de Superintendencia tendrá la facultad de amonestar al Curador y á cualquiera de los empleados que sirvan á las ordenes de la Junta, si el Curador ú otro empleado dejase de cumplir fielmente con su deber; y si la Junta lo considerase necesario, podrá destituir al Curador ú otro empleado, y nombrar sucesores.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The necessary proceedings for recovering such sums as may be due

ARTICULO XXVIII.

Los procedimientos necesarios para el cobro de las cantidades que de-

from masters on account of the hire of apprentices, and for enforcing the payment of the several fines and penalties hereinbefore imposed, shall be instituted in the proper Courts of Law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence shall respectively reside, and shall be carried on at the instance of the Board.

The expenses of such proceedings shall be defrayed as hereinafter mentioned; and the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty to which these Regulations are annexed, they will grant the requisite authority and powers to the Courts of Law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence are respectively held, to take cognizance of the actions which, for the due execution of these Regulations, may be brought in such Courts of Law at the instance of the Boards, so that the penalties hereinbefore mentioned may be recovered, and the levy of the monies hereinbefore mentioned be enforced, and the payment of the amount thereof be made to the person appointed by these Regulations to receive such penalties and monies.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The money arising from the hire of liberated negroes, and also from the penalties incurred by the master, shall be deposited by the Curator in a chest with three keys, one of which shall be kept by each Commissioner of the Board of Superintendence, and one by the Curator.

The Curator shall so deposit the several sums as soon as he receives them: making previously a regular entry of the receipt, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

This money shall be applied in the manner following, that is to say: a portion thereof, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, shall be paid to the Curator, and the other officers employed under the said Board, for their salaries; so much of the remaining portion as shall be needful, shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of prosecuting masters for breaches of the conditions and stipulations of their contracts, and also generally towards defraying the other expenses incurred for car-

bieren los amos por los salarios de los aprendices, y para promover el pago de las multas arriba impuestas, se entablarán en los Tribunales correspondientes de Justicia del país en que respectivamente resida la Junta de Superintendencia, y se proseguirán á instancia de la Junta.

Los gastos de estos procedimientos serán pagados como abajo se dirá; y las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan por este á conferir, dentro de dos meses del cange de las ratificaciones del Tratado á que van anexos estos Reglamentos, la autoridad y poder necesario á los Tribunales de Justicia del país, donde respectivamente residan las Juntas de Superintendencia, para tomar conocimiento de las acciones que se entablen sobre la debida egecucion de estos Reglamentos, en los Tribunales de Justicia á instancia de las Juntas, á fin de que se cobren las multas antes mencionadas, y las cantidades ante-dichas se recojan, y se paguen á la persona designada por estos Reglamentos para recibir dichas multas y dineros.

ARTICULO XXIX.

El dinero procedente del salario de negros libertos, y tambien de las multas en que encurriesen los amos, será depositado por el Curador en una caja con tres llaves, dandose una á cada una de los miembros de la Junta de Superintendencia, y la otra al Curador.

El Curador depositará estas diversas sumas asi que las reciba, haciendo previamente un asiento formal de lo recibido, en un libro que se llevará con este fin.

Este dinero se aplicará del modo siguiente, á saber: una parte, á discrecion de la Junta de Superintendencia, se pagará al Curador y á los otros empleados de la dicha Junta, por sus salarios; otra parte del fondo remanente, la que fuese necesaria, se aplicará al pago de los gastos de proceso contra los amos por falta de cumplimiento de las condiciones y estipulaciones de sus contratos, y tambien al pago en general de los demas gastos en que discurriere para llevar á efecto estos Reglamentos; y el resto

rying these Regulations into effect; and the remaining balance, if any, shall be laid out at the discretion of the said Board, in the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the liberated negroes, either during their term of service, or at its expiration, and especially in rewards to liberated negroes for good conduct.

The accounts of these monies, and of the manner in which they have been applied, shall, at the expiration of every year, be made up in duplicate, by the Curator; and after these accounts have been examined and approved by the Board, one of such duplicates shall be transmitted by each Commissioner to the Government on whose part he is acting.

If the fund should not prove sufficient to liquidate the just and necessary demands made for the purposes required, the deficiency shall be made good in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XXX.

In the event of a difference arising between the two aforesaid Commissioners of the Board, regarding the appointment of any officer under them, or regarding any other matter in the execution of these Regulations,—if such difference shall occur in a British colony or possession, the Board shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession as Monte-Videan arbitrator to the Mixed Court of Justice under the Treaty; and if the case shall occur in the Monte-Videan colony or possession, the Board of Superintendence shall call in the person who officiates in that colony or possession, as British arbitrator to the Mixed Court of Justice under the Treaty; and the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes, thus formed, and being composed of the two commissioners and of one arbitrator, shall, by the majority of voices, decide all such points of difference.

It shall not be permitted to the members of the Board of Superintendence, nor to any officer acting under them, to demand or receive from any one, excepting as herein specified, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the present Regulations.

del fondo, si lo hubiere, se empleará á discrecion de la Junta, en promover la comodidad y bienestar de los negros libertos, bien sea durante el termino de su servicio, ó á su expiracion, y especialmente en premiar á los negros libertos que se señalasen por su buena conducta.

Las cuentas de estos fondos, y del modo en que han sido aplicados, se formarán por duplicado al fin de cada año, por el Curador; y despues que estas cuentas hayan sido examinadas y aprobadas por la Junta, uno de los duplicados será transmitido por cada uno de los miembros al Gobierno en cuyo nombre obra.

Si el fondo no fuese suficiente para liquidar las demandas justas y necesarias hechas con los objetos requeridos, será abonado el deficit por partes iguales por los dos Gobiernos.

ARTICULO XXX.

En caso que se suscite alguna diferencia entre los dos expresados miembros de la Junta, respecto de la asignacion que ha de hacerse á los empleados de su dependencia, ó acerca de cualquiera otra materia en la egecucion de estos Reglamentos,—si esta diferencia ocurriese en una colonia ó posesion Inglesa, la Junta llamará á la persona que en esa colonia ó posesion haga de arbitrador Monte-Videano del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, segun el Tratado; y si el caso ocurriese en colonia ó posesion Monte-Videana, la Junta de Superintendencia llamará á la persona que oficie en dicha colonia ó posesion como arbitrador Ingles del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, segun el Tratado; y la Junta de Superintendencia de negros libertos así formada, y compuesta de los dos miembros y de un arbitrador, decidirá a mayoria de votos los puntos de diferencia.

No será permitido á los miembros de la Junta de Superintendencia, ni á ningun empleado de su dependencia, pedir ni recibir de nadie, menos en los casos especificados, emolumento alguno, por ningun pretesto, por el cumplimiento de los deberes que se les imponen por los presentes Reglamentos.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Nothing that is contained in these Regulations shall be construed to exempt any liberated negro from his liability, as a free man, to be proceeded against for any offence committed by him (except as herein provided for) against the laws of the country in which he is located. But in all cases where offence against such laws is imputed to a negro under the care of the aforesaid Board of Superintendence, the laws shall be administered to him as to a free man, and the Curator shall, either personally, or by a responsible individual deputed by him for the purpose, attend the Courts of Justice of the country, to see that justice is done to the negro.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further stipulated, with a view to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of words, that every thing contained in the foregoing Regulations which applies to masters, shall be construed as applying equally to mistresses; and that everything in the said Regulations with respect to negroes and apprentices, which applies to the masculine gender and singular number, shall be construed as applying equally to the female sex, and to the plural number, unless such construction shall be in express opposition to any other enactment of these Regulations.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

These Regulations shall be inserted in the Official Gazette or Journal of the Government of each High Contracting Party to the Treaty, and also in the Official Journal or Gazette of the place where the Mixed Courts of Justice are respectively held; and the Governments of the said countries shall convey to the said Boards of Superintendence of liberated negroes, to the Curators, and to their assistants under those Boards, such authority as may be requisite to enable the said Boards of Superintendence, Curators,

ARTICULO XXXI.

Nada de lo contenido en el presente Reglamento se interpretará como que exima á un negro liberto de su sugestion, como un hombre libre, á ser perseguido por cualquier ofensa cometida por él (menos en los casos previstos) contra las leyes del pais en que se halle; pero en todos los casos imputados á un negro bajo el cuidado de la expresada Junta de Superintendencia, se le administrará justicia como á un hombre libre, y el Curador, bien por sí ó por persona responsable y autorizada para aquel objeto, asistirá á los Tribunales de Justicia del pais, para ver que se administra justicia al negro.

ARTICULO XXXII.

Queda ademas estipulado, con la mira de evitar una innecesaria multiplicacion de palabras, que todo lo que contienen los antecedentes Reglamentos, que es aplicable á los amos, deberá tambien entenderse como aplicable á las amas; y que todo cuanto contienen los dichos Reglamentos con respecto á negros y aprendices, aplicable al genero masculino y singular, debe entenderse aplicable igualmente al sexo femenino y al numero plural, á menos que semejante inteligencia esté en expresa oposicion á alguna otra disposicion de estos Reglamentos.

ARTICULO XXXIII.

Este Reglamento se insertará en la Gaceta Oficial ó Diario del Gobierno de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes de este Tratado, y tambien en el Diario Oficial ó Gaceta del lugar en que se halle establecido el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia respectivamente; y los Gobiernos de los dichos paises transferirán á las dichas Juntas de Superintendencia de negros libertos, á los Curadores, y á sus auxiliares dependientes de dichas Juntas, la autoridad necesaria para habilitar á las dichas Juntas de Superintendencia, á

and officers acting under them, respectively, to perform the duties, and to exercise the powers entrusted to them by these Regulations.

los Curadores, y á los auxiliares de su dependencia, á desempeñar respectivamente sus deberes, y ejercer la autoridad que se le confía por este Reglamento.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of thirty-three Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Los abajo firmados Plenipotenciarios han convenido, en conformidad con el Artículo XIII. del Tratado firmado por ellos hoy trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve, que el precedente Reglamento, que consiste en treinta y tres Artículos, se agregue á dicho Tratado, y sea considerado parte integrante de él.

Done at Monte-Video, the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Fecho en Monte-Video, hoy trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve.

(L.S.) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

(L.S.) JOSE ELLAURI.

Articles Additional to the Treaty concluded this thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Her Britannick Majesty and the Republick of the of the Uruguay, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Articulos Adicionales al Tratado celebrado hoy trece de Julio, de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve, entre Su Magestad Británica y la Republica del Uruguay, para la abolicion del Comercio de Esclavos.

ARTICLE I.

In consequence of the Oriental Government of the Uruguay not possessing at the present period more ships of war than are sufficient for the protection of the coasts of the Republick, it is agreed that the Republick of the Uruguay shall be relieved from the obligation, for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, of employing any cruizers for the suppression of the Slave Trade, unless it should think fit to do so.

ARTICULO I.

No teniendo el Gobierno Oriental del Uruguay, en las circunstancias presentes, mas que los buques de guerra necesarios para guardar las costas de la Republica, se ha convenido que la Republica del Uruguay quede exonerada por el espacio de diez años, contados desde el cange de las ratificaciones de este Tratado, de la obligacion de emplear cruceros para la supresion del Trafico de Esclavos, á menos que lo considere conveniente.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed and understood, that if there should be any delay in appointing the judge and the arbitrator,

ARTICULO II.

Se ha convenido y arreglado, que si hay alguna demora en el establecimiento del juez y del arbitrador que

to be nominated on the part of the Republic of the Uruguay, to act in each of the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established under this Treaty; or if those officers, after having been appointed, should at any time be absent; then, and in either of such cases, the judge and arbitrator who shall have been appointed on the part of Her Britannick Majesty, and who shall be present in the said Courts, shall, in the absence of the Oriental judge and arbitrator, proceed to open the said Courts, and to adjudge such cases as may be brought before them under the Treaty; and the sentence pronounced upon such cases by the said British judge and arbitrator, shall have the same force and validity as if the judge and the arbitrator on the part of the Oriental Republic had been appointed, and had been present and acting in the Mixed Courts, in the cases in question.

deberán nombrarse por parte de la Republica del Uruguay, para actuar en cada uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que deberán establecerse por este Tratado; ó que si estos empleados llegan á ausentarse despues de su nombramiento; entonces, y en cualquiera de estos casos, el juez y arbitrador nombrados por parte de Su Magestad Britanica, y que estén presentes en los expresados Tribunales, procederán, en ausencia del juez y arbitrador Oriental, á abrir los indicados Tribunales, y conocerán de los pleitos que les competan por este Tratado; y la sentencia pronunciada en tales pleitos por los expresados juez y arbitrador Britanico, tendrá la misma fuerza y validez, que si el juez y arbitrador por parte de la Republica Oriental hubiesen sido nombrados, y hubiesen estado presentes, y administrando justicia en los Tribunales Mixtos, sobre causas de su competencia.

ARTICLE III.

It is also agreed, notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Article of the Annex B, that so long as no Oriental judge and arbitrator shall have been nominated, it will be unnecessary for the Oriental Republic to nominate the secretary or actuary, mentioned in the said Article; that in the meanwhile, the secretary or actuary of that Court which may exist within the territory of the Oriental Republic, shall be named and paid by the Government of Her Britannick Majesty; and that the entire expense of both the Courts to be established under this Treaty, shall be borne by the Government of Her Britannick Majesty.

ARTICULO III.

Se ha convenido igualmente que, no obstante las estipulaciones del Artículo II. de la Pieza anexa B, mientras el juez y el arbitrador Oriental no hayan sido nombrados, no será necesario que la Republica del Uruguay nombre el secretario ó actuario mencionado en el referido Artículo; que entretanto, el secretario ó actuario del Tribunal que exista en el territorio de la Republica Oriental, será nombrado y pagado por el Gobierno de Su Magestad Britanica; y que todos los gastos de los dos Tribunales que por este Tratado se establezcan, serán sufragados por el Gobierno de Su Magestad Britanica.

ARTICLE IV.

If in the translation of the present Treaty into the Spanish language, any mistake or error should be committed, the English text is to be adhered to.

ARTICULO IV.

Si apareciese algun error ó equivocacion en la traduccion Castellana de este Tratado, se deberá pasar por el texto Ingles.

The present Additional Articles shall form an integral part of the Treaty for the suppression of Slave

Estos Articulos Adicionales formarán una parte integrante del Tratado para suprimir el Trafico de Es-

Trade, signed this day, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in that Treaty; and shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Monte-Video, as soon as possible within the space of eight months from this date.

clavos, que acaba de firmarse, y tendrán la misma fuerza y validez que si se hallasen insertos, palabra por palabra, en aquel Tratado, que será ratificado, y cuyas ratificaciones serán cangeadas en Monte-Video, lo mas pronto posible en el termino de ocho meses contados desde la fecha.

Done at Monte-Video, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Celebrado en Monte-Video, el dia trece de Julio, del año del Señor de mil ochochientos treinta y nueve.

(L.S.) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

(L.S.) JOSE ELLAURI.

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AND

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1.	1842. Feb. 3.	Exchequer Bills - - -	Report made to Lords of the Treasury by Commissioners appointed to inquire and ascertain in what manner Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued, &c. - - - - -	XVIII. 1.	5 & 6 Vict.
2.	- -	Lunatic Asylums - - -	Returns relating to Metropolitan Commission; also, of Houses licensed in each County in England and Wales for last Five Years; also, Number of Visitations made to licensed Houses: Returns of Houses to which Licenses have been refused, &c. - - -	XXXIV. 3.	
3.	- 4.	Public Income and Expenditure	Account of the Income and Expenditure, 1841; Balances in the Exchequer, and the Funded and Unfunded Debt -	XXVI. 183.	
4.	- -	Workhouses (Ireland) - -	Copies of Letters from Poor Law Commissioners to Treasury, stating the necessity of a further Advance for Completion of Workhouses; Account of Loans already granted; further Sum required - - - - -	XXXVI. 355.	
5.	- -	Appropriation Acts Amendment. [The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to provide for the Application to the Service of the Year 1841 of the Sums granted in the two last Sessions of Parliament - - - - -	I. 3.	c. 1.
6.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Resolutions on Private Bills - - -	XXXVII. 1.	
7.	- 7.	Agricultural Produce, &c. -	Copy of Information concerning the Cost and Supply of various Articles of Agricultural Produce, &c. in several Parts of Northern Europe, obtained by James Meek, Esq., under Instructions from Her Majesty's Government, 1841 - - - - -	XL. 275.	
8.	- -	Designs Copyright - - - [Mr. Emerson Tennent and Mr. Gladstone.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting Articles of Manufacture - - - - -	II. 39.	c. 100.
9.	- 8.	Copyright Registration - [Mr. Godson and Mr. Bulkeley Hughes.]	Bill for registering of Copyrights and Assignments thereof, and for the better securing the Property therein - -	I. 557.	
10.	- 9.	Controverted Elections -	Mr. Speaker's Warrant for the Appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections, 1842	XXXIII. 619.	
11.	- -	Railways - - - - - [Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Manners Sutton and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill for the better Regulation of Railways - - - - -	IV. 27.	c. 55.
12.	- -	Loan Societies - - - - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Mr. Attorney-General.]	Bill to explain and continue the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies - - - - -	III. 71.	c. 5.

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	1842.				5 Vict.
13.	Feb. 9.	Flogging - - - -	Names of Persons of the Age of 20 and upwards, who have been committed to Gaols in England, and sentenced to be flogged by summary Conviction and Commitment of one Magistrate, 1840; specifying Gaols to which such Commitments have been made - -	XXXII. 567.	
14.	- 10.	Army Estimates - - -	Estimate of Effective and Non-effective Services, for the Year ending 31 March 1843; with Abstracts of Accounts and Comparison with former Year - -	XXVII. 1.	
15.	- -	Trade and Navigation -	Accounts relative to Trade and Navigation; Customs Duties; Tonnage of Vessels - - - -	XXXIX. 401.	
16.	- -	Navy (Receipt and Expenditure.)	Account of the Naval Receipt and Expenditure, 1840-41, and laid before the House of Commons by Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts; with Notes, &c., of Commissioners -	XXVII. 331.	
17.	- -	Navy - - - -	Return of the Muskets and Ships' Cutlasses supplied for the Use of Her Majesty's Navy, since 1836 - -	XXVII. 343.	
18.-I.	- 11.	Corn - - - -	Returns relating to the Importation and Exportation of Corn, Foreign and Colonial; Annual and Weekly Average Price of Wheat and other Grain; Quantities imported; Amount of Duty received, &c. &c. - - - -	XL. 341. 405.	
18.-II.	- -	Corn - - - -			
18.-III.	Mar. 4.	Corn - - - -	Account of the Annual Average Prices of Wheat in Dublin, in each Year from 1828 to 1841 - - - -	XL. 413.	
19.	Feb. 11.	Corn - - - -	Account of the Quantities of British Corn and Grain, and Meal and Flour exported to Foreign Parts, 1828-1841, inclusive - - - -	XL. 415.	
20.	- -	Queen Anne's Bounty -	Account of the Monies received and disbursed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, 1840 - - -	XXXIII. 41.	
21.	- -	Canada - - - -	Copy of an Act passed in Canada, 5 Vict., intituled, "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands" - - - -	XXVIII. 127.	
22.	- 14.	Navy Estimates - - -	Navy Estimates for the Year 1842-43, including Half Pay, &c. - - -	XXVII. 267.	
23.	- -	Ordnance Estimates - -	Ordnance Estimates for 1842-43, including Barracks, Commissariat, Military and Civil Superannuations, &c., for 1842-43 - - - -	XXVII. 383.	
24.	- -	Municipal Corporations [Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Jervis.]	Bill to explain and amend an Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4, to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales - - -	I. 605.	c. 104.
25.	- -	Duchy of Cornwall - - [Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to enable His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales to make Leases and Grants of Land and Hereditaments, Parcel of His said Royal Highness' Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for other Purposes therein mentioned - -	I. 595.	c. 2.
26.	- 15.	Mauritius - - - -	Correspondence relative to the Introduction of Indian Labourers into the Mauritius - - - -	XXX. 187.	
27.	- 16.	Exchequer - - - -	Date of Appointment of Sir J. Newport, as Comptroller; Amount of Salary received by him, and Pension granted; Date of Appointment of Lord Montague, and Amount of his Salary -	XXVI. 141.	

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	1842.				5 VICT.
28.	Feb. 16.	Mint - - - - -	Accounts of Advances for Purchase of Bullion for Coinage; the Sales of Coin; the Seignorage arising therefrom; and Repayments made into the Exchequer on account of Seignorage -	XXVI. 499.	
29.	- -	Bank of England.—National Debt.	Amount of Balances issued for Payment of Dividends due and not demanded, Lottery Prizes, &c., for 1841; Amount of Exchequer Bills, &c., purchased by the Bank of England, or on which Sums have been lent or advanced for the Public Service, &c. &c. - - -	XXVI. 257.	
30.	- -	Loan Societies - - -	Abstract of Accounts of Loan Societies in England and Wales, 1841, by J. T. Pratt, to December 1841 - -	XXVI. 325.	
31.	- -	Factories - - - - -	Reports of Inspectors of Factories for Half-year ending 31 December 1841; also, the Joint Report of Inspectors of Factories for the same Period - -	XXII. 337.	
32.	- -	Court of Session (Scotland)	Return of the Number of Causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session, 1841; showing the Number of Causes ready for Judgment, but not disposed at the last Date - - -	XXXIII. 575.	
33.	- 18.	Buildings Regulation - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for regulating Buildings in large Towns - - -	I. 287.	
34.	- -	Boroughs Improvement -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the Improvement of certain Boroughs - - -	I. 119.	
35.	- -	Manor Courts (Ireland) -	Name of each Seneschal, &c. of a Manor in Ireland, Date of Appointment, and Names of the Parties returned by Seneschals as Securities; Amount of Security, &c. - - - - -	XXXVIII. 361.	
36.	- -	Executions - - - - -	Return of the Total Number of Persons executed in London and Middlesex, during Periods of Three Years, 1821-1839; together with the Number of Persons committed for Murder in the same Periods, &c. - - - - -	XXXII. 545.	
37.	- -	Non-attendance at Divine Worship.	Copy of Warrant on which J. C—, or J. Carlton, was committed at Rochdale, 1840, for neglecting to attend Divine Worship at Butterworth, County of Lancaster - - - - -	XXXIII. 573.	
38.	- 21.	Apprentices Regulation - [Sir James Graham, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to explain the Acts for the better Regulation of Apprentices - - -	I. 1.	c. 7.
39.	- -	British Museum - - - -	Income and Expenditure of the British Museum, 1841; Estimate, 1843; Account of Persons visiting the Museum, 1835-1841; Statement of Arrangements of Collections - - - -	XXVI. 339.	
40.	- -	Factories Act - - - - -	Number and Names of Persons summoned for Offences against the Factories Act, 1841; specifying Date of Conviction or Hearing, Offence, and Manner in which Penalties were appropriated - - - - -	XXXII. 547.	
41.	- 22.	Queen's Prison - - - - - [Sir James Graham, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison - - -	IV. 5.	c. 22.
42.	- -	East Indies - - - - -	Account of Monies supplied from the Revenues of India since 1839, towards the Payment of Expenses in England, chargeable on those Revenues - - -	XXX. 1.	

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43.	1842.	Civil List Pensions - - -	A List of all Pensions granted, 1840-1841, and charged upon the Civil List - - -	XXVI. 623.	5 & 6 VICT.
44.	- -	Newspaper Stamps, &c. - -	Number of Stamps issued to each of the Newspapers of the United Kingdom, October to December 1841, and the Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by each - - - - -	XXVI. 561.	
45.	- 23.	Colonial Passengers - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. G. W. Hope and Mr. Gladstone.]	Bill for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels - - -	I. 429.	c. 107.
46.	- -	Van Diemen's Land - - - [Mr. George William Hope and Lord Stanley.]	Bill to confirm an Act of the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land for authorizing the Levy of certain Duties of Customs, and on Spirits - - - - -	IV. 377.	c. 3.
47.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Lists for Committees on Private Bills - -	XXXVII. 3.	
48.	- -	British and Spanish and British and Portuguese Commission.	Rules for Guidance of Commissioners; Statements relative to the Business transacted; Establishment of Clerks; Rules or Decisions promulgated, &c. -	XXXVII. 59.	
49.	- -	West India Islands Relief.—Public Works, &c.	Amounts issued for Public Works; Repayments, &c.; Estimates of Advances and Repayments, for Five Years ending 1846; similar Account of Advances for West India Relief - - - -	XXVI. 165.	
50.	- 24.	Poor Rate and County Rate [↗ This Account was not reprinted, but the copies in store, as printed in 1827, were circulated to Members only.]	Account of the Money levied by Assessment for Poor Rates and County Rates in each County in England and Wales, for the Year ending 25 March 1826 - - - - -	[In Vol. XX. of 1826-7, page 669.]	
51.	- -	Marriages (Ireland) - - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill for Confirmation of certain Marriages in Ireland - - - - -	III. 189.	c. 113.
52.	- 25.	Buildings Regulation - - - [Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Tufnell and Lord Ashley.]	Bill for regulating Buildings in large Towns (No. 2.) - - - - -	I. 319.	
53.	- -	Boroughs Improvement - - [Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Tufnell and Lord Ashley.]	Bill for the Improvement of certain Boroughs (No. 2.) - - - - -	I. 145.	
54.	- -	West India Clergy - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. George William Hope.]	Bill to provide for the Increase of the Number of Bishoprics and Archdeaconries in the West Indies, and to amend the several Acts relating thereto -	IV. 415.	c. 4.
55.	- -	Parish Property - - - - [Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to explain and amend the Acts regulating the Sale of Parish Property, and to make further Provision for the Discharge of Debts, Liabilities and Engagements incurred by or on behalf of Parishes - - - - -	III. 411.	c. 18.
56.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission -	Copies of Orders in Council issued 1841, ratifying Schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - -	XXXIII. 1.	
57.	- -	Imports - - - - -	Imports of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize; of the Consumption of such Articles, and Customs Duties received thereon, 1841, compared with 1840 - - - - -	XXXIX. 409.	
58.	- -	East India - - - - -	Copy of the Acts passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, 1840 - - - -	XXX. 21.	
59.	- -	Exchequer Bills - - - -	Number and Value of Exchequer Bills signed since October 1834; Number signed by different Comptrollers; Number of Royal Orders, Treasury Warrants, &c., received by or issued from the Exchequer, 1841; Statement of Accounts made out periodically -	XXVI. 143.	

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60.	Feb. 28.	Bankruptcy Court - -	Statement of Amount transferred and paid out as Dividends; Amount paid by Order of Court; Balance standing to the account of Basil Montague, Esq. - - - - -	XXXIII. 443.	
61.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies of the Laws and Ordinances passed by the Governor and Council of the Colony of New Zealand - -	XXVIII. 223.	
62.	Mar. 2.	Exchequer Bills - - -	Letter of Lord Monteagle to the Treasury, on the subject of Report of Exchequer Bills Commission; Attendance of Comptrollers; Amount of Exchequer Bills signed and issued by Lord Monteagle; Letter from Commissioners - - - - -	XXVI. 149.	
63.	- -	Gaols - - - - -	Copies of all Reports and of Schedule (B.) transmitted to the Secretary of State from Counties, Ridings or Divisions - - - - -	XXXII. 1.	
64.	- -	Population.—Sugar - -	Population of Great Britain in each Year, 1831, 1841.—Quantity of Sugar imported into England upon which Duty was paid in each Month; Average Price of British Plantation Sugar from London Gazette - - - - -	XXXIX. 563.	
65.	- -	Bank Notes and Bullion -	Account of Notes in Circulation of the Bank of England, and of other Banks of Issue in England and Wales, &c.; Bullion in Bank in each Month since 4 & 5 Vict., c. 50. - - - - -	XXVI. 267.	
66.	- -	Luggage of Passengers -	Copy of Regulations under which the Luggage of Passengers by Packets and Steam Vessels are examined at the Custom House in London - -	XXXIX. 523.	
67.	- -	Corn-laden Ships - - -	Return of the Number of Foreign and British Ships laden with Corn, entered inwards at Hull, Newcastle and Leith, from any part of the Continent of Europe, from August to October 1841	XL. 421.	
68.	- -	Shipping - - - - -	Return relating to Vessels which have been re-measured since passing the Act for New Measurement of Shipping; Statement of Aggregate Tonnage, &c., according to old Plan, &c. - -	XXXIX. 615.	
69.	- -	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Official and Declared Value of all Manufactures exported to the East Indies, the British and Foreign West Indies, and Brazil, &c., 1839 and 1840 - -	XXXIX. 415.	
70.	- -	[The Paper to which the Number "70" was allotted, will not be printed.]			
71.	- -	Shannon Navigation - -	Third Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon, Ireland - -	XXIV. 341.	
72.	- 3.	Rivers (Ireland) - - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend an Act, 1 & 2 Will. 4, to empower Landed Proprietors in Ireland to sink, embank and remove Obstructions in Rivers - - -	IV. 103.	c. 105.
73.	- -	Friendly Societies - -	Return relating to Friendly Societies enrolled in the several Counties of England and Wales - - - - -	XXVI. 275.	
74.	- -	Caledonian Canal - - -	Copy of a Report recently made to the Treasury by Capt. Sir W. E. Parry, R.N., on the Caledonian Canal - - -	XXXVII. 73.	

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75.	Mar. 3.	Excise - - - -	Recommendations contained in the Reports of the Commissioners who were appointed, 1833, to examine into the Departments of Excise, and showing what Parts of them have been carried into effect, and the Dates - - -	XXVI. 449.	
76.	- -	Corn, &c. - - - -	Quantities of Foreign Grain of each Kind and of Wheat Flour, which paid the several Rates of Duty; together with Per-centage Proportion to Total Quantities, 1828-1842 - - - -	XL. 417.	
77.	- -	Distress (Bolton) - -	Copies of any Communications addressed from Bolton to the Home Office, during the late Recess, on the subject of Mr. Mott's Reports; with Reports presented by Mr. Mott in Answer thereto -	XXXV. 69.	
78.	- -	Wheat - - - -	Weekly Average Price of Wheat in each of the several Towns from which Returns are made to the Comptroller of Corn Returns, and of the Quantities sold in each such Towns, 1836, 1839, and 1841 - - - -	XL. 625.	
79.	- 4.	Copyright - - - - [Viscount Mahon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. C. Howard.]	Bill to amend the Law of Copyright -	I. 501.	c. 45.
80.	- -	Corn Importation - - [Mr. Greene, Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone.]	Bill to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn - - - -	I. 563.	c. 14.
81.	- -	Forged Exchequer Bills - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire as to the Issue, Receipt, Circulation and Possession of certain Forged Exchequer Bills - - - -	II. 359.	c. 11.
82.	- -	Newgate Gaol (Dublin) - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend an Act of Her present Majesty, for vacating any Presentment for re-building the Gaol of Newgate in Dublin, and any Contract between the Commissioners for re-building the said Gaol and the Contractor - -	III. 325.	c. 6.
83.	- -	Wheat - - - -	Statement of the Average Prices of Wheat in Fifteen principal Agricultural and Fifteen Manufacturing and Commercial Towns, 1833-1835, 1839-1841 - - - -	XL. 675.	
84.	- -	Debts of Parishes - -	Debts, Liabilities and Engagements claimed against the Poor Rates of any Parish at the time of passing 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, for which Securities had been given and Interest was then paid	XXXV. 329.	
85.	- 7.	Corn-laden Ships - -	Account of the Number of Days occupied in performing Voyages from the several Ports of the United States to Liverpool, by Vessels laden with Flour or Corn, 1841 - - - -	XL. 423.	
86.	- -	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) - [Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. C. Hope and Mr. C. Bruce.]	Bill to alter the Close Time of the Salmon Fisheries in Scotland - -	IV. 131.	
87.	- 8. & 23.	Polish Refugees - - -	Persons receiving Pensions or any Assistance from the Grant voted by Parliament for the Relief of Polish Refugees; specifying Name and Amount paid in each Year from 1837 - - - -	XXVI. 643.	
88.	- 8.	Metropolitan Police - -	Monies demanded, received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, &c., 1841; Number of Men of each Rank and Class serving January 1842; Rate of Pay and Allowances - - - -	XXXII. 631.	

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89.	1842. Mar. 8.	Rochdale Poor - - -	Copy or Extract of any Report made by Mr. Tufnell, or other Assistant Com- missioner, to the Poor Law Commis- sioners, 1841, as to the State of the Poor in the Borough of Rochdale -	XXXV. 171.	5 & 6 Vict.
90.	- -	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland).	Abstracts of the Accounts of Present- ments made by the Grand Juries of the several Counties, Cities and Towns in Ireland, 1841 - - - -	XXXVIII. 321.	
91.	- -	Committals (Ireland) - -	Returns from the Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, &c. in Ireland of the Number of Persons committed to the different Gaols thereof for Trial, 1841 - -	XXXII. 435.	
92.	- -	Vaccination Institution -	Report from National Vaccine Institution to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department -	XXXVII. 71.	
93.	- -	Army - - - -	Return of the Particulars of the Sum of 11,000 <i>l.</i> charged in the Army Estimates for Divine Service for the Army -	XXVII. 137.	
94.	- -	Algiers - - - -	Copy of a Despatch relating to the French Occupation of Algiers - - -	XLV. 25.	
95.	- 9.	Railways - - - - [Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mannors Sutton and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 37.	c. 55.
96.	- -	Herring Fishery - - -	Report by the Commissioners of the Herring Fishery, 1840-41 - -	XXV. 153.	
97.	- 12.	Queen's Prison - - - [Sir J. Graham, Mr. Attorney- General and Mr. Solicitor- General.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 15.	c. 22.
98.	- 14.	Forged Exchequer Bills - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 365.	c. 11.
99.	- -	Rivers (Ireland) - - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 109.	c. 105.
100.	- -	Public Works - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited Amount, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to amend the Acts authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills for the like purposes - -	IV. 437.	c. 9.
101.	- -	Spirit Duties (Ireland) - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir R. Peel.]	Bill to impose an additional Duty on Spirits, and to repeal the Allowance on Spirits made from Malt only, in Ireland - - - -	IV. 213.	c. 15.
102.	- -	Tithes Commutation - -	Agreements for Commutation of Tithes which have been confirmed by Tithe Commissioners, from July 1841 to Ja- nuary 1842; also, Awards for the Com- mutation of Tithes, from July 1841 to January 1842; specifying in each case Amount of Rent-charge agreed to or awarded - - - -	XXXIII. 43.	
103.	- 15.	Special Petty Sessions - [Mr. George Banks and Mr. Estcourt.]	Bill to make further Provision for the holding of Special Petty Sessions, and for providing that in certain cases, where Persons accused shall volun- tarily desire to plead guilty, it shall be competent to the Magistrates at such Sessions to award the Sentence of the Law - - - -	IV. 205.	
104.	- -	Unfunded Debt - - -	Memorandum respecting the Proceedings of Government as to the Unfunded Debt from 1815 - - - -	XXVI. 251.	

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105.	1842. Mar. 15.	Victoria Park - - - [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to extend an Act passed in 4 & 5 Vict., for enabling Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to purchase certain Lands for Victoria Park -	IV. 381.	5 & 6 Vict. c. 20.
106.	- -	Dublin Police - - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill for improving the Dublin Police -	II. 249.	c. 24.
107.	- -	Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings. [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests to form a new Opening from the Knights- bridge Road into Hyde Park, and a new Opening in Kensington; and for annexing a Piece of Ground in the Royal Garden to various Parishes in several Portions - - -	II. 645.	c. 19.
108.	- -	Bonded Corn - - - [Mr. Hutt and Mr. Gill.]	Bill to permit Flour, or Flour and Bis- cuit, to be substituted for Foreign Wheat secured in Warehouses -	I. 113.	
109.	- 16.	Public Houses - - - [Mr. Greene and Captain Rous.]	Bill for the Transfer of Licenses and Regulation of Public Houses -	III. 789.	c. 44.
110.	- 17.	Grain and Flour - -	Return of Allowances granted on Grain and Flour for Wastage on Entry for Home Consumption or Re-exportation from Bond - - -	XL. 617.	
111.	- -	Shannon Navigation - -	Sums of Money levied on the different Counties in Ireland for the Improve- ment of the Navigation of the River Shannon; Estimate of further Sums proposed to be levied for the same purpose; Amount in each County, &c.	XXXVIII. 415.	
112.	- -	Fines (Ireland) - - -	Charge and Discharge of all Fines re- ceived under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 99, and of the Appropriation thereof; Return of the Amount paid to the Fund from each County; Salaries and Expen- diture of Office, &c. - -	XXXVIII. 271.	
113.	- -	Elections - - -	Abstract of Accounts of Expenses of Re- turning Officers during June and July 1841, and charged to the Candidates; stating Number and Names of Candi- dates, Number of Polling Booths, and Amount paid by each Candidate -	XXXIII. 623.	
114.	- 18.	Licensed Lunatic Asylums - [Lord Granville Somerset and Lord Ashley.]	Bill for amending the Laws relating to Houses licensed by the Metropolitan Commissioners and Justices of the Peace for the Reception of Insane Persons -	III. 101.	c. 87.
115.	- -	Parish Property - - - [Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir James Graham.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 419.	c. 18.
116.	- -	Colonial Passengers - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. G. W. Hope and Mr. Gladstone.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 453.	c. 107.
117.	- -	Sheriffs' Clerks (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Mr. Pringle.]	Bill to regulate the Emoluments of the Office of Sheriff Clerk in Scotland, as Vacancies occur in said Office -	IV. 145.	
118.	- -	Penitentiary, Milbank -	Report of the Superintending Committee of the General Penitentiary at Milbank for the Reception of Convicts; speci- fying the State of the Building, Con- duct of Officers, Treatment and Condi- tion of Prisoners, Amount of Earnings, and Expense of Establishment, 1841 -	XXXII. 623.	
119.	- -	Borough Magistrates -	Return of Names of Magistrates in the se- veral Boroughs in England and Wales, 1 February 1841, with the Names and Dates of all subsequent Appoint- ments to the Borough Magistracy -	XXXIII. 473.	

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120.	Mar. 18.	Court of Chancery - -	Return of Fees received by the Clerk of the Affidavits in the Court of Chancery, from August 1840 to August 1841 -	XXXIII. 441.	
121.	- 21.	Rivers (Ireland) - - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended on Re-commitment] -	IV. 115.	c. 105.
122.	- -	Convicts - - - -	Two Reports of John Henry Capper, Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation, relating to Establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich and Bermuda - - - -	XXXII. 523.	
123.	- 22.	Exchequer Bills - -	Account of all Exchequer Bills raised or authorized to be raised, charged on the Aids or Supplies of 1842, unprovided for - - - -	XXVI. 163.	
124.	- -	Australia and New Zealand - [Lord Stanley and Mr. George William Hope.]	Bill for regulating the Survey and Sales of Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand	I. 27.	c. 36.
125.	- -	Drainage (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to promote the Drainage of Lands, and Improvement of Navigation and Water Power in connexion with such Drainage, in Ireland - - -	II. 87.	c. 89.
126.	- -	Water Guard (Ireland) -	Copy of the Instructions given to the Water Guard in Ireland respecting Divine Service, and the reading of Prayers to the Men - - -	XXXVIII. 497.	
127.	- -	Charters of Incorporation (Ireland).	Return of all Towns in Ireland from which Petitions have been presented for Charters of Incorporation, under 3 & 4 Vict., c. 108 - - -	XXXVIII. 5.	
128.	- -	Highland Roads and Bridges	Twenty-eighth Report of Commissioners for Repair of Roads and Bridges in Scotland - - - -	XXV. 177.	
129.	- 23.	Barley and Oats - -	Average Prices of Barley at Copenhagen Market, 1838-1841; Price of Oats at Stettin, 1838-1841; Price of Barley and Oats at Antwerp; comparative Account of the Prices - -	XL. 339.	
130. I.	- -	Estimates - - - -	I. Miscellaneous Services - - -	XXVII. 447.	
130. II.	- -	Estimates - - - -	II. Miscellaneous Services - - -	XXVII. 463.	
130. III.	- -	Estimates - - - -	III. Miscellaneous Services - - -	XXVII. 485.	
130. IV.	- -	Estimates - - - -	IV. Miscellaneous Services - - -	XXVII. 511.	
130. V.	- -	Estimates - - - -	V. Miscellaneous Services - - -	XXVII. 525.	
131.	- -	Charitable Institutions and Miscellaneous Services (Ireland).	Miscellaneous Services, 1842-43 - -	XXVII. 545.	
132.	- -	Miscellaneous Charges (Scotland).	Estimate of the Sums that will be required to defray Law Expenses, Grants to Scottish Universities, and other Charges, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues, and not provided for on Her Majesty's Civil List, nor on the Consolidated Fund, from April 1842 to March 1843 -	XXVII. 569.	
133.	- -	Commissariat.—I. & II. -	I. Sum required for the Pay, Allowances and Expenses of the Commissariat Department at Home and Abroad; II. Sum required for Half Pay of Commissariat Officers, Superannuation, &c.]	XXVII. 95.	

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134.	Mar. 23.	Civil Contingencies - -	An Account of the Sums expended under the Head of Civil Contingencies, 1841; and an Estimate of the Amount required for 1842 - - - -	XXVII. 573.	
135.	- -	Finance Accounts - -	I. to VIII. Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, 1841 - - -	XXVI. 1.	
136.	- -	Public Offices (Increase and Diminution of Salaries, &c.)	Abstract of Accounts of every Increase and Diminution which has taken place within the Year 1841, in all Public Offices or Departments - - -	XXVI. 667.	
137.	- -	Superannuations - -	Account of all Allowances or Compensations granted as Retired Allowances or Superannuations in all Public Offices or Departments, 1840; Amount granted, 1841; Amount ceased, 1841; Total Amount payable, December 1841	XXVI. 693.	
138.	- -	Public Debt - - -	Account of all Additions which have been made to the annual Charge of the Public Debt, by the Interest of any Loan that hath been made, or Annuities created, in the last Ten Years - -	XXVI. 237.	
139.	- -	Copyright - - - - [Viscount Mahon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. C. Howard.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 519.	c. 45.
140.	Apr. 5.	Barristers (Ireland) - - [Sir Valentine Blake, Sir Thomas Wilde and Lord Marcus Hill.]	Bill to amend the Laws regulating the Admission of Barristers in Ireland -	I. 109.	
141.	- -	Workhouses (Ireland) - -	Returns of Items forming the separate Sums which the Irish Poor Law Commissioners borrowed from Exchequer Loan Office for building various Workhouses; Items of Expenditure, &c. -	XXXVI. 343.	
142.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland).	Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, 1841 -	XXIII. 207.	
143.	- -	Customs Duty - - -	Return of the Gross Receipts of Customs Duty collected, 1841; also the Gross and Net Receipts of Customs, 1841, as compared with 1840 - - -	XXVI. 435.	
144.	- -	Legacy, &c. Duties - -	Returns of Capital on which Legacy Duty has been paid, and Amount of Revenue received in the United Kingdom for Stamp Duty on Legacies, 1841 - - - -	XXVI. 485.	
145.	- -	Poor Law Amendment Act -	Annual Average Expenditure of the Parishes comprised in each Union, three years prior to the Declaration of the Union; also, Orders for Out-door Relief given by Justices of the Peace since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act - - - -	XXXV. 1.	
146.	- -	Royal Dublin Society -	Letter of Mr. Lucas to the Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorized an Advance of Money to that Society; also, Return, stating how far the Recommendations of the Committee of House of Commons of 1836 have been complied with - - - -	XXXVIII. 267.	
147.	- 6.	Timber Ships - - - [Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Greene and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for preventing Ships clearing out from any Port in British North America, or in the Settlement of Honduras, from loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck - - -	IV. 309.	c. 17.
148.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to regulate the Irish Fisheries -	II. 395.	c. 106.

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149.	1842. Apr. 6.	Malt - - - -	Return of the Total Number of Quarters of Malt made, 1841-42, and of the Amount of Duty paid thereon in that Period - - - -	XXVI. 495.	6 Vict.
150.	- -	Mail Steam Packets - -	Returns relating to the Government Steam Packets on the Liverpool and Kingstown, Holyhead and Kingstown, and Milford and Waterford Stations -	XXXIX. 727.	
151.	- -	Revising Barristers - -	Return of the Names of Barristers appointed to revise Lists of Voters; Time employed; Fees and Expenses received; and the aggregate Number of Days in each Year for which such Revising Barristers were paid - -	XXVI. 679.	
152.	- -	Exchequer Bills (Public Works).	Account, in detail, of Loans advanced by Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills for Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; also, Account of the Expenses of Commissioners and Surveys - -	XXVI. 169.	
153.	- 8.	Jacob Owen - - -	Return, showing, in columns, the Salary of Jacob Owen, Esq., as Architect of the Board of Works in Ireland, with all his other Fees and Emoluments connected with the Office, &c. - -	XXXVIII. 395.	
154.	- -	National Debt - - -	Account of the gross Amount of all Bank Annuities and Long Annuities transferred, and Money paid to Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, &c.; and Expenses incurred - - - -	XXVI. 255.	
155.	- 11.	Turnpike Roads - - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to continue Local Turnpike Acts, and to provide for the Discharge of the Mortgage Debts on Turnpike Roads in England - - - -	IV. 359.	
156.	- -	Poor Law (Gilbert's Unions, &c.)	Returns of each Parish and Township in England and Wales in which the Poor are managed under the Act called Gilbert's Act; also, of each Parish and Township subject to the Provisions of any Local Act for the Management of the Poor; Amount of Population -	XXXV. 37.	
157.	- -	Plymouth Breakwater -	Copy of Letters Patent for England on the subject of the Breakwater at Plymouth, granted to Joseph Needham Tayler, 1838; with the Grounds on which the Patent was granted - -	XXXIX. 503.	
158.	- -	Population of Stockport -	Copy of the Evidence taken, and Report made, by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners sent to inquire into the State of the Population of Stockport - -	XXXV. 193.	
159.	- -	Rural Police (Norfolk) -	Copies of all Letters, &c. that have passed between the Secretary of State, the Chief Constable, or any Magistrate of Norfolk, since October, relative to the Conduct of the Rural Police in the Apprehension of a Man, named Smith, on a Charge of Vagrancy - -	XXXII. 675.	
160.	- 12.	Dean Forest Poor - - [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to provide for the Relief of the Poor in the Forest of Dean, and other Extra-parochial Places in and near the Hundred of Saint Briavel's, in the County of Gloucester - - - -	II. 17.	c. 48.
161.	- -	Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts. [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to divide the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, into Ecclesiastical Districts - - - -	II. 1.	c. 65.

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162.	1842. Apr. 12.	Saint Briavel's Small Debts - [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill to abolish the Court of Saint Briavel's, and for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Hundred of Saint Briavel's, in the County of Gloucester - - -	I. 173.	6 Vict. c. 83.
163.	- -	Coals, Cinders and Culm -	Quantities of Coals, Cinders and Culm shipped Coastwise, and exported to Foreign Parts; with the Rates and Amount of Duty charged thereon; Coals exported from the United King- dom, 1828-1842; Coals shipped to Foreign Countries, 1841, &c. - -	XXXIX. 423.	
164.	- -	Mail Conveyance - -	Copies of Correspondence that has taken place between the Post Office Author- ities and the Grand Junction Railway Company, relative to the Conveyance of the Mails from Crewe to Chester and Birkenhead - - -	XXXIX. 697.	
165.	- -	Annuities - - -	Return of all Terminable Annuities pay- able by Government; Dates and Sums of such Annuities, and Amounts which will expire in each Year; also the Number and Amounts of Annuities granted, and still payable on Lives -	XXVI. 261.	
166.	- -	Hops.—Malt.—Brewers, &c. —Sale of Beer.	Accounts relating to Hops and Malt, and to the Number of Persons licensed as Brewers, Victuallers, &c., for 1841; and to the Number of Licenses granted for the Sale of Beer, in 1839 and 1841	XXXIX. 507.	
167.	- -	Corn-laden Ships - -	Number of Ships laden with Foreign Corn entered inwards at the Ports of the United Kingdom, 1841; specify- ing Kinds and Quantities of Corn, Ports of Lading and Ports of Discharge, whether in Ships of Foreign Nations or otherwise - - -	XL. 425.	
168.	- -	Glass - - -	Quantities of Glass retained for Home Use or exported, 1841 and 1842; Duty charged and Drawback paid on each Description; Weight, Rate of Duty, and Drawback, 1841 and 1842; Allow- ance on Glass for Use of Churches; Quantity of each Description of Glass imported, 1841 and 1842; Rates and Amount of Duty received, and Quan- tity of Foreign Glass exported; Countries to which sent - - -	XXXIX. 459.	
169.	- -	Imports and Exports (Scot- land).	Account of the Official and Declared Value of all Imports into, and the Ex- ports from, the different Scottish Ports, 1824-1841 - - -	XXXIX. 417.	
170.	- -	Barristers (Ireland) - -	Number and Names of the Barristers appointed, 1842, to be Supernumerary prosecuting Counsel on each Circuit; Number who have declined to act; Number employed last Year, and not included in foregoing Returns - -	XXXVIII. 1.	
171.	- -	Jurors (Ireland) - -	Instructions given to Crown Solicitors on each Circuit respecting Challenge of Juries in Crown Cases, by various Attorney-Generals; specifying the Particulars in which they differ - -	XXXVIII. 339.	
172.	- -	Rivers (Ireland) - -	Return of Applications made to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Persons desirous of undertaking the execution of Works, under 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 57; Commissions issued in conformity there- with - - -	XXXVIII. 413.	

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173.	Apr. 14.	Barracks - - - -	Copies of Order of January 1836, de- siring respective Officers to consult with Officers in command in the Colo- nies as to the State of the Barracks, &c.]	XXVII. 419.	
174.	- -	Great Marlow Election -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Committee on the Great Marlow Election - - -]	VII. 467.	
175.	- -	Church Patronage (Scotland) [Mr. Alexander Campbell and Mr. Plumptre.]	Bill to regulate the Exercise of Church Patronage in Scotland - - -]	I. 421.	
176.	- 15.	Sudbury Election - -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Sudbury Election Petition - -]	VII. 847.	
177.	- -	Salted Provisions - -	Quantities of Salted Beef and Pork im- ported into and re-exported from the United Kingdom, 1834-1842; also, Number of Bonds passed under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 57, for the Exportation of Salted Provisions; and of Certificates of Landing - - - -]	XXXIX. 535.	
178.	- -	Poor Law Amendment Act -	Copies of Correspondence between the Commissioners and Guardians and Of- ficers of the Basford Union relative to the Payment of Costs in an Action for Libel - - - -]	XXXV. 45.	
179.	- 18.	Property Tax - - - - [Sir R. Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Pro- fessions, Trades and Offices - -]	III. 523.	c. 35.
180.	- -	Municipal Corporations - [Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Soli- citor-General and Mr. Jervis.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 609.	c. 104.
181.	- -	Excise Duties (Compounds) [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to repeal the countervailing Duties and Drawbacks of Excise on Mixtures, Compounds, &c., when removed from or into England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, and to impose or allow other countervailing Duties and Draw- backs in lieu thereof - - -]	II. 377.	c. 25.
182.	- -	Roasted Malt - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to provide Regulations for preparing and using Roasted Malt in colouring Beer - - - -]	III. 175.	c. 30.
183.	- -	Exchequer Bills - - -	Account of all Exchequer Bills funded, and of the Amount of Money sub- scribed under 4 & 5 Vict., c. 8, and of the Stock created in consequence of the funding of Exchequer Bills or Subscriptions in Money, and of the Annual Interest payable thereon -]	XXVI. 173.	
184.	- -	Cheese - - - -	Account of the Quantities of Cheese im- ported into the several Ports of Great Britain, in 1840 and 1841; distinguish- ing European from American Pro- duce - - - -]	XXXIX. 421.	
185.	- -	Cordage and Oakum - -	Quantities of Foreign Cordage and Oakum imported into and bonded in the United Kingdom, enumerating the Ports into which such Articles were imported; Quantities exported; and Countries to which exported, 1840 -]	XXXIX. 457.	
186.	- 19.	Punishment of Death (Ireland) [Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland and Lord Eliot.]	Bill to assimilate the Law in Ireland, as to the Punishment of Death, to the Law in England; and to abolish the Punish- ment of Death in certain cases in Ire- land, and to substitute other Punish- ments in lieu thereof - - -]	II. 23.	c. 28.

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187.	1842. Apr. 19.	Civil Bill Decrees (Ireland) - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend and explain two Acts of 6 & 7 Will. 4, and 1 Vict., as relates to the Execution of Civil Bill Decrees for the Possession of Land in Ireland -	I. 425.	5 & 6 Vict. c. 33.
188.	- -	Turnpike Roads, (Ireland) - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to continue the several Acts for re- gulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland -	IV. 375.	c. 23.
189.	- -	Londonderry Union - -	Return relating to the Building Accounts of the Londonderry Union - -	XXXVI. 197.	
190.	- -	Outrages, Ireland - -	Copy of the Memorial of the Reverend Patrick Morgan, Parish Priest of Drumgooland, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, January 1842 - -	XXXVIII. 375.	
191.	- -	Army - - - -	Return of Officers who have been allowed to receive their Half Pay since 1 April 1841 - - - -	XXVII. 143.	
192.	- 20.	Hill Coolies - - - -	Copy of a Letter from the Court of Di- rectors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council regarding Hill Coolies - -	XXX. 185.	
193.	- 21.	Timber Ships - - - - [Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Greene and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 313.	c. 17.
194.	- -	Copyright - - - - [Viscount Mahon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. C. Howard.]	Bill [as amended by Committee and on Re-commitment] - - - -	I. 537.	c. 45.
195.	- -	Lagan Navigation (Ireland) - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill for vesting the Lagan Navigation in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland - - - -	III. 1.	
196.	- -	James Flanagan - - - -	Copies of Verdict and Depositions taken by the Coroner at an Inquest on the Death of James Flanagan; Correspond- ence between Government and Police and Magistrates - - - -	XXXVIII. 275.	
196. II.	July 29.	- „ - - - -	Copies of further Communications which have taken place between the Irish Government and Durham Dunlop, Esq. relative to the Death of James Flanagan	XXXVIII. 303.	
197.	Apr. 21 & May 13.	Post-office - - - -	Abstract Returns of Letters containing Money or other Property secreted or purloined by any Person in the Employ of the Post-office, and of such Letters demanded by private Parties as un- delivered; Return of Persons dis- missed - - - -	XXXIX. 635.	
198.	Apr. 21.	Cardigan Borough Election -	Return of the Amount of Fees and Ex- penses paid by Mark Blake, Esq., on his Discharge from the Custody of the Ser- jeant-at-Arms attending this House -	XXXIII. 639.	
199.	- -	Public Revenue - - - -	Monies received during year ending April 1842 to the Account of the Exchequer at the Bank of England and Ireland under the respective Heads of Public Revenue; Amount of Royal Orders, &c. received; Credits and Transfers by the Comptroller-General; Payments by the Bank of England; Balance remaining, April 1842 - - - -	XXVI. 207.	
200.	- 22.	Soap Duties Drawback - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to continue certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on Soap used in Manufactures - - - -	IV. 203.	
201.	- 25.	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) (No. 2.) - - - - [Mr. Edward Ellice and Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.]	Bill for the better Regulation of the Close Time in Salmon Fisheries in Scotland	IV. 133.	

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202.	1842. Apr. 25.	Fire Insurance - - -	Sums paid into the Stamp Office for Duty by each Insurance Office in Great Britain and Ireland, on Insurance from Fire, 1841; and Sums insured by each Office on Farming Stock exempt from Duty for the like Periods - -	XXVI. 459.	5 & 6 Vict.
203.	- -	Window Duty - - -	Return of the Duty on Windows assessed for the Twelve Towns in England which contribute the largest Amount	XXVI. 777.	
204.	- -	Vessels - - -	Number of Vessels above 50 Tons Burthen, and the Total Amount of their Tonnage registered at each of the Ports of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands - -	XXXIX. 633.	
205.	- -	Poor Law Unions - -	Return, distinguishing the County of each, to which no Order has been issued by the Commissioners, prohibiting Out-door Relief to Able-bodied Paupers; Similar Return of Unions to which such Orders have been issued by the Commissioners -	XXXV. 31.	
206.	- -	Coroners' Inquests (Ireland)	Number of Inquests held by the several Coroners of the Counties and Counties of Cities in Ireland, in each Month during 1841; specifying the Date, Place, Name of Coroner before whom held, and finding of each Inquiry -	XXXVIII. 185.	
207.	- 26.	Ipswich Election - -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Ipswich Election Petition - -	VII. 1.	
208.	- -	Longford Election - -	Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee on the Longford Election Petition - - - - -	VI. 217.	
209.	- -	Parish Constables - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables - - -	III. 373.	c. 109.
210.	- -	Pentonville Prison - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill for establishing a Prison at Pentonville - - - - -	III. 425.	c. 29.
211.	- -	Law of Merchants Act Amendment.	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Law relating to Advances <i>bonâ fide</i> made to Agents entrusted with Goods -	III. 217.	c. 39.
212.	- -	Ecclesiastical Residences -	Bill, intituled, An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence - -	II. 329.	c. 26.
213.	May 6.	Property Tax - - - [Sir R. Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 655.	c. 35.
214.	- -	Double Costs - - - [Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to Double Costs, Notices of Action, Limitations of Actions, and Pleas of the General Issue, under certain Acts of Parliament - - - - -	II. 83.	c. 97.
215.	Apr. 29.	Fines and Recoveries (Wales and Cheshire.) [Sir J. Graham, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill for better recording Fines and Recoveries in Wales and Cheshire -	II. 391.	c. 32.
216.	- -	Sheriffs Depute (Scotland) -	Returns of Fees received by Sheriffs Depute, or their Substitutes, for Business done under 2 & 3 Vict., c. 41; also on Account of any Inspection of Property, Examination of Witnesses, &c. - - - - -	XXXIII. 587.	
216.*	- -	Sheriffs Depute (Scotland) -	Further Return - - - - -	XXXIII. 593.	

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217.	Apr. 29.	Copper.—Tin.—Lead and Lead Ore.—Iron.	Accounts of all Copper Imported and Exported, distinguishing Countries from which Imported and to which Exported, 1841; Similar Returns as to Tin; also, Imports and Exports of Lead and Lead Ore, 1841; also, Imports and Exports of Iron, for 1840 and 1841 - }	XXXIX. 437.	
218.	May 2.	Caledonian Canal - -	Report from the Select Committee on the Caledonian Canal, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix }	XIV. 321.	
219.	- -	British Possessions Abroad - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Greene.]	Bill to amend the Laws for the Regula- tion of the Trade of the British Pos- sessions abroad - - - }	I. 273.	c. 49.
220.	- -	Incumbents Leasing - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill for better enabling Incumbents of Ecclesiastical Benefices to demise the Lands belonging to their Benefices on Farming Leases - - - }	II. 617.	c. 27.
221.	- -	Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing. [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill for better enabling Ecclesiastical and Spiritual Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant Building and Re- pairing Leases of their Lands and Houses, and Leases of Watercourses and Ways and other Easements in, upon or over their Estates - - }	II. 289.	c. 108.
222.	- -	Woods and Forests (Ireland)	Account of Amounts received and paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenue in Ireland, 1833-1842; also, the purpose for which expended - - - }	XXXVIII. 499.	
223.	- -	Fines and Recoveries - -	Copy of a Report made by Mr. Black to the Master of the Rolls on the Cus- tody of the Records in the Principality of Wales - - - - }	XXXIV. 343.	
224.	- -	Valuation (Ireland) - -	Return of the several Counties, Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in Ireland, of which the Valuation under 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 84, has been com- pleted; with a Comparative Account for 1840 - - - - }	XXXVIII. 463.	
225.	- 3.	Grain and Malt - - -	Statement of Quantities of each Kind of Grain and Malt imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from 1800 to 1841, in Septennial Periods, distin- guishing Increase on each Period - }	XL. 621.	
226.	- -	Shannon Navigation - -	Return, stating Particulars of the Sum assessed and to be assessed in the Counties of Roscommon, King's County, Limerick, Sligo and Leitrim, for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation - - - - }	XXXVIII. 419.	
227.	- -	Taxes in Europe - - -	Total Amount of Taxes levied in different States of Europe; showing direct and indirect Taxation; distinguishing ge- neral and local Taxation; and exhibit- ing Results in British Money - - }	XXVI. 741.	
228.	- 4.	Manslaughter - - - [Captain Polhill and Mr. Wakley.]	Bill to empower Coroners to take Bail in cases of Manslaughter - - - }	III. 187.	
229.	- -	Public Houses - - - [Mr. Greene and Captain Rous.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 793.	c. 44.
230.	- -	Merchant Seamen - - -	An Account of the Income and Ex- penditure of the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchant Service, 1841 - - - - }	XXXIX. 609.	

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231.	May 4.	Emigration and Crown Lands	Returns of the Number of Emigrants who have embarked from the United Kingdom, 1841; also, Return of the Quantity of Crown Land sold in each of the Colonies of Great Britain - -]	XXXI. 33.	
232.	- -	Poor Law (Liverpool) - -	Copies of the Statement of Grounds for the Exemption of the Parish of Liverpool from Administration by a Board of Guardians, &c., and of the Report of Mr. Mott on that Statement; Answer of Churchwardens and Overseers; and further Statements - - - -]	XXXV. 155.	
233.	- -	Births and Deaths - -	Return of the Number of Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts and Places in England for the year ending June 1841; distinguishing the Sexes, &c. - - - - -]	XXXVII. 37.	
234.	- 6.	Grand Jury Presentments (Cork). [Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland, Lord Eliot and Mr. Serjeant Murphy.]	Bill to provide for Difficulties in respect of the Assessment of Grand Jury Presentments in the County of the City of Cork - - - - -]	II. 583.	
235.	- -	Real Property - - - -	Return, showing the Annual Value of Real Property in each County in England and Wales assessed to the Poor Rates, for the year ending Lady-day 1841 - - - - -]	XXVI. 665.	
236.	- -	Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.	Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, 1840-1841; showing the Amount of Revenue which became due, the Monies received and paid, and Arrears and Balances at Close of preceding and current Years - - - -]	XXVI. 391.	
237.	- -	Sheep and Lambs' Wool -	Account of Wool imported, and of British Wool, Woollen Yarn, and Woollen Manufactures exported, in the year 1841 - - - - -]	XXXIX. 605.	
238.	- -	Spirits - - - - -	Returns relating to Spirits Distilled in each Collection of Excise in England, Scotland and Ireland, and Spirits removed to and from each Country, 1839-1841 - - - - -]	XXXIX. 545.	
239.	- 9.	Southampton Town Election	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Southampton Town Election Petition - - - - -]	VIII. 247.	
240.	- -	Penryn and Falmouth Election	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Penryn and Falmouth Election Petition - - - - -]	VIII. 163.	
241.	- -	Excise Duties (Compounds) [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 383.	c. 25.
242.	- 10.	Sudbury Disfranchisement - [Mr. Redington, Mr. Granville Vernon and Mr. Sheil.]	Bill to exclude the Borough of Sudbury from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament - - - - -]	IV. 301.	
243.	- 11.	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland), (No. 2.) [Mr. Edward Ellice and Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 139.	
244.	- -	Poor Law Amendment - [Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel and Sir Edward Knatchbull.]	Bill to continue the Poor Law Commission for a Time to be limited, and for further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England - - - -]	III. 447.	c. 57.

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245.	May 11.	Friendly Societies - -	Return of Fees received by Barristers appointed by 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, for certifying Rules of Friendly Societies in England and Wales; stating Amounts received in each Year, 1834-1842 -	XXVI. 323.	
246.	- 13.	Drainage (Ireland) Bill -	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Bill to promote the Drainage of Lands and Improvement of Navigation and Water-power in connexion with such Drainage, in Ireland	XIV. 387.	
247.	- -	Parish Constables - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 385.	c. 109.
248.	- -	Dublin Coal Meters - -	Return relating to the Claim of the Coal Meters of Dublin, for Remuneration for Services to the Customs Revenue	XXXVIII. 225.	
249.	- -	Navy (Civil Situations) -	Return of the Naval and Marine Officers, and of Seamen and Marines employed in the Civil Service of the Navy; specifying their Length of Time in active Service, and the Situations they now hold - - - -	XXVII. 349.	
250.	- 20.	Newcastle-under-Lyme Election.	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Newcastle-under-Lyme Election Petition - - - - -	VIII. 1.	
251.	- -	House of Commons Lighting Committee.	Report from Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Remuneration due to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney for his Services in lighting the House of Commons, &c. - - - - -	XIV. 115.	
252.	- -	Drainage (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 159.	c. 89.
253.	- -	Law of Merchants Act Amendment.	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 223.	c. 39.
254.	- -	Bribery at Elections - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for further Inquiry into Bribery, Corruption and Intimidation at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament - -	I. 205.	
255.	- -	Tithes Commutation - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to amend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the Officers appointed under the said Acts for a time to be limited - - - - -	IV. 319.	c. 54.
256.	- -	Half Pay, &c. - - - -	Account of the several Sums paid, 1841, for Half-Pay and Retired Allowances, (Civil and Military); distinguishing the Amounts under separate Heads and Departments - - - - -	XXVI. 477.	
257.	- -	Newspaper Stamps, &c. -	Number of Stamps issued to, and the Advertisement Duty paid by, all Newspapers of the United Kingdom, January to March 1842 - - - -	XXVI. 587.	
258.	- -	Ships - - - - -	Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, distinguishing British from Foreign, cleared Outwards, 1830-1841, from the Ports of the Tyne and the Ports of the Humber, with Cargoes of Coal for Exportation to Foreign Countries; Number of Ships cleared Outwards with other Cargoes - - - -	XXXIX. 631.	

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259.	May 20.	Shipping - - - -	Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, and Number of their Crews; distinguishing Foreign Ships, and Trade with each Country, 1841 and 1842 -	XXXIX. 617.	
260.	- 23.	Licensed Lunatic Asylums - [Lord Granville Somerset and Lord Ashley.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 113.	c. 87.
261.	- -	Witnesses Indemnity - - [Mr. Roebuck and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence before the Committee appointed to inquire whether corrupt Compromises have been entered into in the cases of Election Petitions presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding Investigation into Bribery alleged to have taken place - - - -	IV. 429.	c. 31.
262.	- -	Customs Duties - - - -	Account of Changes made since 1831 in the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom; showing the Dates when such Changes were effected, the former Duties, the present Duties, and Amount received on each, 1831-1841 - - -	XL. 259.	
263.	- 24.	Provisions (Greenwich Hospital), &c. — Salt Provisions (Navy).	Returns relating to Supply of Meat and Bread for Greenwich Hospital, 1835-1841; Contract Price of Beef for the Navy; Price of Wheat delivered at Deptford; Contract Prices for Salt Provisions for the Navy for the same Period - - - -	XL. 273.	
264.	- -	Primrose Hill - - - - [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill for effecting an Exchange between Her Majesty and the Provost and College of Eton - - - -	III. 479.	c. 78.
265.	- 26.	Newfoundland - - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland -	III. 313.	c. 120.
266.	- -	New South Wales - - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill for the better Government of New South Wales - - - -	III. 291.	c. 76.
267.	- -	Education (Ireland) - -	The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1841	XXIII. 213.	
268.	- -	Brevet Promotions - -	Return of the Promotions of Officers in the Army by Brevet since 1832; stating additional Expense incurred by the Country; Similar Returns for Artillery and Ordnance, Navy and Marines - - - -	XXVII. 423.	
269.	- -	Donegal County Treasurer -	Return of Papers furnished by the Chief Remembrancer of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, respecting Particulars of a Charge in the Treasurer's Accounts for Donegal County - - - -	XXXVIII. 265.	
270.	- 27.	Buildings Regulation (No. 2.) [Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Tufnell and Lord Ashley.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 351.	
271.	- -	Cork County Election -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Cork County Election Petition; together with the Poll-books produced before the Committee - -	VI. 1.	
272.	- 30.	Witnesses Indemnity - - [Mr. Roebuck and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 433.	c. 31.

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273.	May 30.	Electors' Removal - - [Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to prevent Persons in England and Wales from losing their Votes at an Election, by Removal, after the preceding Registration - - -	II. 339.	
274.	- -	Poor Law (Ireland) - -	Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland and Dublin Unions, relating to Payment of Medical Officers; Circular on the subject of their Report on Medical Charities; with Replies received - - -	XXXVI. 1.	
275.	- -	Hop Excisemen - - -	Number of Persons appointed as Hop Excisemen and Assistants, 1841; stating their Names, their usual Place of Abode and Occupation, District and County for which appointed, and total Sums of Money paid to each - -	XXVI. 481.	
276.	- -	Lighthouses - - -	Return of the Receipt and Application of all Monies received as Tolls for Lighthouses in 1840 by the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond	XXXIX. 467.	
277.	- -	Strabane Union (Ireland) -	Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Board of Guardians of the Strabane Union, relative to Presentation of an Account of the Sums paid to the Contractors when the House was declared to be complete, &c. &c. - - -	XXXVI. 335.	
278.	- -	Poor Law Amendment Act -	Copy of Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners upon the Admissibility of Scotch and Irish Medical Practitioners to Union Offices in England - -	XXXV. 17.	
279.	- -	Revenue, Taxation, &c. -	Gross Receipt of Revenue from various Branches; Estimated Amount of all Taxes repealed, expired or reduced, and new Taxes imposed; actual Increase and Decrease of Revenue; Average Price of Wheat from London Gazette, 1815-1842 - - -	XXVI. 213.	
280.	- -	Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.	Number of Depositors on 20 Nov. 1841; Amount of Money paid by Trustees to Commissioners of National Debt since 1817; Money due by Commissioners to Trustees; Value of Securities standing in Names of Commissioners; Differences of Amount paid by Public on Savings Banks Investments, 1817-1841 - - -	XXVI. 271.	
281.	June 1.	Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti). [Mr. Nicholl and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for carrying into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Hayti for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade -	IV. 187.	c. 41.
282.	- -	Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation). [Mr. Nicholl and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Argentine Confederation for the Abolition of the Slave Trade - - -	IV. 149.	c. 40.
283.	- -	Slave Trade Treaties - - [Mr. Nicholl and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for better and more effectually carrying into effect Treaties and Conventions with Foreign States, for suppressing the Slave Trade - - -	IV. 193.	c. 42.
284.	- 3.	Hand-loom Weavers (Sudbury) Committee.	Report from the Select Committee appointed to make Selections from the Evidence reported from the Committee on Hand-loom Weavers, which relate to the State of the Borough of Sudbury	VII. 943.	
285.	- -	Lyme Regis Election - -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Lyme Regis Borough Election Petition - - -	VI. 237.	

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286.	1842. June 3.	Tithe Commutation - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 327.	6 VICT. c. 54.
287.	- -	Timber Duties - - -	Communications from Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the North American Colonies, relating to Alter- ations of the Timber Duties; also, Memorials on the subject - - -	XXXIX. 573.	
288.	- -	Post Office - - -	Chargeable Letters passed through the London Post Office, 1839-42; Letters passed through the London District Post; Comparative Statement of Let- ters delivered in the United Kingdom; Gross Post Office Revenue; Payments made for Conveyance of Mails by Railroads; Returns relating to Money Orders - - - - -	XXXIX. 655.	
289.	- -	Africans - - -	Return of Number of Africans brought to the United Kingdom from the Coast of Africa in British Ships, for whom Bond has been given, for the last Three Years, distinguishing each Year, and Number by each Vessel - - -	XXXVII. 35.	
290.	- -	Paper Duties - - -	Quantities of the different Sorts of Paper charged with Duty preceding Reduc- tion of Duties; Rates of Duty on different Sorts; Drawbacks, 1833-41; similar Return since Reduction of Duty, stating Period of Penny Postage; distinguishing England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. - - - - -	XXVI. 619.	
291.	- -	Savings Banks - - -	Number of immediate and deferred An- nuities granted through the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, to 10 March 1842, &c. - - - - -	XXVI. 269.	
292.	- 6.	Easingwold Union - -	Copy of Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Board of Guardians of the Easingwold Union, relating to granting of Out- door Relief - - - - -	XXXV. 105.	
293.	- -	West India Produce - -	Account of the Imports into the United Kingdom of Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee and Cocoa from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1831-41; distin- guishing each Year - - - - -	XXXIX. 603.	
294.	- -	Sweets or Made Wines -	Return of Sweets or Made Wines im- ported from Scotland and Ireland into England, 1841-42; also, of Seizures made, and how dealt with - - -	XXXIX. 555.	
295.	- -	Spirits (Ireland) - - -	Number of Gallons of Spirits taken out for Home Consumption in each Col- lection in Ireland, 1842; similar Re- turns for 1840 and 1841; also, Number of Detections and Number of Persons prosecuted for Offences against the Laws for the Suppression of illicit Dis- tillation, &c. - - - - -	XXXVIII. 423.	
296.	- -	Raw and Waste Silk - -	Account of all Raw and Waste Silk im- ported and entered for Home Con- sumption, 1814-42; distinguishing the Importations from the East Indies, China, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, &c. - - - - -	XXXIX. 539.	
297.	- -	County Treasurers (Ireland)	Account in charge and discharge of the Fees received by the Registrar of Accounts, and Appropriation thereof, 1841-42 - - - - -	XXXVIII. 263.	

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298.	June 7.	Mines and Collieries - - [Lord Ashley, Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Brotherton.]	Bill to prohibit the Employment of Women and Girls in Mines and Col- lieries, to regulate the Employment of Boys, and make Provision for the Safety of Persons working therein - }	III. 275.	c. 99.
299.	- -	Syria - - - -	Estimate of Sum required to grant a Gratuity to the Officers, Seamen, &c., lately employed on the Coast of Syria }	XXVII. 443.	
300.	- -	Yeomanry - - - -	Number of effective Yeomanry in Great Britain and Ireland, 1840-41 ; Date of Musters ; Expense of each Corps ; Manner in which Parliamentary Votes have been expended - - - }	XXVII. 263.	
301.	- -	Emigration - - - -	Extracts of any Correspondence relative to Emigration which has taken place between the Colonial Office and the Authorities in the Colonies, or the Com- missioners of Emigration, since Oc- tober 1841 - - - - }	XXXI. 49.	
302.	- -	Boroughs - - - -	Statement of Monies received and ex- pended on account of certain Boroughs in England and Wales, 1840-41 - }	XXVI. 507.	
303.	- -	Shannon Navigation - -	Proportions of certain Sums levied on the County of Roscommon for the Improve- ment of the Navigation of the River Shannon, payable by certain Baronies ; distinguishing Amount per Hundred Acres in each Barony - - - }	XXXVIII. 421.	
304.	- 8.	Police Reward Fund (Ireland)	Return of the Police Reward Fund con- stituted by 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 13, com- mencing 1836 ; showing the Sums received, and distinguishing those derived from a Per-centage on the Salaries of all Persons appointed by virtue of Acts, from others that have been received from Fines, &c. - - }	XXXVIII. 249.	
305.	- -	Taxes, &c. - - - -	Returns relating to Taxes, National Debt (Ireland), Remittance of Public Money, Expenditure of Ireland, Tonnage (Ire- land), Exports (Ireland), and Public Works (England and Scotland) - - }	XXXVIII. 425.	
306.	- -	Spirits, Wine and Silk -	Quantity of Foreign Spirits seized, 1832- 41, and condemned for Non-payment of Duty ; similar Returns as regards Foreign Wine ; also, Returns relating to Foreign Silk Manufactures - - }	XXXIX. 547.	
307.	- -	Pensions - - - -	Account in detail of Expenditure of certain Sums for Pensions on the Civil List, under 1 & 2 Vict., stating the Name of each Person, and the Date of the Grant of each Pension - - }	XXVI. 625.	
308.	- -	Ecclesiastical Establishment (West Indies).	Names of Persons to whom the Sum of £. 20,300 was paid as Salaries, 1841, for the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies ; also, Amount paid for Establishment since 1825 - - }	XXXIII. 39.	
309.	- -	Straw Plait, &c. - -	Seizures made by Officers of Customs of Smuggled Straw Plait or Leghorn Hats or Bonnets, 1839-41 ; specifying the Quantity seized each time respec- tively ; Date of Seizure - - - }	XXXIX. 559.	
310.	- -	Public Expenditure - -	Account of Public Income and Expen- diture for the Years ending January 1840, 1841 and 1842, &c. &c. - - }	XXVI. 195.	

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311.	June 8.	Spirits. — Foreign Wine. — Spirits.	Account of the Quantity of Proof Spirits distilled, paid Duty, removed and per- mitted out of Distillers' Stocks; of the Quantities of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, &c., which paid Duty; of Foreign Wine imported, exported and re- tained for Home Consumption; and of Foreign, Colonial or Jersey Spirits imported, 1841 - - - - -	XXXIX. 549.	
312.	- -	Navy (Civil Situations) -	Naval and Marine Officers, and Seamen and Marines employed in the Civil Service of the Navy; specifying Length of Time in active Service, and Situa- tions they now hold (so far as relates to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich) -	XXVII. 363.	
313.	- 10.	Law of Evidence - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for improving the Law of Evidence - - - - -	II. 343.	
314.	- -	Navy (Receipt and Expen- diture).	Correspondence between the Commis- sioners for auditing Public Accounts and the Lords of the Admiralty, re- specting the Accounts of Naval Re- ceipt and Expenditure, and the un- appropriated Balance, for the Year ending 30th March 1841 - - - -	XXVII. 337.	
315.	- -	Justices' Jurisdiction - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace - -	II. 639.	c. 38.
316.	- -	Perth Prison - - - - [The Lord Advocate and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for the better regulating the Number of Prisoners admitted to the General Prison at Perth - - - - -	III. 435.	c. 67.
317.	- -	Liverpool and Kingstown Packets.	Number of Hours occupied by the Go- vernment Steam Packets in their Pas- sages from Liverpool to Kingstown and back, 1838: Similar Return between Holyhead and Kingstown - -	XXXIX. 663.	
318.	- 13.	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland). [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor- General for Ireland.]	Bill to enable Grand Juries at the en- suing Summer and Spring Assizes to make certain Presentments in Coun- ties of Cities and Towns in Ireland, and to remove Doubts as to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Places recently annexed to Counties at large in Ireland - - - - -	II. 563.	c. 77.
319.	- -	East India Company - -	Home Accounts of the East India Com- pany, pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 -	XXX. 85.	
320.	- -	East India - - - -	Statement, showing the Imports and Ex- ports of Treasure in each of the Pre- sidencies of India, from 1814-15 to 1839-40 - - - - -	XXX. 97.	
321.	- -	China - - - -	Return of all Monies repaid by Her Majesty's Government to the East India Company, on account of the War in China, since the Commence- ment of the War - - - - -	XXVI. 349.	
322.	- -	Rural Police (Norfolk) -	Copy of a Letter from Colonel Oakes, Chief Constable of the Norfolk Con- stabulary, to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 8th April 1842 - - - -	XXXII. 689.	
323.	- -	Jacob Owen - - - -	Sums paid to Jacob Owen, Esq., Architect to Board of Works, Ireland, for all Works inspected, surveyed, or by Com- mission on Expenditure, to 1842: Simi- lar Returns from the Treasurers of each County in Ireland; Fees or Gratuities received for Examination of Candidates; Contract for his Appointment, &c. -	XXXVIII. 397.	

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324.	June 13.	Hundred of Babergh, Suffolk	Number of Inhabited Houses in the several Parishes included within the Hundred of Babergh, with the Amount of Population taken last Census -	XXXIII. 645.	
325.	- -	Constabulary (Ireland) -	Statement of the Amount of Constabulary Force employed in each County, County of a City and County of a Town in Ireland, 1st January 1842 -	XXXVIII. 243.	
326.	- 14.	Assessed Taxes - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to continue Compositions for Assessed Taxes, and to amend the Laws relating to the Land and Assessed Taxes - - - -	I. 15.	c. 37.
327.	- -	Interment of Bodies - -	Report from the Select Committee on Improvement of the Health of Towns, together with Minutes of Evidence; Effect of Interment of Bodies in Towns	X. 349.	
328.	- -	Writs of Error - - - [Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to allow of a Writ of Error in any case of a Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, upon an Application for a Mandamus - - - -	IV. 457.	
329.	- -	Railways - - - -	Copies of any Communications from the Board of Trade to the Railway Companies, and of the Replies on the part of any of the same in reference to the practice of locking both the Doors of Railway Carriages, or otherwise confining the Passengers travelling thereby	XII. 1.	
330.	- 15.	Wages - - - -	Copy of all Convictions in the Counties of York and Lancaster, by Magistrates in Petty Sessions, of Persons who have been guilty of illegally paying the Wages of their Workpeople in Goods, instead of the current Coin of the Realm, &c. - - - -	XXXII. 629.	
331.	- -	Lighthouses (Ireland) -	Account of the Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of Dublin; of the Receipt and Expenditure of all Monies received by them for the Support and Maintenance of Lighthouses round the Coast of Ireland, 1841 -	XXXVIII. 359.	
332.	- 16.	Electors (Sudbury) - -	Return of the Number of Electors registered in the Borough of Sudbury as 10 l. Householders and as Freemen; distinguishing the Number registered for both Qualifications - - -	XXXIII. 643.	
333.	- -	Bonded Corn (Grinding Act)	Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Expediency of renewing any of the Provisions of an Act called the Grinding Act, and under what Modifications - -	XIV. 1.	
334.	- -	Bribery at Elections (No. 2.) [Lord John Russell and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill for the better Discovery of Bribery in the Election of Members of Parliament - - - -	I. 209.	c. 102.
335.	- -	China - - - -	Estimate of the Sum required to be voted, 1842, on account of the Expenses of the Expedition to China -	XXVII. 433.	
336.	- -	Canada - - - -	Estimate of the further Amount that will probably be required for 1842-43, to defray the Expenses of the Service in Canada, consequent upon the late Insurrection - - - -	XXVII. 425.	

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337.	1842. June 16.	Charitable Institutions (Dublin)	Copy of a Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Commissioners appointed to report on certain Charitable Institutions in Dublin; Warrant appointing the Commission, and Reports of the Commissioners - - - -	XXXVIII. 7.	6 Vict.
338.	- 17.	Spirit Trade (Ireland)	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Effect upon the Trade in Spirits in Ireland of the Repeal of the Malt Drawback in Ireland - - - -	XIV. 423.	
339.	- -	Customs - - - - [Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. William Gladstone.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Customs - - - -	I. 769.	c. 47.
340.	- -	Newspaper Stamps and Advertisements.	Number of Newspapers to which Stamps were issued, and Number issued to Newspapers, 1836-1842; Number of Advertisements inserted in the London Papers, the English Provincial Papers, the Irish Papers, &c., 1836-1842; Amount of Advertisement Duty received in England, &c.; Total for each Year; Rate of Duty - -	XXVI. 613.	
341.	- -	Ionian States - - - -	Quarterly Payments made to the Treasury from the Contribution of £.35,000 per Annum payable to Great Britain for Military Protection of the Ionian States, from 1823; Dates of Payments; Periods for which they were paid - - - -	XXVI. 483.	
342.	- -	Soap - - - -	Account of all Soap made in each Town in Great Britain; Soap exported and imported, and Allowances and Drawbacks thereon; also Convictions for defrauding the Revenue arising from Soap - - - -	XXXIX. 541.	
343.	- -	Depwade Union - - - -	Copy of Correspondence between the Board of Guardians of the Depwade Union and the Poor Law Commissioners, which took place 1841, relating to the Case of the Widow Booty -	XXXV. 101.	
344.	- -	Tithe Commission - - - -	Account, in detail, of Expenditure of £.48,603. 17s. 11d. expended in Salaries and Expenses in the Office of Commissioners of Tithes, 1841; Name and Amount paid to each Person as Salaries, &c. - - - -	XXVI. 775.	
345.	- -	Rural Police - - - -	Returns of the Police Establishment in each County or Division of a County in England and Wales, under 3 Vict., c. 93, and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88 - -	XXXII. 649.	
346.	- 20.	Corn - - - -	An Account, showing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour of the several Sorts, distinguishing Foreign from Colonial, entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, from April 1842, &c. - - - -	XL. 419.	
347.	- -	Keighley Union - - - -	Copy of the Report of Sir John Walsham to the Poor Law Commissioners relating to the Keighley Union - -	XXXV. 121.	
348.	- -	Terminable Annuities - -	Statement of the Perpetual Annuity which is equivalent to the whole of the Terminable Annuities which existed as part of the Public Debt, in 1835 and 1842	XXVI. 265.	

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349.	June 20.	Exports (Colonies) - -	An Account of the Quantities and Value of Fish, Lumber and Provisions exported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada respectively to the British West Indies, 1840 - -	XXXIX. 419.	
350.	- 21.	Customs - - - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 817.	c. 47.
		[Sir R. Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. W. Gladstone.]			
351.	- -	Right of Voting (Dublin University). [Mr. Shaw and Mr. Serjeant Stock.]	Bill to amend an Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4, to amend the Representation of the People of Ireland in respect of the Right of Voting in the University of Dublin - - - -	II. 281.	c. 74.
352.	- -	Municipal Corporations (Ireland). [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend an Act, 3 & 4 Vict., for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland - - - -	I. 619.	c. 46.
353.	- -	Castlederg Union Workhouse	Return of Copies of Correspondence and Documents relative to the building of Castlederg Union Workhouse, Architect's Estimate, Building Contract, Specification, &c. - - - -	XXXVI. 115.	
354.	- -	Crown Counsel (Scotland) -	Return, showing the Number and Names of the Crown Counsel who attended the Judges on each Circuit respectively, in each District of Scotland, where Assizes have been held, 1839-1841 - - - -	XXXIII. 585.	
355.	- 22.	Designs Copyright - - [Mr. Emerson Tennent and Mr. Gladstone.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 51.	c. 100.
356.	- -	Mines and Collieries - - [Lord Ashley, Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Brotherton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 283.	c. 99.
357.	- -	Rivers (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended on second Re-commitment] - - - -	IV. 123.	c. 105.
358.	- -	Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts. [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 9.	c. 65.
359.	- -	Keighley Union - -	Copy of the Report by Mr. Mott, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, of the Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Keighley Union -	XXXV. 125.	
360.	- -	Charitable Pawn Offices (Ireland). [Lord Courtenay, Mr. Young and Mr. William O'Brien.]	Bill to remove Doubts touching the Law relating to Charitable Pawn or Deposit Offices in Ireland - - -	I. 411.	c. 75.
361.	- -	Discharged Prisoners - -	Return of Sums paid by Treasurers of Counties, 1841, to Overseers of Parishes, as Repayment of Monies advanced on Production of Passes to discharged Prisoners to enable them to return to their Places of Settlement, under various Acts - - - -	XXXII. 541.	
362.	- 23.	Newfoundland - - - -	Papers relating to the proposed Changes in the Constitution of Newfoundland -	XXVIII. 143.	
363.	- -	Stock in Trade - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships and Villages from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade, or other Property, to the Relief of the Poor - - - -	IV. 299.	c. 50.
364.	- -	District Courts and Prisons [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to encourage the Establishment of District Courts and Prisons - -	II. 65.	c. 53.

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365.	June 23.	Manchester, Birmingham and Bolton Police. [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to amend and continue the Acts regulating the Police of Manchester, Birmingham and Bolton - - -	III. 439.	c. 117.
366.	- 24.	Samuel Gordon - - -	Copy of Letter, dated 8 February 1841, addressed to J. Corry Conellan, Esq., Secretary to Lord Plunkett, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Samuel Gordon, Esq., &c. &c. - - -	XXXVIII. 315.	
367.	- -	Bonded Corn (No. 2.) - [Mr. William Gladstone, Mr. Birmingham Baring, and Mr. Greene.]	Bill to permit Wheat to be delivered from the Warehouse or the Vessel, Duty-free, upon the previous Substitution of an equivalent Quantity of Flour or Biscuit in the Warehouse - -	I. 115.	c. 92.
368.	- -	Tobacco Regulations - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Clerk and Mr. Greene.]	Bill to amend an Act of 4 Vict. to discontinue the Excise Survey on Tobacco, and to provide other Regulations in lieu thereof - - -	IV. 341.	c. 93.
369.	- -	Ordinance Services - - [Captain Boldero and Colonel Peel.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Services of the Ordinance Department, and the vesting and purchase of Lands and Hereditaments for those Services; and for the Defence and Security of the Realm -	III. 329.	c. 94.
370.	- 27.	Copyright Bill - - -	Amendments made by the Lords - -	I. 553.	c. 45.
371.	- -	Buildings Regulation (No. 2.) [Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Tufnell and Lord Ashley.]	Bill [as amended by Select Committees]	I. 367.	
372.	- -	Buildings Regulation and Improvement of Boroughs Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on Buildings Regulation and Improvement of Boroughs; together with Minutes of Evidence - - - -	X. 161.	
373.	- -	Post Office Communication (Ireland).	Report from the Select Committee on Post Office Communication with Ireland; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index -	IX. 343.	
374.	- -	Municipal Corporations - [Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General and Mr. Jervis.]	Bill [as amended on Re-commitment] -	I. 615.	c. 104.
375.	- -	London Bridge Approaches Fund. [The Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Fremantle.]	Bill for regulating the Priorities of Monies authorized to be charged on a Fund, called "The London Bridge Approaches Fund" - - - -	III. 73.	c. 64.
376.	- -	Lowtherstown, &c., Unions -	Copies of Minutes of Proceedings of the Lowtherstown Board of Guardians, respecting the Purchase of the Site and building of the Union Workhouse; also, Correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the Lowtherstown, Enniskillen and Linskeagh Unions - - - -	XXXVI. 257.	
377.	- -	Monies in the Exchequer -	Account of Monies in the Exchequer, or remaining to be raised, on 11 June 1842, to complete the Aids granted by Parliament for 1840 and 1841 - -	XXVI. 139.	
378.	- -	Printing and Stationery -	Returns of Printing for the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and Public Offices, under direction of the Stationery Office; and, Account of Stationery supplied to Public Departments, 1837-1841 - - - -	XXVI. 657.	
379.	- 28.	Bribery at Elections (No. 2.) [Lord John Russell and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 225.	c. 102.

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380.	June 28.	Prisons - - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to amend the Law concerning Prisons - - - - -	III. 491.	c. 98.
381.	- -	Gold Coin - - - - -	Statement of Amount of Gold Coin tendered at the Bank of England and its Branches, 1841; together with the Amount rejected as light - - -	XXVI. 473.	
382.	29.	Justices Jurisdiction Act Amendment.	Bill, intituled, An Act to confirm certain Proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act, intituled, "An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace" - - -	II. 643.	c. 43.
383.	- -	Working Classes (Queen's Letter).	Letter addressed, by Order of Her Majesty, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 1842, for a Collection in aid of the Subscription entered into for the Relief of the Working Classes in England and Scotland; with a Copy of the Archbishop's Letter to the Suffragan Bishops - - -	XXXVII. 57.	
384.	- -	Letters of Marque - - -	Number of Letters of Marque granted by the Admiralty during the Wars, 1793 and 1803; Abuses and Outrages committed by Vessels sailing under such Licenses, 1793-1797 and 1803-1807, and which Abuses and Outrages were reported to the Admiralty -	XXVII. 379.	
385.	- -	Slave Trade - - - - -	Returns of the Vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, 1830-1841; Powers with which Treaties have been concluded for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; Slave Vessels brought before the Courts of Mixed Commission for Adjudication, 1840-1841 - - - - -	XLIV. 513.	
386.	- -	London and Dublin Communication.	Correspondence between the Treasury and Admiralty, referred to in a Letter of December 1839, signed J. Barrow, and directed to Sir J. A. Gordon, contained in a Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7 August 1840 - - - - -	XXXIX. 675.	
387.	- -	Malt Drawback - - -	Total Amount paid to Distillers in the United Kingdom, as Drawback on Malt used, or on Spirits made from Malt, under various Acts, to January 1842; showing also the Amount for each Kingdom - - - - -	XXVI. 497.	
388.	- -	Metropolis Roads - - -	Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames - - -	XXV. 219.	
389.	- -	Charitable Institutions (Dublin).	Copies of Reports of George Nicholls, Esq. to Lord Eliot, on the Foundling Hospital and House of Industry, Dublin - -	XXXVIII. 165.	
390.	- -	East India Company - - -	Statement, exhibiting the different Sums paid by the East India Company, pursuant to Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, to the Credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	XXX. 99.	
391.	- 30.	Four Courts Marshalsea (Dublin). [Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland and Lord Eliot.]	Bill for consolidating the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, Sheriff's Prison, Dublin, City Marshalsea, Dublin, and for regulating the Four Courts Marshalsea, in Ireland - - - - -	II. 549.	c. 95.

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392.	1842. July 1.	Members - - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to search the Journals for Precedents, in respect of any Member of the House being compelled by an Order of the House to give Evidence	XIV. 111.	6 VICT.
393.	- -	Poor Law Amendment Act -	Copy of a Circular Letter, May 1842, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Guardians of certain Unions in the Coal Mining Districts, on the subject of apprenticing poor Children to work in a Coal Mine; with Copies of Answers thereto - -	XXXV. 21.	
394.	- -	British and Irish Fisheries -	Amount paid for the Encouragement of the British Fisheries, 1809-1819, in Bounties, Establishments, Salaries, &c.: The same, 1819-1829, and 1829 to the present time; Amount of Bounties of Irish Fisheries during the same Period, &c. - - - -	XXVI. 467.	
395.	- -	Deficiency Bills - -	Account of the Amount of Deficiency Bills issued to the Bank of England since January 1839; Total Amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding, 1839-1842 - - - -	XXVI. 181.	
396.	- -	Highland Roads and Bridges	Names of Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; Dates of Appointment; Places of usual Residence; Similar Return of Offices, Meeting of Commissioners, Attendance, &c. -	XXVI. 479.	
397.	- -	Pensions (Civil List) - -	List of Pensions granted between June 1841 and June 1842, and charged upon the Civil List - - - -	XXVI. 641.	
398.	- 5	Fisheries (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 437.	c. 106.
399.	- -	Linen, &c. Manufactures (Ireland). [Mr. William Gladstone and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to amend and continue 3 & 4 Vict., for the more effectual Prevention of Frauds and Abuses committed by Weavers, Sewers and other Persons employed in the Linen, Hempen, Union, Cotton, Silk and Woollen Manufactures in Ireland, and for the better Payment of Wages, for one Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament -	III. 67.	c. 68.
400.	- -	East India Company - -	Accounts relating to the Annual Territorial Revenues and Disbursements of the East India Company, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40 - - - -	XXX. 101.	
401.	- -	Public Records - - - -	Return of the Names and Titles of Works left unfinished by the late Record Commissioners; Catalogue of MSS., and Copies of Records made at the public Expense; also, Number of printed Books collected by the late Commissioners - - - -	XXXIV. 363.	
402.	- 6.	Testimony Perpetuating -	Bill, intituled, An Act for perpetuating Testimony in certain Cases - -	IV. 307.	c. 69.
403.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) Bill -	Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee on Fisheries (Ireland) Bill - - - -	XIV. 393.	
404.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended by the Select Committee, and on Re-commitment] -	II. 491.	c. 106.

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405.	July 6.	Fisheries Treaty [Sir George Clerk and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to continue an Act for carrying into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, relative to the Fisheries on the Coast of the British Islands and of France -	II. 547.	c. 63.
406.	-	Slave Trade Treaties Act Continuance. [Sir George Clerk and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to continue an Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate Execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade - - - -	IV. 199.	c. 59.
407.	-	Foreign Ship Biscuit - - -	An Account of the Quantities of Foreign Ship Biscuit exported from the United Kingdom, 1837-1841 - - -	XL. 615.	
408.	-	New South Wales - - -	Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3 June 1842, and of the Minute of the Board of Treasury, on the subject of Bills drawn by the Government of New South Wales, on account of the Debt due to that Colony by New Zealand -	XXVIII. 209.	
409.	-	Shipping - - - - -	Return of the Shipping registered, entered and cleared Coastwise, at each of the Ports in the United Kingdom; and Shipping entered and cleared Coastwise from and to the Colonies, and from and to Foreign Ports, 1841 -	XXXIX. 621.	
410.	-	Public Income and Expenditure.	Accounts relating to Public Income and Expenditure, 1840 and 1841, and Returns relating to the Funded and Unfunded Debt - - - -	XXVI. 187.	
411.	-	Mexico - - - - -	Account of the Quantities of Merchandize imported from Mexico into the United Kingdom; Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported to Mexico; Quantity and declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to Mexico; Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, 1820-1841 - - -	XXXIX. 527.	
412.	-	Newspaper Stamps - - -	Aggregate Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers in Great Britain, 1827-1841; distinguishing the Number of each in England and Wales, and Scotland and Ireland - - - -	XXVI. 599.	
413.	-	Malt - - - - -	Quantities of Malt on which Duty has been charged, 1840-41, and Quantity of Malt used by Brewers and Distillers for the same Period - -	XXXIX. 521.	
414.	-	Wheat - - - - -	Quantities of Wheat sold in eight Weeks preceding 17th June in each Year, 1836, 1839, 1842, in each of the Towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Nottingham	XL. 683.	
415.	- 7.	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland). [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 567.	c. 77.
416.	-	South Australia - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir G. Clerk.]	Bill to provide for the better Government of South Australia - - - -	I. 37.	c. 61.
417.	-	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill for further suspending the Operation of the new Arrangement of Dioceses, so far as it affects the existing Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions - -	II. 327.	c. 58.

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	1842.				6 Vict.
418.	July 7.	Chelsea Hospital - - [Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Edward Knatchbull.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Payment of Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital - - - - -	I. 417.	c. 70.
419.	- -	Militia Ballots - - - [Sir James Graham and Sir Henry Hardinge.]	Bill to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom - -	III. 251.	c. 72.
420.	- -	Military Savings Banks - [Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Edward Knatchbull.]	Bill to establish Military Savings Banks	III. 247.	c. 71.
421.	- -	Turnpike Acts Continuance - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Mr. Gaskell.]	Bill to continue certain Turnpike Acts -	IV. 357.	c. 60.
422.	- -	Settle Union - - -	Orders issued by the Poor Law Commis- sioners to the Board of Guardians of the Settle Union since 1st January; Resolutions adopted by the Board thereon; together with the Correspon- dence with respect to such Orders up to the present time - - - -	XXXV. 181.	
423.	- 8.	Prisons - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 503.	c. 98.
424.	- -	Militia Estimates Committee	Report from the Select Committee ap- pointed to prepare Militia Estimates -	XIV. 97.	
425.	- -	Navy - - - -	Return of the Ships of the Royal Navy in Commission, 1 December 1839, 1840, 1841; of the Number of Officers and Men; and Statement of the Num- ber of Ships of War in the Mediter- ranean Seas at the above Dates - -	XXVII. 345.	
426.	- -	Slave Trade Commissions -	Amount paid for Salaries and for Com- missions established under Treaties; stating Stations where Commissions have been or are established; Amounts paid for each Commission; Number of Persons now receiving Pensions; Amount of Pensions, and Dates when first granted - - - -	XLIV. 543.	
427.	- -	Police Superannuation Fund (Ireland).	Return of the Police Superannuation Fund, Ireland, constituted by Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 13, commencing 1836, to 25 June 1842 - - -	XXXVIII. 255.	
428.	- -	Court of Session (Scotland) -	Return of Causes enrolled for Debate before each Lord Ordinary on 1 June 1840, and not debated at that Date; of Causes enrolled for Debate between 1 June 1840 and 29 April 1842 -	XXXIII. 577.	
429.	- -	Dramatic Entertainments -	Copies of any Communications which have been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1841, complaining of the State of the Laws in reference to Dramatic Enter- tainments - - - -	XXXIII. 565.	
430.	- 11.	Miscellaneous Services -	Estimates, VI. - - - -	XXVII. 539.	
431.	- -	Belfast Election Compromise	Report from the Select Committee ap- pointed to inquire whether a corrupt Compromise has been entered into to avoid Investigation into Bribery, &c. at the late Election for Belfast; with Minutes of Evidence, &c. - -	V. 263.	
432.	- -	Parish Constables - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by Select Committee]	III. 399.	c. 109.

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	1842.				6 Vicz.
433.	July 11.	Wide Streets (Dublin) - [The Earl of Lincoln, Lord Eliot and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to extend the Provisions of 4 Vict., for enabling the Commissioners of Wide Streets to sell, and Her Majesty to purchase, certain Hereditaments in the City of Dublin, on the North Bank of the River Anna Liffey - - -	IV. 421.	c. 62.
434.	- -	County Treasurers - - -	Abstracts of Returns from County Trea- surers of Receipts and Expenditure for the Years 1840 and 1841 - - -	XXXVII. 41.	
435.	- -	Cork Foundling Hospital -	Comparative Statement of the Numbers of Children on the Books of the Cork Foundling Hospital, 1838 and 1842 -	XXXVIII. 181.	
436.	- 12.	Protection of Her Majesty's Person. [Sir Robert Peel.]	Bill for providing for the further Security and Protection of Her Majesty's Person	IV. 1.	c. 51.
437.	- -	Sudbury Disfranchisement (Witnesses Indemnity).	Bill, intituled, An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence be- fore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on a Bill to exclude the Borough of Sudbury from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament - - - -	IV. 303.	c. 52.
438.	- 13.	Bribery at Elections (No. 2.) [Lord John Russell and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill [as amended by the Select Com- mittee] - - - - -	I. 241.	c. 102.
439.	- -	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) - [Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland and Lord Eliot.]	Bill for amending the Law relating to Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland -	III. 129.	
440.	- -	Saint Asaph and Bangor Ca- thedrals. [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill for regulating the Cathedral Churches of Saint Asaph and Bangor - - -	I. 7.	
441.	- -	Coroners, &c. (Warwick and Lancaster). [Sir Charles Douglas, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham and Mr. Barneby.]	Bill to compensate the Coroners and Clerks of the Peace for the Counties of Warwick and Lancaster, and the Clerks to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Warwick, acting for the Birmingham Division of the Hundred of Hemlingford, for their Loss by the Incorporation of the Boroughs of Bir- mingham Manchester and Bolton -	I. 601.	
442.	- -	Education - - - -	Copy of the Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education -	XXXIII. 115.	
443.	- -	Church Patronage (Scotland)	Number of Causes, with Date of Com- mencement, at present pending in the Court of Session, respecting the Exer- cise of Patronage in the Church of Scotland; distinguishing Quoad Sacra Causes, and Causes under Litigation of Presentations by the Crown; Num- ber of each Kind - - - -	XXI. 111.	
444.	- -	Dover Harbour - - -	Copy of the Report of the Officers ap- pointed by the Admiralty to consider the Plans of Mr. Cubitt, for construct- ing a Harbour of Refuge at Dover -	XXXIX. 501.	
445.	- 14.	Election Petitions Trial - [Sir R. Peel, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to continue an Act for amending the Law for the Trial of Controverted Elections - - - - -	II. 337.	c. 73.
446.	- -	Court of Exchequer (England) [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill for abolishing certain Offices on the Revenue Side of the Court of Exche- quer in England, and for regulating the Office of Her Majesty's Remem- brancer in that Court - - - -	II. 347.	c. 86.
447.	- -	Common Law Courts (Ire- land). [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Eliot.]	Bill to regulate and reduce the Expenses of the Offices attached to the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Fund	I. 479.	

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448.	1842. July 14.	Trinity House (Deptford Strond).	Return of the Receipt and Revenue of the Trinity House, with the Appropriation of the same, 1838, 1839 and 1840; Number of Pensioners receiving Relief in each of the Five Years commencing 1837; Statement of Vacancies, and Rules of Admission -	XXXIX. 473.	6 Vict.
449.	- -	Commissions - - -	Commissions issued or appointed since 1st May 1838, and Number now in Operation, &c. - - -	XXVI. 373.	
450.	- -	Probates and Administrations	Number of Probates and Administrations granted by each Court in England and Wales having the Right to grant Probate, and of which Copies have been transmitted to the Stamp Office, 1839, 1840 and 1841; distinguishing Number granted by each Court, &c. - -	XXVI. 489.	
451.	- 14. & 22.]	Navy (Mates) - - -	Return of all Mates of the Royal Navy; showing the Date of Examination for Lieutenants; Time served afloat in the Navy; Time they have served in Customs; Mates who have been placed on the Pension List in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Naval and Military Commission - - -	XXVII. 365.	
452.	- 15.	Keighley Union Committee	Report from the Select Committee on the Management of the Poor in the Keighley Union; together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix -	IX. 1.	
453.	- -	East India Bishops - - [Mr. Bingham Baring and Dr. Nicholl.]	Bill to enable Her Majesty to grant Furlough Allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited Period, after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest Scale Pension - - -	II. 285.	c. 119.
454.	- -	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) -	Returns relating to District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland - - -	XXXIV. 327.	
455.	- -	Foreign Sugar - - -	Copy of a Letter to the President of the Board of Trade by J. B. Moore & Co., of Liverpool, June 1842, for Leave to import Foreign Sugar for Agricultural Purposes; with the Reply thereto -	XXXIX. 561.	
456.	- -	Samuel Holberry - - -	Copy of all Communications that have passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Authorities of York Castle, from September 1841 to present time, relative to Health and Death of Samuel Holberry - - -	XXXII. 569.	
457.	- 18.	Southampton Election Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on the Southampton Town Election Inquiry; with the Minutes of Evidence	VIII. 467.	
458.	- -	Election Proceedings Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on Election Proceedings in various Boroughs; with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix - - -	V. 75.	
459.	- -	Customs Act Amendment - [Mr. Greene, Mr. William Gladstone and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for amending the Laws relating to the Customs -	I. 867.	c. 56.
460.	- -	Stamp Duties Assimilation - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to assimilate the Stamp Duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make Regulations for collecting and managing the same - - -	IV. 239.	c. 82.

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461.	1842. July 18.	Stamp Duties - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to repeal the Duties payable on Stage Carriages and on Passengers conveyed upon Railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof, and also to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties - -	IV. 219.	6 VICT. c. 79.
462.	- -	Assessed Taxes - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to grant Relief from the Duties of Assessed Taxes in certain Cases -	I. 21.	c. 80.
463.	- -	Exchequer Bills Preparation [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for further regulating the Prepara- tion and Issue of Exchequer Bills -	II. 371.	c. 66.
464.	- -	Army Prize Money - -	Account of Unclaimed Army Prize Money (formerly made by the Deputy Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea), 1809-1841 - - -	XXVII. 145.	
465.	- 19.	South Australia - - -	Estimate of the Sum required to be voted, 1842, to enable Her Majesty to liquidate certain Bills drawn by the Governors of South Australia since End of Year 1840 - - -	XXVII. 441.	
466.	- -	Game Certificates (Ireland) - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to transfer the Collection and Ma- nagement of the Duties on Certificates to kill Game in Ireland, to the Com- missioners of Excise - - -	II. 557.	c. 81.
467.	Aug. 12.	London Corporation - -	Annual Accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London, relating to Duties and Payments; Surpluses; London Bridge; Sale of Coals; Black- friars Bridge; Royal Exchange; Police; Mooring Chains in the River Thames; Bridge House Estates; Navi- gation of the River Thames; Sewers; Paving and Lighting, &c. &c. - -	XXXVII. 45.	
468.	July 19.	Lunatics - - - -	Account of all Monies received for Licenses by the Clerk and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, and of all Monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said Clerk, 1840-41 - -	XXXIV. 1.	
469.	- -	New Churches - - -	Account of Charges and Expenses paid by Her Majesty's Commissioners in and about the Execution of the several Acts of Parliament for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes, 1841- 1842 - - - -	XXVI. 559.	
470.	- 20.	Parish Constables Bill -	Minutes of the Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Parish Constables Bill - - - - -	XIV. 107.	
471.	- -	Payment of Wages Com- mittee.	Report from the Select Committee on Payment of Wages; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - - - -	IX. 125.	
472.	- -	Joint Stock Banking Com- panies. [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to amend the Law relative to Legal Proceedings by certain Joint Stock Banking Companies against their own Members, and by such Members against the Companies - - -	II. 637.	c. 85.
473.	- 21.	Manchester, Birmingham and Bolton Police. [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 443.	c. 117.
474.	- -	Assessed Taxes (No. 2) - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 23.	c. 80.

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475.	July 21.	Caledonian Canal - -	Thirty-seventh Report of the Commissioners for making and maintaining the Caledonian Canal - - -	XXV. 1.	
476.	- 22.	Courts of Law and Equity Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on Courts of Law and Equity; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - -	X. 1.	
477.	- -	Lunacy - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to alter and amend the Practice and Course of Proceeding under Commissions in the nature of Writs De Lunatico inquirendo	III. 89.	c. 84.
478.	- 25.	Newfoundland Bill - -	Copy of so much of a Despatch from Major-General Sir John Harvey to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, 24th June 1842, as relates to the Bill for the Government of the Colony of Newfoundland - - -	XXVIII. 159.	
479.	- -	West India Colonies Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on West India Colonies; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - -	XIII. 1.	
480.	- -	Bankruptcy Law Amendment	Bill, intituled, An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy -	I. 47.	c. 122.
481.	- -	Ordinance Services - - [Captain Boldero and Colonel Peel.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 351.	c. 94.
482.	- -	Court of Exchequer (England) [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 353.	c. 86.
483.	- -	Stamp Duties Assimilation - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 269.	c. 82.
484.	- -	Lunacy - - - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 93.	c. 84.
485.	- -	St. Asaph and Bangor Preferments. [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill for further suspending Appointments to certain Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, and for securing certain Property to the said Sees - - -	I. 11.	c. 112.
486.	- -	Western Australia - - [Lord Stanley and Mr. Attorney-General.]	Bill to continue an Act of 10 Geo. IV. for providing for the Government of His Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia, on the Western Coast of New Holland - - -	I. 45.	c. 88.
487.	- -	China and India - - -	Supplementary Estimate of the further Sum required to be voted for Army, Navy and Ordnance Services connected with the Naval and Military Forces employed in China and India, for the Year ending March 1843 -	XXVII. 435.	
488.	- -	Dublin Boundaries (Ireland) [Lord Elliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill to alter the Number and define the Boundaries of the several Baronies of the County of Dublin - - -	II. 241.	
489.	- -	Tithes Commutation Bill -	Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill to amend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the Officers appointed under the said Acts for a Time to be limited - - -	IV. 337.	c. 54.

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490.	July 25.	Ordnance Fees - - -	Account, in detail, of the Fees on Commissions and Warrants which made up the Sum of 765 <i>l.</i> , credited in the Ordnance Estimates (Appendix B.), 1842-43; together with Amount of Fees ordered to be taken by the Office of Ordnance in its Civil and Military Branches - - - - -	XXVII. 417.	
491.	- -	Sheriff of Lanark, &c. -	Returns relative to Fees received by the Sheriff Depute of Lanarkshire or his Substitutes; also, Circular addressed to Sheriffs of Scotland, with their Answers - - - - -	XXXIII. 595.	
492.	- 26.	Education - - - -	Supplementary Estimate of the further Sum required to be voted in the Year 1842, for Public Education in Great Britain - - - - -	XXVII. 439.	
493.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Return of the Estimates relative to the Government of New Zealand, which have been received from the Governor of that Colony - - - -	XXVII. 445.	
494.	- -	Niger Expedition - -	Return of the Cost of Building and Outfit of the Vessels employed in the Niger Expedition, and the Cost of all Stores and Materials supplied for the use of the said Expedition at the Public Expense; together with an Account of all Public Monies paid or due for account thereof, up to the Date of such Return - - - - -	XXVI. 617.	
495.	- -	Canada - - - -	Copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 20th January, relative to the Surrender of Nelson Hackett, a Person of Colour, on the Demand of the Authorities of the United States, as a Fugitive from Justice - - - - -	XXVIII. 133.	
496.	- 27.	Bribery at Elections (No. 2.) [Lord John Russell and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill [as amended in Committee, by the Select Committee, and on Re-commitment] - - - - -	I. 255.	c. 102.
497.	- -	Tobacco Regulations - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Greene.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 349.	c. 93.
498.	- -	County Courts - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for regulating the Practice of the County Courts of England - - - - -	I. 625.	
499.	- -	Militia Pay - - - [Sir James Graham and Sir Henry Hardinge.]	Bill to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing and Contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland, and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates and Serjeant Majors of the Militia - -	III. 253.	c. 90.
500.	- 29.	Copyholds - - - -	Copy of the First Report of the Copyhold Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict., c. 35, s. 3 - - - -	XXV. 53.	
501.	- 28.	British Merchant Vessels - [Captain Fitzroy, Mr. Alderman Thompson and Mr. James Oswald.]	Bill for requiring and regulating the Examination of Masters and Chief Mates of Merchant Vessels - -	III. 229.	

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502.	1842. July 29.	Lighting of Towns (Ireland) [Mr. Litton, Mr. Pigot and Viscount Bernard.]	Bill to alter and amend an Act of 9 Geo. 4, to make Provision for the lighting, cleansing and watching of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in Ire- land - - - - -	III. 13.	6 VICT
503.	- -	Court of Chancery Offices -	Bill, intituled, An Act for abolishing certain Offices of the High Court of Chancery in England - - -	I. 387.	c. 103.
504.	- -	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) - [Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland and Lord Eliot.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 151.	
505.	- -	Canada Loan - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Stanley.]	Bill for guaranteeing the Payment of the Interest on a Loan of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, to be raised by the Province of Canada -	I. 383.	c. 118.
506.	- -	Prince Edward's Island -	Copies of the Petition and Memorial of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward's Island, in February 1842, for the Admission of Corn and other Produce of that Colony into Great Britain free, &c. - - -	XXVIII. 161.	
507.	- -	Slavery (East Indies) - - [Mr. Bingham Baring and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill for extending to the Governors and Officers of the East India Company the Powers given by an Act, 5 Geo. 4, to Her Majesty's Governors and Officers for the more effectual Suppression of the Importation of Slaves into India by Sea - - - - -	IV. 201.	c. 101.
508.	- -	Crown Solicitors (Ireland) -	Copies of Minutes of the Board of Treas- ury, 12th October 1841, 4th January 1842 and 3d June 1842, regulating the Emoluments of the Crown Solicitors in Ireland - - - - -	XXXVIII. 259.	
509.	- -	Gold and Silver Coin - -	Returns of the Aggregate Value of Gold and Silver Coin coined and sent by the Mint to the Bank of England since the Proclamation against Light Gold ; Value and Number of Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns, and the Value and Number of Pieces of Silver Coin and Amount sent each Day from Mint to Bank ; Total Amount of Light Gold received by the Bank of England and its Branches, and delivered to the Mint, &c. &c. since the Proclamation -	XXVI. 475.	
510.	- -	Exchequer Bills - -	Return of the Advances of Exchequer Bills under the Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts, for Public Works, during the Three Years ended 31st December 1841, in Loan Accounts -	XXVI. 177.	
511.	- -	Wheat, &c. - - -	Price of Wheat per Quarter during the Average of the whole Period from the passing of 9 Geo. 4, c. 60, 1828-1842 ; also, a similar Return, showing the Prices of Barley, Oats and Rye, for the Average of the same Period -	XL. 685.	
512.	- 30.	Slave Trade Suppression - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to amend an Act 2 & 3 Vict., for the Suppression of the Slave Trade -	IV. 183.	c. 91.
513.	Aug. 1.	Standing Orders Revision Committee.	Report from the Select Committee ap- pointed to consider the Propriety of making such Alterations in the Stand- ing Orders as may conduce to the im- proved Conduct of Private Business -	XIV. 171.	
514.	- -	Bankruptcy Law Amendment	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 73.	c. 122.

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515.	Aug. 1.	Bribery at Elections (No. 2.) [Lord John Russell and Sir Thomas Wilde.]	Bill [as amended in Committee, by the Select Committee, on Re-commitment, and on further Consideration of Report]	I. 263.	c. 102.
516.	- -	Ipswich Election Petition -	Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Ipswich Election Petition - -	VII. 275.	
517.	- -	Coventry Boundary - - [Sir James Graham and Sir Eardley Wilmot.]	Bill to annex the County of the City of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the Boundary of the City of Coventry - - - - -	I. 751.	c. 110.
518.	July 21.	Controverted Elections (No. 2.)	Mr. Speaker's Warrant for the Appoint- ment of Members to serve on the Ge- neral Committee of Elections for 1842	XXXIII. 621.	
519.	Aug. 1.	Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing (No. 2.) [Sir James Graham and Mr. Nicholl.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	II. 307.	c. 108.
520.	- 2.	Court of Chancery Offices -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 395.	c. 103.
521.	- -	Insolvent Debtors - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors - - - - -	II. 629.	c. 116.
522.	- -	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) -	Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of the Close Time in Salmon Fisheries in Scotland"	XIV. 357.	
523.	- -	Sittings of the House - -	Number of Days on which the House of Commons sat in this Session; Number of Hours occupied in Sitting, and Average Time; and distinguishing the Number of Nights on which the House sat, and Number of Hours after Mid- night - - - - -	XXXVII. 31.	
524.	- 3.	Justices of the Peace - -	Return of all Persons appointed to act as Justices of the Peace in each and every County in England and Wales, since the 21st of July 1836 - -	XXXIII. 445.	
525.	- -	Keighley Union - - -	Copies of Orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians in the Keighley Union, since 1838, up to 13th April 1842; Reports of Proceedings, &c. - - - -	XXXV. 127.	
526.	- -	Coal Mines - - -	Copy of a Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Guardians of the Unions of Dewsbury and Halifax, and Answers thereto, on the Employment of Poor Children in Coal Mines -	XXXV. 325.	
527.	- -	Jacob Owen - - -	Further Returns of the Sums paid to Jacob Owen, Esquire, Architect to the Board of Works, Ireland, for Plans, Inspection of Works, Survey of Build- ings, or Commission on Expenditure, for each Year since his Appointment up to April 1842, &c. - - -	XXXVIII. 403.	
528.	- -	Turnpike Trusts - - -	Abstracts of the General Annual State- ments of the Income and Expenditure of Turnpike Trusts, for 1840 - -	XXXVII. 247.	
529.	- 4.	Boroughs Incorporation - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to confirm the Incorporation of cer- tain Boroughs, and to indemnify such Persons as have sustained Loss thereby	I. 171.	c. 111.
530.	- -	Standing Orders - - -	Report from Select Committee on Stand- ing Orders Revision (1842), as agreed to by the House, 2 August 1842, and made Standing Orders of the House of Commons - - - - -	XIV. 261.	

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531.	Aug. 5.	County Courts - - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 663.	
532.	- -	Newfoundland - - - [Lord Stanley, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 319.	c. 120.
533.	- -	Slave Trade (Portuguese Vessels).	Bill, intituled, An Act for suspending under certain circumstances the Operation of so much of an Act, 3 Vict., intituled, "An Act for the Suppression of the Slave Trade," as relates to Portuguese Vessels - - -	IV. 177.	
534.	- -	Limitation of Actions Act (Ireland).	Bill, intituled, An Act for extending to Ireland the Provisions not already in force there of an Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, intituled, "An Act for the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto" - - -	III. 61.	
535.	- -	Coventry Boundary - - Sir James Graham and Sir Eardley Wilmot.]	Bill [as amended by the Committee] -	I. 759.	c. 110.
536.	- -	Ventilation of the New Houses of Parliament Committee.	Report from the Select Committee on Ventilation of the New Houses of Parliament, with the Minutes of Evidence (1842) - - -	XIV. 153.	
537.	- 8.	Lagan Navigation Bill -	Report and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Lagan Navigation Bill - - -	XIV. 417.	
538.	- 5.	Health of Towns - - [Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Beckett.]	Bill for the Improvement of Health in Towns, by removing the Interment of the Dead from their Precincts - -	II. 603.	
539.	- -	Slave Vessels - - -	Return of Slave Vessels brought before the Courts of Mixed Commission for Adjudication, and of all Claims for Bounties on Tonnage, between 1 January 1840 and 31 December 1841, and Return respecting Proceeds of Slave Vessels and Cargoes captured and condemned under the Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 73 - - -	XLIV. 551.	
540.	- -	Canada - - -	Return of Particulars of the Estimate of £. 108,000 for Militia, &c., in Canada, and of Expenses defrayed by Great Britain on account of Canada - -	XXVII. 427.	
541.	- -	Tobacco - - -	Account of the separate Amount in Pounds Weight of Leaf Tobacco upon which Duty has been paid in the United Kingdom, 1839-1842; distinguishing the Quantity on which such Duty was paid in each Quarter respectively - - -	XXXIX. 601.	
542.	- -	University of London - -	Copies of the Correspondence and Communications which have passed between the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer respectively and the University of London, relative to the Estimates for the Service of the University for the current Year - -	XXXIII. 421.	
543.	- -	Schools (Scotland) - -	Account of Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, endowed under Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 87, (being in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 29, Sess. 2, 1841) - - -	XXXIII. 419.	

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544.	Aug. 6.	Chiltern Hundreds - -	Copies of any Correspondence which has taken place since 1 July, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and any Member of this House, upon the subject of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds - - -	XXXIII. 641.	
545.	- -	Dundalk Union - - -	Copies of Minutes of Proceedings of the Dundalk Union, relative to two Pauper Children, Sarah and William Montgomery; and of Correspondence between the Board of Guardians, &c., and the Poor Law Commissioners relating to the said Paupers - - -	XXXVI. 179.	
546.	- 8.	Slave Trade (Portuguese Vessels), (No. 2.) [Sir Robert Peel and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to repeal so much of an Act, 2 & 3 Vict., for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, as relates to Portuguese Vessels - - -	IV. 181.	c. 114.
547.	- -	Hudson's Bay Company -	Copy of the existing Charter or Grant by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company, and Correspondence on the last Renewal of the Charter, &c. - -	XXVIII. 521.	
548.	- 9.	Election Petitions - -	Minutes of Proceedings of all Committees on Election Petitions not already presented to the House - - -	V. 1.	
549.	- -	Newcastle-under-Lyme Election Committee.	Minutes of the Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Newcastle-under-Lyme Election Petition (No. 2.) - -	VIII. 143.	
550.	- -	County Courts - - -	Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Re-commitment] - - -	I. 707.	
551.	- 5.	West Coast of Africa Committee, (Parts I. & II.)	Report from the Select Committee on the West Coast of Africa; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index - - -	XI. XII.	
552.	- 10.	London and Dublin Communication.	Copy of a Letter addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, by J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esquire, upon the subject of a Paper appended to the Report of the Select Committee on Post Office Communication, Sess. 1842 - -	XXXIX. 677.	
553.	- -	Private Bills - - -	List of such Private Bills as during the present Session have been treated as Opposed Bills; with the Names of the Members selected to serve on the several Committees on such Bills; the Number of Days that each such Committee has held its Sittings, &c. &c. - - -	XXXVII. 17.	
554.	- -	Medical Charities (Ireland) - [Lord Eliot and Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland.]	Bill for the better Regulation and Support of Medical Charities in Ireland -	III. 191.	
555.	- -	Registration of Voters - [Sir James Graham, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to amend the Law which regulates the Registration and Qualification of Parliamentary Electors in England and Wales - - -	IV. 55.	
556.	- 12.	Redundant List (Public Departments).	Return of the Number of Persons of each Public Department on the Redundant List; the Number who have died, &c., for 1840 and 1841 - -	XXVI. 671.	
557.	- -	Steam and Sailing Packets -	Return of Steam and Sailing Packets employed under the Admiralty, for the Conveyance of the Mails, Expense of the Packet Service, &c. - -	XXXIX. 745.	

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558.	1842. Aug. 12.	Post Office - - -	Return of the Expense of conveying the Mails to and from the Scottish Islands, the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey; and Regulations respecting Money Order Post Offices - - -	XXXIX. 661.	6 Vict.
559.	- -	Erection of Monuments -	Return of Sums voted by Parliament since 1792, for the Erection of Monu- ments in honour of Public Services per- formed; stating in each case the Date of such Grant, and the Amount voted	XXVI. 505.	
560.	- -	Officers of Stamps and Taxes	Return of Persons appointed to Situations under the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes since 1st September 1841; specifying the Nature of each Office or Situation - - -	XXVI. 687.	
561.	- -	Slave Vessels - - -	Return of the Number of Vessels em- ployed on the West African Station since 1828; also, Return of Slave Vessels captured by Her Majesty's Cruisers since 1831, and the Disposal of the Slaves - - -	XLIV. 531.	
562.	- -	Foreign Corn (Consuls' Re- turns.)	Copies of all Accounts received at the Foreign Office relative to the Prices of Foreign Corn, for 1841 - -	XL. 457.	
563.	- -	Corn Laws - - -	Return of the Number of Petitions, Memorials or Addresses presented to Her Majesty from Public Meetings, Town Councils, Conferences or other Bodies, for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, from 1 January 1841 to the present time - - -	XL. 443.	
564.	- -	Parish Vestries - - -	Return of the Parishes in England and Wales which have adopted the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 60, commonly called Hobhouse's Vestries Act - -	XXXIII. 569.	
565.	- -	Tithes Commutation - -	Return of Agreements and Awards confirmed by the Commissioners, from 1st January to 1st July 1842, &c. -	XXXIII. 79.	
566.	- -	County Lunatic Asylums -	Copies of the Annual Returns from County Lunatic Asylums, for each of the last Three Years, &c. - -	XXXIV. 41.	
567.	- -	Colonial Land and Emigration	General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners -	XXV. 55.	
568.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copy of Estimate of the probable Expenditure of the Government of New Zealand, for One Year, from 2d May 1841; together with Estimate of probable Revenue for the same Period; Statement showing the Ap- propriation of the Revenue arising from the Sale of Crown Lands; and Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for same Period - - -	XXVIII. 283.	
569.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies of Papers and Despatches relative to New Zealand; as also, a Return of Acres or Lots of Land in the Colony of New Zealand, sold by Government since those Islands became a British Colony, &c. - - -	XXVIII. 293.	
570.	- -	Clerks of Assize, &c. -	Abstract of Return of Fees payable to Clerks of Assize and Clerks of the Peace, and paid to them within the last Five Years, &c. - -	XXXIII. 493.	
571.	- -	Convicted Prisoners - -	Return of the Number of Persons who died in 1840 and 1841, before the Expiration of their Sentences in Prisons, &c. - - -	XXXII. 515.	

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572.	Aug. 12.	London and Holyhead Roads, &c.	Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners appointed under several Acts, for vest- ing in them certain Bridges, &c., and for the Improvement of the Road from London to Holyhead, and from London to Liverpool - - - - -	XXV. 205.	
573.	- -	Woods, Forests, Land Reve- nues, &c.	Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings, being the Thirteenth Annual Report of the said Commissioners - - -	XXV. 377.	
574.	- -	East India - - - -	Returns of the Gross Revenue derived from Land, Customs, Stamps, &c., in each of the Presidencies, 1809 to 1840; also, of the Total Gross and Net Reve- nue of each Presidency, from 1 May 1814 - - - - -	XXX. 63.	
575.	- -	East India - - - -	Return of the several Sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Di- rectors as Secret Service Money, in Great Britain, in each Year, since the last Charter in 1833. - - -	XXX. 83.	
576.	- -	Navarino - - - -	Return of the Manner in which the £.60,000 voted by Parliament as a Gratuity to the Royal Navy, for Ser- vices at Navarino, was distributed; Number of Officers and Men of each Rank, and Amount paid to each -	XXVI. 557.	
577.	- -	Distress - - - -	Return of the Amount of Grants or Loans of Public Money which may have been made in Aid of the Distressed in any Part of Great Britain since 1825; also the Authority under which they were made - - - - -	XXVI. 441.	
578.	- -	Pensions (Ireland) - -	Return of the Names of all Persons to whom Pensions were granted as Com- pensation for any Office held in Ire- land at or previous to the Act of Union - - - - -	XXXVIII. 405.	
579.	- -	Newspaper Stamps, &c. -	Return of the Number of Stamps issued to, and the Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, all Newspapers of the United Kingdom, for the Months of April, May and June 1842; in con- tinuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 257, (ordered to be printed, 20 May 1842) - - - - -	XXVI. 601.	
580.	- -	Public Debt - - - -	Accounts of the Funded and Unfunded Debt, and of the Circulation, Depo- sits, Securities and Bullion of the Bank of England, from 1797 to 1842 - -	XXVI. 243.	
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582.	- -	New Churches - - - -	Twenty-second Annual Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches - - - - -	XXV. 43.	
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585.	- -	East India - - -	Copy of Special Reports of India Law Commissioners - - -	XXX. 227.	
586.	- -	Haslar Lunatic Asylum -	Return of all Officers of the Royal Navy who have been admitted to the Lunatic Asylum at Haslar, since its Establishment in 1819 - - -	XXVII. 373.	
587.	- -	Public Bills - - -	Returns of Names and Titles of Public Bills brought into the House of Commons during the present Session; of Bills sent down from the Lords; and of Bills which have passed the Commons, and been returned from the Lords - - -	XXXVII. 25.	
588.	- -	Sittings of the House - -	Return of the Number of Days on which the House of Commons sat in this Session; stating the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings, and the Average Time; also, the Number of Nights, and the Number of Hours after Midnight - - -	XXXVII. 33.	
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0.12.	- -	Corn Laws - - -	Resolutions intended to be moved in the Committee on the Corn Laws, by Sir Robert Peel - - -	I. 591.	c. 14.
0.25.	- -	Railways Bill - - -	Clauses and Provisoes to be proposed by Mr. Craven Berkeley in Committee on Railways Bill - - -	IV. 47.	c. 55.
0.27.	- -	Customs Duties - - -	Resolutions intended to be proposed in Committee of Ways and Means, by Sir Robert Peel - - -	XL. 1.	
0.30.	- -	Customs Duties (West Indian and North American Colonies).	Resolutions proposed by Mr. Gladstone in the Committee on Customs Duties (West Indian and North American Colonies) - - -	XL. 255.	c. 49.
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- Bill to regulate and reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the superior courts of common law, in Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Fund; (447.)
- I. 479
- Report of Commissioners appointed to inquire and report, with a view to the revision of the superior courts of common law in Dublin; [378.] - XXIII. 1

Courts of Law and Equity:

- Report from the Select Committee on Courts of Law and Equity, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index; (476.) - - - - - X. 1

Crewe and Chester. see *Mail Conveyance.*

Coventry Boundary:

- Bill to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry; (517.) - - - - - I. 751
- Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (535.) - - - - - I. 759

Criminal Lunatics. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Criminal Offenders :

Tables of the number of criminal offenders committed for trial, or bailed for appearance at assizes and sessions in each county, 1841, and the result of the proceedings; [390.] - - - - - XXXII. 255
 Tables of criminal offenders for Scotland, 1841; [396.] - - - XXXII. 329

Criminal Prosecutions. see *Miscellaneous Services, Scotland. Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Crown Counsel. see *Barristers, Ireland.*

Crown Counsel (Scotland) :

Return showing in columns the number and names of the Crown Counsel who attended the Judges of each circuit in each district of Scotland where assizes have been held, 1839-1842; (354.) - - - - - XXXIII. 585

Crown Lands (Colonies) :

Return of the quantity of Crown lands sold in each of the colonies of Great Britain during 1839, 1840, and 1841, stating the amount of money derived from such sales; purposes to which such receipts have been applied; specifying whether sold by auction or at fixed price, or granted gratuitously, or as reward for services; (in 231.) - - - - - XXXI. 33
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Crown Solicitors (Ireland) :

Copies of Minutes of the Board of Treasury, 12 October 1841, and 4 January 1842, and 3 June 1842, regulating the emoluments of the Crown solicitors of Ireland; (508.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 259

Cuba :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Cuba, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 340
 Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, in trade with the island of Cuba, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 390

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Currants :

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Customs :

Bill to amend the law relating to customs; (339.) - - - - - I. 769
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (350.) - - - - - I. 817
 Bill to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament for amending the laws relating to customs; (459.) - - - - - I. 867
 Resolutions to be proposed by Sir R. Peel; [367.] [372.] [383.] XL. 69. 121. 157
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 Schedules of rates as proposed in resolutions, March and April 1842; [387.] XL. 209
 Copy of the regulations under which the luggage of passengers by packets and steam-vessels is examined at the Custom-house in London; (66.) XXXIX. 523
 Gross receipts of customs collected at each custom-house in the United Kingdom, 1841, distinguishing amount of repayments for drawbacks, and bounties of the nature of drawbacks, together with the amount paid at each custom-house for expenses of office, for incidental charges, and on other accounts; net amount remitted by each to receiver-general; gross and net receipt of each custom-house, 1841, as compared with 1840; (143.) - - - - - XXVI. 435
 Account of all changes made since 1831 in the duties of customs payable on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United Kingdom, showing the date when such changes were effected, the former duties, the present duties, and the amount received on account of each in 1831 and 1841; (262.) XL. 259

Customs (Van Diemen's Land) :

Bill to confirm an Act of the legislature of Van Diemen's Land, for altering the levy of certain duties of customs, &c.; (in 46.) - - - - IV. 377

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D.**Dardanelles :**

Convention between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus; [350.]

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Dean Forest :**1. Debts, Small:**

Bill to abolish the court of St. Briavels, and for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the hundred of St. Briavels, in the county of Gloucester; (162.) - - - - I. 173

2. Ecclesiastical Divisions :

Bill to divide the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, into ecclesiastical districts; (161.) - - - - II. 1

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (358.) - - - - II. 9

3. Poor :

Bill to provide for the relief of the poor in the Forest of Dean, and other extra-parochial places in and near the hundred of St. Briavels, in the county of Gloucester; (160.) - - - - II. 17

Dean Forest Bridge :

Report, explanatory of a survey of the Severn in the neighbourhood of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, made with a view of forming a bridge across the same; (in 373.) - - - - IX. 651

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Debt, National :

Memorandum respecting the proceedings of Government as to the unfunded debt, (reprinted from Appendix to First Report on Agriculture, 1836); (104.)

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Account of all additions which have been made to the annual charge of the public debt by the interest of any loan that has been made, or annuities created, in the last 10 years; (138.) - - - - XXVI. 237

Return of all additions to the national debt of Ireland since the Union, and all redemptions of any portion of the same; stating from what sources the funds were supplied for such redemption; (in 305.) - - - - XXXVIII. 425

Account showing in columns the total amount of the funded and unfunded unredeemed public debt of the United Kingdom, both as to capital and charge, as it stood on the 1st February or the 1st January in each year from 1797 to 1842, both inclusive, showing the increase and decrease in each period of five years during that time; also the average price of gold and of Three per cent. Consols, during each year and each period above mentioned; (580.) - XXVI. 243

see also *Bank of England. Finance. Public Income and Expenditure. Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.*

Deficiency Bills :

Amount of deficiency bills issued to the Bank of England since January 1839, rate per cent. of interest paid to the Bank on the same, aggregate amount paid, 1840-1842; (in 305.) - - - - XXVI. 181

Denmark :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Denmark, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 194

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Denmark, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 382

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Depwade Union :

Copy of a correspondence between the Board of Guardians of the Depwade Union and the Poor Law Commissioners, 1841, relating to the case of a widow named Booty; (343.) - - - - - XXXV. 101

Designs' Copyright :

Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the copyright of designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture; (8.) - - - - - II. 39

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (355.) - - - - - II. 51

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Distillers :

Account of the total number of gallons of proof spirits permitted out from distillers' stocks in England, and the total number of gallons proof of British brandy and spirits of wine permitted out from rectifiers' stocks in England, 1841; also stocks remaining in hands of English distillers, 1841; (in 311.) XXXIX. 549

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Distress :

Return of the amount of grants or loans of public money which may have been made in aid of the distressed in any part of Great Britain since 1825, also the authority under which they were made; (577.) - - - - - XXVI. 441

Copy of a letter addressed by order of Her Majesty to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated May 1842, for a collection in aid of the subscriptions entered into for the relief of the working classes in England and Scotland; together with a copy of the letter of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the suffragan bishops; (383.) - - - - - XXXVII. 57

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District Courts and Prisons :

Bill to encourage the establishment of district courts and prisons; (364.) II. 65

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Divine Worship :

Copy of warrant on which J. C. was committed at Rochdale, June 1840, by Clement Royds and W. Chadwick, for neglecting to attend Divine worship at Butterworth, in Lancaster; (37.) - - - - - XXXIII. 573

Donegal County Treasurer :

Papers furnished by the chief remembrancer of Her Majesty's court of Exchequer in Ireland to the foreman of the grand jury of the county of Donegal, respecting the particulars that transpired before him, 7th January 1842, during his investigation into a charge in the treasurer's accounts of that county; (269.)

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Double Costs :

Bill to amend the law relating to double costs, notices of action, limitations of actions, and pleas of the general issue, under certain Acts of Parliament; (214.)

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Dovor Harbour :

Copy of the report of the officers appointed by the Admiralty to consider the plans of Mr. Cubitt for constructing a harbour of refuge at Dovor; (444.)

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Down County, Ireland :

Copy of a memorial from the Reverend Patrick Morgan, parish priest of Drumgooland, county of Down, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, January 1842; (190.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 375

Drainage (Ireland) :

Bill to promote the drainage of lands, and improvements of navigation and water-power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland; (125.) - - - - - II. 87

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (252.) - - - - - II. 159

Drainage (Ireland)—continued.

Amendments to be proposed by Lord Eliot; (0.72.) - - - - II. 235

Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on the Bill to promote the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water-power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland; (246.) - - - - XIV. 387

Dramatic Entertainments :

Copies of any communications which have been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the course of the present year, complaining of the laws in reference to dramatic entertainments; (429.) - XXXIII. 565

Drawback. see *Glass.*

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1. County Boundaries.
2. Gaols.
3. Police.
4. University.
5. Wide Streets.

II. Accounts and Papers :

1. Charitable Institutions.
2. Coal Meters.
3. Foundling Hospital.
4. London and Dublin Communication.
5. Royal Dublin Society.
6. Workhouse Mortality.

I. Bills :

1. County Boundaries :

Bill to alter the number and define the boundaries of the several baronies of the county of Dublin; (488.) - - - - II. 241

2. Gaols :

Bill to amend an Act of Her present Majesty for vacating any presentment for rebuilding the gaol of Newgate in Dublin, and any contract between the Commissioners for rebuilding the said gaol and the contractor; (82.) - III. 325

Bill for consolidating the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, Sheriff's Prison, Dublin, and City Marshalsea, Dublin, and for regulating the Four Courts Marshalsea in Ireland; (391.) - - - - II. 549

3. Police :

Bill for improving the Dublin police; (106.) - - - - II. 249

4. University :

Bill to amend an Act of the 2 & 3 Will. 4, to amend the representation of the people of Ireland, in respect of the right of voting in the University of Dublin; (351.) - - - - II. 281

5. Wide Streets :

Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, 4 Vict., for enabling the Commissioners of Wide Streets to sell, and Her Majesty to purchase, certain hereditaments in the city of Dublin, on the north bank of the river Anna Liffey; (433.) IV. 421

II. Accounts and Papers :

1. Charitable Institutions :

Copy of letter from the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Commissioners appointed to report on certain charitable institutions in Dublin, of warrant appointing the Commission, and of the Reports of Commissioners; (337.) - - - - XXXVIII. 7

Copies of reports of G. Nichols to Lord Eliot on Foundling Hospital and House of Industry; (389.) - - - - XXXVIII. 165

2. Coal Meters :

Return relating to the claim of the coal-meters of Dublin to remuneration for services in the Customs' revenues; (248.) - - - - XXXVIII. 225

3. Foundling Hospital :

Copy of report of G. Nichols to Lord Eliot on the following institutions in Dublin receiving grants from the public funds; viz. Foundling Hospital, Dublin, and House of Industry; (389.) - - - - XXXVIII. 165

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4. London and Dublin Communication :

Copy of correspondence between the Treasury and Admiralty, referred to in a letter, dated Admiralty, December 1839, signed J. Barrow, and directed to Rear-Admiral Sir J. Alexander Gordon ; (386.) - - - XXXIX. 675

Copy of a letter addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty by J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq. upon the subject of a paper appended to the Report of the Select Committee on Post-office Communication, Sess. 1842, with map ; (552.) XXXIX. 677

5. Royal Dublin Society :

Letter of Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorized an advance of money to that society, to be repaid out of money to be voted by Parliament ; Return, stating in what particulars the recommendations of the Committee of this House, 1836, have been complied with ; (146.) - - - XXXVIII. 267

6. Workhouse Mortality :

Inquiry into the treatment, condition, and mortality of infant children in the workhouse of the North Dublin Union ; [370.] - - - XXXVI. 15

see also *Poor and Poor Laws.*

Dublin Police. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Duchy of Cornwall. See *Cornwall.*

Dundalk Union :

Copies of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Dundalk Union, relative to two pauper children, Sarah and William Montgomery ; and of all correspondence between the said Board of Guardians, or the Chaplains of the workhouse of said Union, or of any other parties, and the Poor Law Commissioners, or their Assistant Commissioners, relating to the case of the said paupers ; (545.) - - - XXXVI. 179

Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, &c. see *Miscellaneous Services, III.*

Dyewoods :

Tables of the quantities imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 23

E.

Earthenware :

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish earthenware exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 136

Easingwold Union :

Copy of all the correspondence relating to the granting of out-door relief, which has passed between the Poor Law Commission and the Board of Guardians of the Easingwold Union ; copy of the minutes of the Board relating to their proceedings upon the Poor Law Commissioners having refused to allow the same ; (292.) - - - XXXV. 105

East Indies :

I. *Bills* :

1. Bishops.
2. Slaves.

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Acts.
2. Dutch Treaty.
3. Estimates.
4. Hill Coolies.
5. Home Accounts.

II. *Accounts and Papers*—continued.

6. Law Commissioners.
7. Revenue.
8. Revenue Charges, England.
9. Secret Service.
10. Security Fund.
11. Territorial Revenue.
12. Trade.
13. Treasure.

I. *Bills* :

1. Bishops :

Bill to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited period after residing

East Indies—*continued*.I. *Bills*—1. Bishops—*continued*.

residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension ;
(453.) - - - - - II. 285

2. Slaves :

Bill for extending to the governors and officers of the East India Company the powers given by an Act 5 Geo. 4, to His Majesty's governors and officers for the more effectual suppression of the importation of slaves into India by sea ;
(507.) - - - - - IV. 201

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Acts :

Copy of Acts passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India, in Council, 1840 ; (58.) - - - - - XXX. 21

2. Dutch Treaty :

Papers relating to the execution of the treaty of 1824 by the Netherlands authorities in the East Indies ; [352.] - - - - - XXX. 123

3. Estimates :

Estimate of the further sum required to be voted, to defray the charges of Army, Navy and Ordnance services, connected with the naval and military forces employed in China and India, for the year ending 31st March 1843 ; (487.)
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4. Hill Coolies :

Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, March 1842, regarding Hill Coolies ; (192.) - - - - - XXX. 185

5. Home Accounts :

Home accounts of the East India Company, pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 ; receipts and disbursements of the Home treasury, 1841-42 ; debts and credits in England 1st May 1842 ; list of the several establishments of the East India Company in England ; salaries and allowances payable by Court of Directors ; allowances, compensations, &c. ; compensations granted, 1841-42 ; (319.)
XXX. 85

6. Law Commissioners :

Copies of the Special Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 54 ; (585.)
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7. Revenue :

Return of the gross revenue derived from land, customs, stamps, salt, opium, post-office, excise, and other sources, in each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, during the years 1809-10, 1819-20, 1829-30, 1839-40 ; showing the cost of collection and per-centage in proportion to the receipt, the amount of Indian debt, and the interest thereon, and the charges, in each of the above-mentioned years, of the government, under its several heads ; (574.) - - - - - XXX. 63

Account of monies supplied from the revenues of India, since 1839, towards the payment of expenses in England chargeable on those revenues ; (42.)
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8. Revenue Charges in England :

Statement of the charges defrayed in England, on account of the Indian territory, since the 1st May 1834, and the average rate of exchange at which remittances have been made by the governments of India for such payments, in each year from that date, showing the balance either for or against the said government in each case, as compared with a remittance at the calculated par of exchange between India and Great Britain ; (in 574.) - - - - - XXX. 63

9. Secret Service :

Return of the several sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors as secret service money, in Great Britain, in each year, since the last Charter in 1833 ; (575.) - - - - - XXX. 83

10. Security Fund :

Sums paid by the East India Company pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, to the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to the account of the security fund of the East India Company ; together with
the

East Indies—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*10. Security Fund :—*continued.*

the dates when such sums were respectively paid ; the times when, and the manner in which such sums, with any interest thereon, were invested, and the amount of cash, and of Government annuities, now standing to the credit of the said account ; (390.) - - - - - XXX. 99

11. Territorial Revenue :

Accounts respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40 ; with an estimate for the same for the succeeding year ; (400.) - - - - - XXX. 101

12. Trade :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the East Indies and Ceylon, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 302

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with the East Indies and Ceylon, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - XXXIX. 388

13. Treasure :

Statement showing the imports and exports of treasure in each of the Presidencies of India, from 1814-15 to the latest period to which accounts have been received, 1839-1840 ; (320.) - - - - - XXX. 97

Ecclesiastical Commission (England) :

Copies of orders in Council issued 1841, ratifying schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England ; (56.) - - - - - XXXIII. 1
see also Miscellaneous Services, II.

Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland) :

Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, 1841 ; (142.)
XXIII. 207

Ecclesiastical Corporations :

Bill for better enabling ecclesiastical and spiritual corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant building and repairing leases of their lands and houses, and leases of watercourses and ways, and other easements, in, upon, or over their estates ; (221.) - - - - - II. 289

Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (519.) - - - - - II. 307

Ecclesiastical Establishments (West Indies) :

Return of the several persons to whom the sum of 20,300*l.* was paid as salaries in 1841, for the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies ; also the amount paid for that establishment since 6 Geo. 4 ; (308.) - - - - - XXXIII. 39

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction :

Bill for further suspending the operation of the new arrangement of dioceses, so far as it affects the existing ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; (417.) - - - - - II. 327

Ecclesiastical Residence :

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Education :

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XXXIII. 115

Estimate of the further sum required to be voted in the year 1842 for public education in Great Britain ; (492.) - - - - - XXVII. 439
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Seventh Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, 1840 ; [353.] - - - - - XXIII. 217

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1841 ; (267.)
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Eighth Report of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland ; [398.]
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Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Egypt (ports on the Mediterranean), in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX. 386

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2. Controverted Elections.
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3. Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, &c.
4. Ipswich.
5. Longford.
6. Lyme Regis.
7. Marlow, Great.
8. Newcastle-under-Lyme.
9. Penryn and Falmouth.
10. Southampton.
11. Sudbury.
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III. *Accounts and Papers* :

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Bill, intituled An Act for furthering inquiry into bribery, corruption, and intimidation at the election of Members to serve in Parliament ; (254.)	-	I.	205
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2. Controverted Elections :

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3. Witnesses' Indemnity :

Bill to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the Committee to be appointed by this House, to inquire whether corrupt compromises have been entered into in the case of election petitions presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the aforesaid towns, and whether such bribery has actually taken place ; (261.)	- - - - -	IV.	429
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II. *Reports of Committees* :

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Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether a corrupt compromise has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation into bribery at the late election for Belfast, with Minutes of Evidence ; (431.)	- - - - -	V.	263
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Petition, also Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Cork county election ; also copies of the poll-books ; (271.)	- - - - -	VI.	1
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3. Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, &c. :

Report from the Select Committee relative to compromises as to election petitions in the cases of Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, Reading, and Bridport ; together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix ; (458.)	- - - - -	V.	75
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Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Ipswich election petition ; (207.) (516.)	- - - - -	VII.	1. 275
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Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee on the Longford election petition ;
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Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the
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9. Penryn and Falmouth :

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sented to The House ; (548.) - - - - - V. 1

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Mr. Speaker's warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General
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Abstract of expenses incurred and made by the returning or other officer at
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Electors :

Bill to prevent persons in England and Wales from losing their votes at an election,
by removal after the preceding registration ; (273.) - - - - - II. 339

Number of electors registered in the borough of Sudbury as 10 l. householders,
and as freemen, distinguishing the number registered for both qualifications ;
(332.) - - - - - XXXIII. 643

Elephants' Teeth :

Quantities imported and retained for home consumption, in each year, from 1831
to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 25

Emigration :

Bill for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels ; (45.) - I. 429

Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners on the necessity of amending
the Passengers' Act ; with the amendments in detail, and their reasons, and
references to the corresponding clauses of the existing Act ; [355.] - XXV. 77

General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners ; (567.)
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Copies or extracts of any correspondence relative to emigration, which has taken
place between the Colonial-office and the authorities in the colonies, or the
Commissioners of Land and Emigration, since the date the last despatches were
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F.**Factories :**

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Reports of the inspectors of factories for the half year ending 30th June 1842; [410.] - - - - - XXII. 441

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Fire Insurance :

Account of all sums paid into the Stamp-office for duty by each insurance office in Great Britain and Ireland, on insurance from fire, each quarter 1841; distinguishing allowance made to each office for collecting the same, with the dates of such payments, also sums insured by each office, of farming stock exempt from duty, each quarter 1841, distinguishing amount of each office; (202.) XXVI. 459

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Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (398.) - - - - - II. 437

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Minutes of proceedings of the Select Committee on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill; (403.) - - - - - XIV. 393

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Flanagan, James :

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Bill for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons, and for regulating the Queen's prison; (41.) - - - - - IV. 5

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Foundling Hospital. see *Dublin. Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Four Courts Marshalsea (Dublin) :

Bill for consolidating the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin; Sheriff's Prison, Dublin; and City Marshalsea, Dublin; and for regulating the Four Courts Marshalsea in Ireland; (391.) - - - - - II. 549

France :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to France, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 220

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Gallinas :

Correspondence relative to the slave trade at the Gallinas ; (in 551.) XII. 453

Gambia :

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Game (Ireland) :

Bill to transfer the collection and management of the duties on certificates to kill game in Ireland, to the Commissioners of Excise ; (466.) - - II. 557

Gaols :

Bill to amend an Act of Her present Majesty relative to the gaol of Newgate in Dublin ; (82.) - - - - - III. 325

Copies of all Reports and of Schedules (B.), transmitted to the Secretary of State pursuant to 24 s. 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, and counties, ridings and divisions ; (63.)

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Gibraltar :

Tables showing the exports and imports from and to Gibraltar, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 250

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Gibraltar, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 385

Gilbert Unions :

Return of every parish or township in England and Wales in which the poor are managed under the provisions of the Gilbert Act ; distinguishing whether incorporated in any Union, or governed separately ; and stating the population of each parish, and each Union respectively ; also of each parish and township subject to the provisions of any local Act for the management of its poor, with amount of population in ; (156.) - - - - - XXXV. 37

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Glass :

Quantities of glass retained for home use, quantity exported, 1840 and 1841; amount of duty charged, and drawback paid on each description of glass in England; distinguishing quantity, weight, rate of duty, &c. and amount in each year, 1840-1841; similar return for Ireland and for Scotland, drawback of allowance on glass for the use of churches, 1840-1841; quantities of each kind of glass exported from Ireland, 1840-1841; quantities of window glass, German sheet glass, imported and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, 1840-1841; duty received; country from whence imported; quantity exported; countries to which sent; (168.) - - - - - XXXIX. 459

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish glass exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 139

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Gold Coast :

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Gold Coin :

Statement of the amount of gold coin tendered at the Bank of England, and at its branches, 1840; together with the amount rejected as light; (381.) XXVI. 473

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Gold and Silver Coin :

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Gordon, Samuel :

Copy of letter, 8th February 1841, addressed to Samuel Gordon by the Lord Chancellor's secretary; memorials or petitions referred to; petition of Samuel Gordon to the Lord Chancellor, February 1841, with other papers and documents relating to his case; (366.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 315

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Grand Jury Presentments, Ireland :

Bill to provide for difficulties in respect of the assessment of grand jury presentments in the county of the city of Cork; (234.) - - - - - II. 583

Bill to enable grand juries at the ensuing summer and spring assizes to make certain presentments in counties of cities and towns in Ireland, and to remove doubts as to jurisdiction of justices of the peace in places recently annexed to counties at large in Ireland; (318.) - - - - - II. 563

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Report from the commissioners appointed to revise the several laws under and by virtue of which monies are now raised by grand jury assessments in Ireland; [386.] - - - - - XXIV. 1

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Guatemala :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Guatemala, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 354

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Guatemala, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 390

Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man, Isles of :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 376

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Gum :

Quantities imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 32

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Half-Pay, Civil and Military :

Account of the several sums paid, 1841, for half-pay and retired allowances, civil and military, distinguishing the amount under separate heads and departments; (256.) - - - - - XXVI. 477

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Report from the Select Committee appointed to make selections from the evidence reported from the Committee on Hand-loom Weavers, which relate to the state of the borough of Sudbury; (284.) - - - - - VII. 943

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Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with the Hanseatic Towns, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 383

Harbours of Refuge. see *Dover.*

Hardware :

Account of the quantity of British hardware and cutlery exported, 1840-1841, distinguishing the countries to which the same were exported, and the declared value thereof; (in 217.) - - - - - XXXIX. 437

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish hardware and cutlery exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 142

Hardwoods. see *Mahogany.*

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Haslar Lunatic Asylum :

Return of all officers of the Royal Navy who have been admitted to the Lunatic Asylum at Haslar, since its establishment in 1819, stating the amount of half-pay that has been deducted from each officer, distinguishing those officers who were admitted from the late asylum at Hoxton, and if any portion of their half-pay was withheld for their support in that institution; also copies of letters from the secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hinxman, dated 11th and 20th January 1832, relative to the payment of those sums which had been deducted from the half-pay of lunatic officers over and above the abatement of 1 s. 6 d. a day; and of a letter from the secretary of the Victualling Board to Mrs. Bevan, dated 22d June 1831, relative to the regulation ordered by the Admiralty for reducing the charges for maintenance of certain officers in the asylum at Haslar; (586.) XXVII. 373

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Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Hayti, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 338

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Health of Towns :

Bill for the improvement of health in towns, by removing the interment of the dead from their precincts; (538.) - - - - II. 603

Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of framing some legislative enactments (due consideration being paid to the rights of the clergy), to remedy the evils arising from the interment of bodies within the precincts of large towns, or of places densely peopled; (327.) X. 349

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Heligoland :

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Quantities of hemp undressed, imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 35

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Report from the Commissioners for the herring fishery; (96.) - XXV. 153

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Highland Roads and Bridges :

Twenty-eighth Report of Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; (128.) XXV. 177

Return of names of Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; dates of appointment and place of residence of the board meetings of Commissioners; (396.) - - - - XXVI. 479

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Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, March 1842, regarding Hill Coolies; (192.) XXX. 185

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Holberry, Samuel :

Copy of all communications that have passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the authorities of York Castle, from September 1841 to the present time, relative to the state of health and the death of Samuel Holberry ; (456.) - - - - - XXXII. 569

Holland :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Holland, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 208

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Holland, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 383

Holyhead and Kingstown :

Number of hours occupied by the Government steam-packets in their passage from Holyhead to Kingstown, and Kingstown to Holyhead each day, 1838, with the name of each packet ; (317.) - - - - - XXXIX. 663

Holyhead Roads :

Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 4 Geo. 4, c. 74, 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 35, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 43, 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 35, and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 104, for vesting in them certain bridges, &c., and for the improvement of the road from London to Holyhead, and from London to Liverpool ; (572.)

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Hops :

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Hospital of Incurables. see *Miscellaneous Services*, Ireland.

House of Commons :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the remuneration due to Mr. Gurney for his services in lighting the House of Commons, and to whom the petition of William Leithhead was referred ; (251.) - - - XIV. 115

Report from the Select Committee appointed to search the Journals for precedents in respect of any Member of The House being compelled, by an Order of The House, to give evidence before The House, or any Committee of The House ; (392.) - - - - - XIV. 111

Returns of the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in this Session of Parliament, stating the total number of hours occupied in the sittings of The House, and the average time ; and also distinguishing the number of nights on which The House sat, and the number of hours after midnight ; (523.) (588.) - - - - - XXXVII. 31. 33

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House of Industry. see *Dublin.* *Miscellaneous Services*, Ireland.

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Household of the Lord Lieutenant. see *Miscellaneous Services*, Ireland.

Hudson's Bay Company :

Copy of the existing charter or grant by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company, together with copies or extracts of the correspondence which took place at the last renewal of the charter between the Government and the Company, or of individuals on behalf of the Company ; also, the dates of all former charters or grants to that Company ; (547.) - - - - - XXVIII. 521

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Imports :

Imports of the principal articles of foreign and colonial merchandize ; of the consumption of such articles, 1841, compared with the imports and consumption, 1840 ; accounts of the exports of the foreign and colonial merchandize for the same period ; similar returns of British and Irish produce ; (in 15.) (57.)

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- Returns relating to taxes, national debt, remittances of public money, expenditure of Ireland, tonnage, exports and public works; (305.) XXXVIII. 425
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Irish Academy, Royal. see Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.

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- Quantity of foreign iron imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, 1840-1841; distinguishing the several sorts of iron, and the countries from which imported and to which exported; quantity of British iron (including unwrought steel), exported 1840-1841, distinguishing countries to which exported; quantity of British hardware and cutlery exported, 1840-1841, distinguishing the countries to which the same were exported, and declared value thereof; (in 217.) - - - - - XXXIX. 437
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- Quantities and declared value of British and Irish iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 146

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- Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Italy and the Italian Islands, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - XXXIX. 385

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- Bill to amend the laws relative to legal proceedings by certain joint stock banking companies against their own members, and by such members against the companies; (472.) - - - - - II. 637

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Justices of the Peace :

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Bill, intituled An Act to confirm certain proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act, intituled An Act to define the jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace; (382.) - - - - - II. 643

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K.**Keighley Union :**

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations as to the management of the poor in the Keighley Union, contained in the reports of Sir J. Walsham and Mr. Mott; (452.) - - - - - IX. 1

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Copy of the report of Mr. Mott, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Keighley Union, and of the magistrates' interference therewith; (359.) - - - - - XXXV. 125

Copies of all orders which have been issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians in the Keighley Union, since the formation of the same in 1838, up to the 13th April 1842; also of all reports upon the proceedings of the Board, and complaints thereon, during that period, which have been made by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, Mr. Power and Mr. Mott, to the Poor Law Commissioners; also in what respect the said Board of Guardians have acted contrary to the directions of the Central Board of Somerset House; also, returns of the number of times the said Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, Mr. Power and Mr. Mott, have visited the said Board and the poor-houses of Keighley and Bingley, and the dates thereof; and of the reports they have made on the said poor-houses; and of the number of inmates within the same on the formation of the union, and on the 1st day of June 1842; (525.)

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King's College, Aberdeen. see *Miscellaneous Services, Scotland.*

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Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings :

Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a new opening from the Knightsbridge Road into Hyde Park, and a new opening from High-street, Kensington, into an intended new road across the Palace Green; and for annexing a piece of extra-parochial ground in the Royal Garden to the respective Parishes of St. Mary Abbots Kensington and St. Mary Paddington, in several portions; (107.) - - - - - II. 645

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Report and Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee on Lagan Navigation Bill, and to whom several petitions against the said Bill were referred; (537.)

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Lamb's Wool. see *Wool.*

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Quantities of foreign and colonial linen yarn imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - XXXIX. 118

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Loan Fund (Ireland) :

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Abstract of accounts of loan societies in England and Wales, 1841, by the barrister appointed to certify the rules of savings' banks; (30.) XXVI. 325

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London Bridge Approaches Fund :

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London and Dublin Communication:

Copy of correspondence between the Treasury and Admiralty, referred to in a letter, dated Admiralty, December 1839, signed, J. Barrow, and directed to Rear-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, contained in a Return to an Address of the House of Commons, August 1840; (386.) - - XXXIX. 675

Copy of any letter or communication addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty by J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq. upon the subject of a paper entitled "Replies to certain Accusations made against the Naval Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of Communication between London and Dublin," appended to the Report of the Select Committee on Post-office Communication, printed on 6th August 1842; (552.) - - - - XXXIX. 677

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- Returns for the last five years, from each county, of houses licensed for the reception of insane persons; situation of house; number of patients; classes for which each house was licensed; and visitations made by visitors; (in 2.) XXXIV. 3
- Sums paid to the credit of the county stock in regard to licenses of asylums; sums paid in addition thereto by Act, out of county stock; and sums paid to medical visitors; (in 2.) - - - - - XXXIV. 3
- Houses in regard to which licences have been refused or suspended, or revoked in the last five years in the metropolis and the country; (in 2.) XXXIV. 3
- Account of monies received for licences by the clerk and treasurer of the metropolitan commissioners in lunacy, and of all monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said clerk, 1840, 1841, specifying the several heads of expenditure; (468.) - - - - - XXXIV. 1
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Bill, intituled "An Act to confirm certain Proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act, intituled 'An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace';" (382.) - - - - - II. 643

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Mail Steam-Packets :

Returns relating to the Government steam-packets on the Liverpool and Kingstown, Holyhead and Kingstown, and Milford and Waterford stations; (150.)

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Return of steam and sailing-packets employed under the Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails; stating the name and tonnage of each vessel, and where stationed and employed, the number of officers and men, and the expense in 1841 for each of the vessels, and the aggregate charge for all the packets; also the amount received for the conveyance of passengers and parcels, and for the postage by each of those vessels; (557.) - - - XXXIX. 745

Malt :

Bill to provide regulations for preparing and using roasted malt in colouring beer; (182.) - - - - - III. 175

Total number of quarters of malt made, 1841, each quarter, and of amount of duty paid thereon in each period; (149.) - - - - - XXVI. 495

Number of quarters of malt made, 1841, in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the quantity made in each county, and the quantity used by brewers and victuallers and retail brewers; (in 166.) - - - - - XXXIX. 507

Return of the total amount paid to distillers in the United Kingdom, as drawback on malt used, or on spirits made from malt, under various Acts up to 1841, and showing also the amount for each kingdom; (387.) - - - XXVI. 497

Quantity of malt upon which duty has been charged, 1840-41, and quantity of malt used by brewers and distillers for the same period; (413.) XXXIX. 521

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Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Malta, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 260

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Malta, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 385

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Manor Courts (Ireland) :

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Account of official and declared value of all British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom, 1839-1840, to the East Indies, West Indies, and Brazils, distinguishing woollens, cottons, silks, &c.; (69.) XXXIX. 415

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Mauritius :

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Medical Charities (Ireland) :

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Melasses :

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Magistrates :

Bill, intituled "An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace;" (315.) - - - - - II. 639

Bill, intituled "An Act to confirm certain Proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act, intituled 'An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace';" (382.) - - - - - II. 643

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Mahogany :

Quantities of mahogany imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 25

Mail Conveyance :

Copies of correspondence that has taken place between the Post-office authorities and the Grand Junction Railway Company, relative to the conveyance of the mails from Crewe to Chester and Birkenhead; (164.) - - - XXXIX. 697

Mail Steam-Packets :

Returns relating to the Government steam-packets on the Liverpool and Kingstown, Holyhead and Kingstown, and Milford and Waterford stations; (150.)
XXXIX. 727

Return of steam and sailing-packets employed under the Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails; stating the name and tonnage of each vessel, and where stationed and employed, the number of officers and men, and the expense in 1841 for each of the vessels, and the aggregate charge for all the packets; also the amount received for the conveyance of passengers and parcels, and for the postage by each of those vessels; (557.) - - - XXXIX. 745

Malt :

Bill to provide regulations for preparing and using roasted malt in colouring beer; (182.) - - - - - III. 175

Total number of quarters of malt made, 1841, each quarter, and of amount of duty paid thereon in each period; (149.) - - - - - XXVI. 495

Number of quarters of malt made, 1841, in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the quantity made in each county, and the quantity used by brewers and victuallers and retail brewers; (in 166.) - - - - - XXXIX. 507

Return of the total amount paid to distillers in the United Kingdom, as drawback on malt used, or on spirits made from malt, under various Acts up to 1841, and showing also the amount for each kingdom; (387.) - - - XXVI. 497

Quantity of malt upon which duty has been charged, 1840-41, and quantity of malt used by brewers and distillers for the same period; (413.) XXXIX. 521

Malt Drawback (Ireland) :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the effect upon the trade in spirits in Ireland of the repeal of the malt drawback in Ireland; (338.)
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Clauses to be proposed by Mr. Gladstone; (0.71.) - - - - - IV. 51

Report of the officers of the Railway department to the Board of Trade; [360.] XLI. 13

Supplement, Plans, &c. to the foregoing Report; [361.] - - - XLI. 357

Report of Lieutenant-colonel Sir F. Smith and Professor Barlow to the Board of Trade on the Atmospheric Railway; [368.] - - - XLI. 381

Copies of any communications from the Board of Trade to the railway companies, and of the replies on the part of any of the same in reference to the practice of locking both the doors of the railway carriages, or otherwise confining the passengers travelling thereby; (329.) - - - - - XL. 1

see also *Stamps.*

Raisins:

Quantities of raisins imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 58

Rape Seed. see *Seeds*

Rating :

Bill to continue the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages, from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade, or other property, to the relief of the poor ; (363.) - - - - - IV. 299

Reading. see *Elections*, II. 3.

Real Property :

Returns showing the annual value of real property in each county in England and Wales assessed to the poor rate, 1840-41 ; distinguishing landed property, dwelling-houses, and all kinds of real property ; also, the total amount levied for poor-rates and county-rates in that year ; and also the population of each county, 1841 ; area of each county ; total annual value of real property, 1815 ; (235.)

XXVI. 665

Records (Public) :

Return of the names and titles of works left unfinished by the late Record Commissioners ; catalogue of MSS. and copies of records made at the public expense ; also, number of printed books collected by the late Commissioners ; (401.) - - - - - XXXIV. 363

Third Report from the deputy-keeper of the public records ; [406.]

XXXIV. 381

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Recoveries. see *Fines and Recoveries*.

Redundant List (Public Departments) :

Return showing the number of persons on the Redundant List of the several public departments at the commencement of 1840, the number that have died or become incapable of serving during the year ; the number that have re-entered the public service during the year ; the number that have been added to the list during the year, and the number that remained on the list at the close of the year ; (556.) - - - - - XXVI. 671

Refuge for the Destitute. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Refugees. see *Polish Refugees*.

Registration of Voters :

Bill to amend the law which regulates the registration and qualification of Parliamentary electors in England and Wales ; (555.) - - - - - IV. 55

Remittances (Ireland) :

Account of the balance arising from the remittance of public money to and from the Irish and British Exchequers ; (in 305.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 425

Retired Allowances. see *Half-Pay, Civil and Military*. *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Revenue :

First Report of Commissioners for inquiry into the collection and management of the revenue ; [400.] - - - - - XXV. 227

Revenue, Public :

Monies received during 1841-42 to the account of the Exchequer, under the respective heads of public revenue ; amount of the Royal orders and Treasury warrants received, and of credits and transfers made by the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer ; the payments by the Bank of England, and the balance remaining to the account of the Exchequer at each bank, 5 April 1842 ; (199.)

XXVI. 207

see also *Finance*. *Public Income and Expenditure*.

Revenue, Taxation, &c. :

Account showing the gross amount of revenue derived from duties of customs, excise, and stamps ; and from assessed taxes (drawbacks and payments of the like nature deducted) ; the estimated amount of all taxes repealed, expired or reduced, and new taxes imposed, and the actual increase or decrease of revenue ; together with the average price of wheat from the London Gazette 1815-1841 ; (279.) - - - - - XXVI. 213

Revising Barristers :

Return of the names of barristers appointed to revise lists of votes ; time employed, fees and expenses received, and the aggregate number of days in each year for which such revising barristers were paid ; (151.) - - - - - XXVI. 679

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Rhubarb:

Quantities of rhubarb imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 59

Rice:

Quantities of rice imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 60, 61

Rio de la Plata, States of the:

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the states of the Rio de la Plata, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 364

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with the states of the Rio de la Plata, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 390

Rivers (Ireland):

Bill to amend an Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, to empower landed proprietors in Ireland to sink, embank, or remove obstructions in rivers; (72.) - - - - IV. 103

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (99.) - - - - IV. 109

Bill [as amended on recommitment]; (121.) - - - - IV. 115

Bill [as amended on second recommitment]; (357.) - - - - IV. 123

Return of all applications made to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by persons desirous of undertaking the execution of works provided for by 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 57, and the number and names of commissioners issued in conformity therewith by the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor of Ireland; (172.)

XXXVIII. 413

Roasted Malt. see *Malt.*

Rochdale Poor:

Copy or extract of any report made by Mr. Tuffnell, or other assistant-commissioner, to the Poor Law Commissioners, Oct. 1841, as to the state of the poor in the borough of Rochdale; (89.) - - - - XXXV. 171

Roman-catholic College. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Rome. see *Taxes in Europe.*

Roscommon. see *Shannon Navigation.*

Royal Dublin Society:

Letter of Under-Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorised an advance of money to that society, to be repaid out of money to be voted by Parliament; return showing in what particulars the recommendations of the Committee of this House, 1826, have been complied with; (146.) - - - - XXXVIII. 267

see also *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Royal Hibernian Academy. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Royal Irish Academy. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Royal Palaces. see *Miscellaneous Services, I.*

Rum:

Total number of proof gallons of rum which paid duty in each kingdom, 1841 rate of duty per gallon, amount thereof; (in 311.) - - - - XXXIX. 549

see also *Spirits.*

Rural Police:

Account of the police established in each county, or division of county, in England, under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 93 & 98, stating the date when the police was established, the number of parishes and population of each; number of chief constables, &c. appointed in each county; salary of such number of constables in each district; number of station-houses, &c.; expense of building and furniture; amount of police rate levied; total expenditure for the maintenance of the police in each county, 1841; (345.) - - - - XXXII. 649

Rural Police (Norfolk):

Copy of a letter from Colonel Oakes, chief constable of the Norfolk constabulary, to the chairman of quarter sessions, 8th April 1842, with enclosures; (322.) XXXII. 689

Copies of all letters or communications that have passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the chief constable, or any magistrate of the county of Norfolk or city of Norwich, October 1841 to March 1842, relative to the conduct of the rural police in the apprehension of a man on the charge of vagrancy; (159.) - - - - XXXII. 675

Russia :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Russia, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 180

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Russia, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 382

see also *Taxes in Europe*.

Rye. see *Corn*.

S.

Saddlery and Harness :

Declared value of British and Irish saddlery and harness exported in each year, from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 160

Safflower :

Quantities of safflower imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 61

Sago :

Quantities of sago imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 61

St. Helena and Ascension Island :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to St. Helena and Ascension Island, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 292

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, in trade with St. Helena and Ascension Island, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 387

Salaries and Expenses. see *Miscellaneous Services, II*.

Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) :

Bill to alter the close time of the salmon fisheries in Scotland; (86.) IV. 131

Bill (No. 2.) for the better regulation of the close time in salmon fisheries in Scotland; (201.) - - - - - IV. 133

Bill (No. 2.) [as amended by the Committee]; (243.) - - - - - IV. 139

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider of the Bill, intituled "An Act for the better Regulation of the Close Time in Salmon Fisheries in Scotland," and to report thereon to The House; (522.) XIV. 357

Salt :

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish salt exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 162

Salted Provisions :

Quantities of salted beef and pork imported into and re-exported from the United Kingdom, 1834-1841, specifying the countries from which the same were imported, and to what country re-exported; number of bonds passed for the exportation of salted provisions at each port; certificates of loading at port of destination; (177.) - - - - - XXXIX. 535

Contract prices for salt provisions supplied to the navy, 1835-1841; (in 263.) XL. 273

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish beef and pork exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 122

Saltpetre :

Quantities of saltpetre imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 62

Salvador, St., and St. Leonard United Colleges. see *Miscellaneous Services, Scotland*.

Sardinia :

Treaty of navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia; [351.] XLV. 201
see also *Taxes in Europe*.

Sarsaparilla :

Quantities of sarsaparilla imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 62

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies :

Bill to establish military savings banks ; (420.) - - - - - III. 247

Sums received and paid by Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt on account of banks for savings, including friendly societies, in Great Britain and Ireland, from their commencement, 1817, to 1841; expenses incurred by said Commissioners for salaries of clerks, 1840; [in 154.] - - XXVI. 255

Number of depositors in savings banks, and the number of charitable institutions and friendly societies, and sums deposited in saving banks, divided into classes November 1841 : amount of money received from trustees of savings banks by Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt since 1817; amount of money due to trustees November 1841; value of the Government securities standing in the names of Commissioners on that day; difference between amount paid by the public for interest, and charges on sums due to the trustees of savings banks and friendly societies, and amounts received from dividends on stock, 1817-1841; (280.) - - - - - XXVI. 271

Number of immediate and deferred annuities granted through the savings banks in England, Wales, and Scotland and Ireland, up to 10 March 1842; (291.)

XXVI. 269

Saxony. see *Taxes in Europe.*

Schools (Scotland) :

Account of schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, endowed under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 87; being in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 29, Sess. 2, 1841, 5 Victoria; (543.) - - - XXXIII. 419

Schools of Design. see *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Scotland. see *Caledonian Canal.* *Church Patronage.* *Corn.* *Criminal Offenders.* *Crown Counsel.* *Glass.* *Herring Fishery.* *Highland Roads and Bridges.* *Post-office.* *Queen's Printer.* *Salmon Fisheries.* *Schools.* *Session, Court of.* *Sheriff of Lanark, &c.* *Sheriffs' Clerks.* *Sheriffs' Depute.* *Spirits.*

Secret Service Money (East India Company) :

Return of the several sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors as secret service money, in Great Britain, in each year since the last charter in 1833; (575.) - - - - - XXX. 83

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Seeds :

Quantities of clover, flax and linseed, rape, and tares seed imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.]

XXXIX. 63

Senna :

Quantities of senna imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 64

Serjeant-at-Arms' Fees. see *Cardigan Borough Election.*

Session, Court of (Scotland) :

Return of the number of causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session, between the 1st January 1841 and the 1st January 1842; showing the number of causes ready for judgment, but not disposed of at the last of these dates; (32.)

XXXIII. 575

Number of causes which were enrolled for debate before each Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session in Scotland, 1840, which had not been debated at that date; similar return of causes enrolled for debate between 1840 and the present time; showing the date of enrolment; also, date of enrolment and of debate of those causes which have been debated, but remain still undecided; (428.)

XXXIII. 577

Settle Union :

Copy of all orders issued by the Poor-Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Settle Union since 1st January, and of the resolutions adopted by the Board thereon; together with the resolutions adopted by the Board thereon, and correspondence to the present time; (422.) - - - XXXV. 181

Shannon Navigation :

Third Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the river Shannon; (71.) - - - - - XXIV. 341

Shannon Navigation—continued.

Sums of money levied on the different counties in Ireland, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Shannon; specifying the amount on each county, and its proportion on the different baronies; Estimate of sums to be levied; (111.)

XXXVIII. 415

Particulars of the sums, 10,894 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* already assessed, and of 65,071 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* proposed to be assessed on the county of Roscommon, for the improvement of the Shannon navigation; stating particulars of the sums already assessed and proposed to be assessed in the county of Limerick and city of Limerick; (226.)

XXXVIII. 419

Return of the proportions of the sum of 10,894 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* levied on the county of Roscommon, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Shannon, payable by each of the following baronies: Athlone, Ballymoe, Boyle, Frenchpark, Roscommon, and Castlereagh; distinguishing amount in each barony; (303.)

XXXVIII. 421

see also *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Sheep and Lamb's Wool. see *Wool.*

Sheriff of Lanark, &c. :

Return of all fees received by the sheriff depute of Lanarkshire, or his substitutes, for or on account of any valuation of property, inspection of property, examination of witnesses, trial, proceedings with regard to trial, or any other business done or proceedings had in any action or application whatever, under any local or personal Act:—Amended Return from the sheriff depute of Lanarkshire and his substitutes, stating the amount of fees, specifying each fee, as well as the total amount received in any ordinary or summary action before them; also, copy of a circular letter recently addressed by the Lord Advocate of Scotland to the sheriffs, relative to the payment of fees for business done or proceedings had under local and personal Acts; and the answers and returns thereto made by the several sheriffs; (491.) - - - - - XXXIII. 595

Sheriffs' Clerks (Scotland) :

Bill to regulate the emoluments of the office of sheriff clerk in Scotland as vacancies occur in said office; (117.) - - - - - IV. 145

Sheriffs' Expenses. see *Miscellaneous Services, IV.*

Sheriffs Depute (Scotland) :

Fees received by the sheriffs depute, or their substitutes, in each county in Scotland under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 41, other than fees authorized by Schedule (K.); amount of fees in each instance; cases in which and parties by whom paid; date of payment; fees received in any ordinary or summary action on account of inspection of property, examination of witnesses, or other business in such actions; amount in each instance; case in which and the business for which the same were paid; party by whom paid and date of payment; (216.)

XXXIII. 587

Further returns; (216.+) - - - - - XXXIII. 593

see also *Miscellaneous Services, Scotland.*

Shipping :**1. Generally :**

Number and tonnage of vessels, distinguishing the countries to which they belong, which entered inwards and cleared outwards, 1841, compared with 1840, exclusive of vessels in ballast, and those employed in the coasting trade; number and tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade, 1841, compared with 1840; (in 15.) - - - - - XXXIX. 401

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the trade with each country, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 382

Statement of the shipping employed in the United Kingdom, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards and cleared outwards, with the number of their crews, separating British from foreign vessels, and distinguishing the trade with each country, 1841–1842; (259.) - XXXIX. 617

2. Corn-laden :

Number of foreign ships laden with corn entered inwards at the ports of London, Hull, Newcastle, and Leith, from any part of the Continent of Europe, August to October 1841; similar return of English ships; (67.) - - - XL. 421

Shipping—*continued*.2. *Corn-laden*—*continued*.

Account of the number of days occupied in performing voyages from the several ports of the United States to Liverpool, by vessels laden with flour or corn, 1841; (85.) - - - - - XL. 423

Number of ships laden with foreign corn, entered inwards at the ports of the United Kingdom, 1841; specifying kinds and quantities of corn; ports of lading and ports of discharge, whether in ships of foreign nations or otherwise; (167.) - - - - - XL. 425

3. *Irish* :

Return of the tonnage of the Irish ports, 1841; (in 305.) - XXXVIII. 425

4. *Measured* :

Statement of the aggregate tonnage of each class of ships remeasured after passing of the Act for the new measurement of shipping, according to their original measurement on the old plan, and also what the same may appear now by the new one; the aggregate tonnage of each separate class of vessels built since the passing of the Act; (68.) - - - - - XXXIX. 615

5. *Registered* :

Number of vessels above fifty tons burthen, and the total amount of their tonnage, registered at each of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands; (204.) - - - - - XXXIX. 633

Number and tonnage of sailing-vessels registered at each of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing those above fifty tons; similar return of steam-vessels; number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise at each of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, with the number of their crews, distinguishing steam from sailing-vessels, 1840; similar return as to colonies, and from and to foreign ports, distinguishing British and foreign; (409.) - - - - - XXXIX. 621

6. *Tyne, Wear, Tees, Humber* :

Number of ships with their tonnage, distinguishing British from foreign, that have cleared outwards in each year, 1830–1841, from the ports of the Tyne and the Wear and the Tees, and the ports of the Humber, with cargoes of coal for the purpose of exportation to foreign countries; number of ships with their tonnage, distinguishing British from foreign, that have cleared outwards in the same period with other cargoes; (258.) - - - - - XXXIX. 631

see also Merchant Vessels. Steam Packets.

Shumac :

Quantities of shumac imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 64

Siam :

Tables showing the import and exports from and to Siam, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 312

Sierra Leone :

Copies of various accounts and papers relating to Sierra Leone; [in 551–II.] XII. 3

see also Miscellaneous Services, V. West Coast of Africa.

Silk :

Quantity of raw and waste silk imported and entered for home consumption, 1814–1841, distinguishing the importations from the East Indies, China, St. Helena, &c., Cape of Good Hope, and Turkey from other parts, and stating separately in each year the quantity of raw, thrown, and waste, including knubs and husks, and the amount of duty separately; (296.) - - - XXXIX. 539

Foreign silk manufactures seized in the United Kingdom, 1832–1841, both inclusive, and condemned for non-payment of duty; (in 306.) - XXXIX. 547

Quantities of raw and waste silk and thrown silk imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 65

see also Linen Manufactures, Ireland.

Silk Manufactures :

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish and foreign European and Indian manufactures imported, exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 67. 161

Sittings of The House. see *House of Commons.*

Skins :

Quantities of untanned and dressed calf and kip, deer, goat, kid, lamb, and seal skins imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 72

Slave Trade :

I. *Bills :*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Generally. | 4. Hayti. |
| 2. Argentine Republic. | 5. Portugal. |
| 3. East Indies. | |

II. *Accounts and Papers :*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Austria, France, Prussia, Russia. | 5. Naval Force employed. |
| 2. Mexico. | 6. Gallinas. |
| 3. Uruguay. | 7. Commissioners' Expenses. |
| 4. Adjudicated Cargoes and Vessels. | 8. British Commissioners' Correspondence. |

I. *Bills :*

1. Generally :

- Bill for better and more effectually carrying into effect treaties and conventions with foreign states for suppressing the Slave Trade; (283.) - - - IV. 193
- Bill to continue an Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade; (406.) - - - - - IV. 199
- Bill to amend an Act, 2 & 3 Vict., for the suppression of the Slave Trade; (512.) IV. 183

2. Argentine Republic :

- Bill for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the Slave Trade; (282.) - - - IV. 149

3. East Indies :

- Bill for extending to the governors and officers of the East India Company the powers given by an Act, 5 Geo. 4, to Her Majesty's governors and officers for the more effectual suppression of the importation of Slaves into India by sea; (507.) - - - - - IV. 201

4. Hayti :

- Bill for carrying into effect a treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Hayti for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade; (281.) IV. 187

5. Portugal :

- Bill, intituled "An Act for suspending, under certain circumstances, the operation of so much of an Act passed 3 Vict., intituled 'An Act for the suppression of the Slave Trade,' as relates to Portuguese Vessels;" (533.) - - - IV. 177
- Bill to repeal so much of an Act, 2 & 3 Vict., for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as relates to Portuguese Vessels; (546.) - - - IV. 181

II. *Accounts and Papers :*

1. Austria, France, Prussia, Russia :

- Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; [363.] - - - - - XLV. 1

2. Mexico :

- Treaty between Her Majesty and the Mexican Republic for the abolition of the traffic in slaves; [407.] - - - - - XLV. 103

3. Uruguay :

- Treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental republic of Uruguay for abolition of the traffic in Slaves; [391.] - - - - - XLV. 297

4. Adjudicated Vessels.

- Returns of vessels which have been adjudicated in the Courts of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, 1830-1841; of powers with which treaties have been concluded for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and of slave vessels brought before the Courts of Mixed Commission for adjudication, 1840; (385.) XLIV. 513

Slave Trade—continued.**II. Accounts and Papers—continued.****4. Adjudicated Vessels—continued.**

Return of slave vessels brought before the several Courts of Mixed Commission or before any British Vice-Admiralty Court for adjudication, the proceeds of which have been paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty of England from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1841, &c.; (539.) - - XLIV. 551

Return of the several sums that have been paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty, and of any Vice-Admiralty Court, on account of the proceeds of slave vessels and cargoes captured and condemned under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 73, stating the date when the same were paid in, and if any and what instructions have been issued to the officers of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty relative to the remittance of the said sums; (in 539.) XLIV. 551

5. Naval Force employed :

Return of the number of vessels of every class in Her Majesty's service which have been employed on the West African station in each year since 1828, specifying the name, class, and force of each, together with the numbers of their respective crews, and stating the number of deaths in each vessel in each year, distinguishing those which have occurred in action or by accident; (561.) XLIV. 531

Return of the total expense of the naval force employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa, in each year since the first establishment of the Mixed Commission Courts; (in 561.) - - - XLIV. 531

Return of the number of slave vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruisers since 1831, inclusive, showing the date of the capture, the place of condemnation, and the number of slaves at the period of capture and adjudication respectively; also, an account of the subsequent disposal of the liberated slaves after adjudication; (in 561.) - - - - - XLIV. 531

6. Gallinas :

Correspondence relative to the Slave Trade at the Gallinas; (in 551.) XII. 453

7. Commissioners' Expenses :

Amount paid for salaries and other expenses for commissions established under treaties with foreign powers for suppressing the traffic in slaves, stating the several stations where commissions have been established, and the amount paid for each commission each year; number of persons now receiving pensions for service to the said commissions, stating the name, number of years' service, amount of pension, and date of the same when first granted; (426.) - - XLIV. 543

8. British Commissioners' Correspondence :

Class (A.)—Correspondence with the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, the Havana, Rio de Janeiro, and Surinam, relating to the Slave Trade, from 1 January to 31 December 1841; [402.] - - - - - XLII. 1

Class (B.)—Correspondence with Spain, Portugal, Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the Argentine Confederation, relative to the Slave Trade, from 1 January to 31 December 1841; [403.] - - - - - XLIII. 1

Class (C.)—Correspondence on Slave Trade with foreign powers parties to conventions under which vessels are to be tried by the tribunals of the nation to which they belong, from 1 January to 31 December 1841; [404.] - - XLIV. 1

Class (D.)—Correspondence with foreign powers relative to the Slave Trade, from 1 January to 31 December 1841; [405.] - - - - - XLVI. 173

see also *Treaties*.

Slave Traffic Prevention Commission. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Smalts :

Quantities of smalts imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1843; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 77

Soap:

Bill to continue certain of the allowances of the duty of excise on soap used in manufactures; (200.) - - - - - IV. 203

Account of all soap made in each town in Great Britain; soap exported and imported, and allowances and drawbacks thereon; also convictions for defrauding the revenue arising from soap; (342.) - - - - - XXXIX. 541

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish soap and candles exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 164

Solicitors. see *Crown Solicitors (Ireland)*.

Sound Dues :

Final arrangements between Great Britain and Denmark respecting the Sound dues ; [349.] - - - - - XLV. 209

South Sea Islands :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the South Sea Islands, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 326
see also *New Zealand*.

Southampton Election :

Minutes of proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Southampton town election petition ; (239.) - - - - - VIII. 247

Report from the Select Committee on the Southampton town election inquiry, with Minutes of Evidence ; (457.) - - - - - VIII. 467

Spain and the Balearic Islands :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Spain and the Balearic Islands, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 240

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Spain, the Balearic Isles, and the Canaries, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX. 384.

Spanish and British Commission :

Returns relative to the British and Spanish Mixed Commission of Claims ; (in 48.) XXXVII. 59

Special Petty Sessions :

Bill to make further provision for the holding of special petty sessions, and for providing that in certain cases where persons accused shall voluntarily desire to plead guilty, it shall be competent to the magistrates at such sessions to award the sentence of the law ; (103.) - - - - - IV. 205

Spelter :

Quantities of spelter imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 77

Spirits :

I. *Bills* :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks. | 2. Malt, Ireland. |
| | 3. Van Diemen's Land. |

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Quantities of Spirits distilled. | 4. Foreign Spirits seized. |
| 2. Distillers' Stocks, Foreign Importation. | 5. Ireland: Home Consumption. |
| 3. Foreign Spirits imported. | 6. Ditto, and Prosecutions. |

I. *Bills* :

1. Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks :

Bill to repeal the countervailing duties and drawbacks of excise on mixtures, compounds, preparations, and commodities made from or with spirits, when removed from or into England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively, and to impose and allow other countervailing duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof; (181.)

II. 377

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (241.) - - - - - II. 383

2. Malt, Ireland :

Bill to impose an additional duty on spirits, and to repeal the allowance on spirits made from malt only in Ireland ; (101.) - - - - - IV. 213

3. Van Diemen's Land :

Bill to confirm an Act of the legislature of Van Diemen's Land for authorizing the levy of certain duties of customs and on spirits ; (in 46.) - - - - - IV. 377

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Quantities of Spirits distilled :

Proof gallon of spirits distilled in each collection of Excise, and within the limits of the head office of Excise in England, 1839-1841, showing the total proof gallons for each of these years ; similar returns for Scotland and Ireland ; quantity exported from and to each country, October 1839 to 10 October 1841 ;

Spirits—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*1. Quantities of Spirits distilled—*continued.*

proof gallons of spirits that paid duty for home consumption in each kingdom, 10 October 1839 to 10 October 1841; what malt drawback had been obtained in Scotland and in Ireland, &c.; (238.) - - - XXXIX. 545

2. Distillers' Stocks, Foreign Importation :

Accounts of the quantities of proof spirits distilled, paid duty, removed, and permitted out of distillers' stocks; of the quantities of rum, brandy, geneva, &c. paid duty; of foreign wine imported, exported, and retained for home consumption; and of foreign colonial or Jersey spirits imported, 1841. (311.) XXXIX. 549

3. Foreign Spirits imported:

Quantities of brandy, geneva, and rum imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 78

4. Foreign Spirits seized :

Return of the quantity of foreign spirits seized in the United Kingdom, 1832–1841, and condemned for the non-payment of duty; (in 306.) XXXIX. 547

5. Ireland: Home Consumption :

Return of the number of gallons of spirits entered for home consumption in Ireland in each year since 1830, distinguishing those on which the malt drawback was claimed; (in 338.) - - - XIV. 491

6. Home Consumption and Prosecutions :

Number of gallons of spirits taken out for home consumption in each collection in Ireland since 5th January last; similar returns for the corresponding periods 1840–1841; number of detections and number of persons prosecuted for offences in Ireland against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation since January last, distinguishing those convicted; similar returns for corresponding periods, 1840–1841; (295.) - - - XXXVIII. 423

Spirit Trade (Ireland) :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the effect upon the trade in spirits in Ireland of the repeal of the malt drawback in Ireland; (338.) XIV. 423

Stage Carriages. see *Stamps.*

Stamps :

Bill to assimilate the stamp duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make regulations for collecting and managing the same; (460.) - - IV. 239

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (483.) - - IV. 269

Bill to repeal the duties payable on stage carriages and on passengers conveyed upon railways, and certain other stamp duties in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; and also to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties; (461.) - - IV. 219

Stamps and Taxes :

Return of the names of all persons who have been appointed since the 1st Sept. 1841 to any office or situation under the Board of Stamps and Taxes, specifying the nature of each office or situation, and whether occasioned by vacancy or the creation of any additional office, and if the same is to be permanent or temporary, and the annual salary to be paid in respect thereof; (560.) XXVI. 687

see also *Revenue and Taxation.*

Standing Orders Revision :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the propriety of making such alterations in the Standing Orders as may conduce to the improved conduct of the private business of this House; (513.) - - XIV. 171

Report from the Select Committee on Standing Orders Revision, 1842, as agreed to by The House, 2 August 1842, and made Standing Orders of the House of Commons; (530.) - - XIV. 261

State Paper Office. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Stationery :

Declared value of British and Irish stationery exported in each year from 1831 to 1843; [in 357.] - - - - - XXXIX. 167

Stationery and Stores :

Return of the amount in value of stationery and stores delivered to each public department at home and abroad, 1837-1841, both inclusive, and the aggregate in each year; (378.) - - - - - XXVI. 657

Statue of George the Fourth. see *Miscellaneous Services*, VI.

Steam Navigation to India. see *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Steam Packets :

Returns relating to the Government steam packets on the Liverpool and Kingstown, Holyhead and Kingstown, and Milford and Waterford stations; (150.) XXXIX. 727

Return of the steam and sailing packets employed under the Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails; stating the name and tonnage of each vessel, and where stationed and employed; the number of officers and men, and the expense in the year 1841 for each of the vessels, and the aggregate charge for all the packets; also the amount received for the conveyance of passengers and parcels, and for the postage; (557.) - - - - - XXXIX. 745

Steel. see *Iron and Steel*.

Stettin. see *Barley and Oats*.

Stevens', Dr., Hospital. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland*.

Stock in Trade :

Bill to continue the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade, or other property, to the relief of the poor; (363.) - - - - - IV. 299

Stockport :

Copy of the evidence taken and reports made by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners sent to inquire into the state of the population of Stockport; (158.) XXXV. 193.

Strabane Union. see *Poor (Ireland)*, 5.

Straw Plait :

Seizures made by officers of Her Majesty's Customs of smuggled straw plait, or Leghorn hats or bonnets, 1839-1841; specifying the quantities seized each time respectively, with the date of each seizure; (309.) - XXXIX. 559

Sudbury Borough :

Bill, intituled An Act to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on a Bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament; (437.) - - - - - IV. 303

Bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament; (242.) - - - - - IV. 301

Report from the Select Committee appointed to make selections from the evidence reported from the Committee on Handloom Weavers, which relates to the state of the borough of Sudbury; (284.) - - - - - VII. 943

Minutes of proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Sudbury Election Petition; (176.) - - - - - VII. 847

Number of electors registered in the borough of Sudbury as 10^l. householders and as freemen, distinguishing the number registered for both qualifications; (332.) XXXIII. 643

Return of the number of inhabited houses in the several parishes included within the hundred of Babergh in the county of Suffolk, with the amount of population, taken from the last census; (324.) - - - - - XXXIII. 645

Sugar :

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade, by Messrs. B. Moore & Co., June 1842, praying for leave to import foreign sugar for agricultural purposes and for fattening cattle, with the reply of the Board of Trade to the application; (455.) - - - - - XXXIX. 561

Quantities of raw sugar imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 84

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish refined sugar exported in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 166

Sugar and Population :

Statement of the population of the United Kingdom, 1831 and 1841, and for each of the intermediate years ; also quantity of sugar, distinguishing from where imported, upon which duty was paid in each month, 1831-1841 ; also average price of British plantation sugar, as advertised in the Gazette ; (64.) XXXIX.

563

Suitors' Fund :

Amount of stock and cash standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, on account of suitors of that court ; amount of stock and cash standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the Suitors' Fund, arising from the investment of the unemployed cash of the suitors of that court, and an account of the present charges upon that fund ; [in 476.] - - - - - X. 120

see also *Exchequer, Court of.*

Sulphur :

Papers relating to the sulphur monopoly ; [365.] - - - - - XLV. 255.

see also *Brimstone.*

Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Sumatra, Java, and other islands in the Indian seas, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX.

313

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Sumatra and Java, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 388

see also *Indian Seas.*

Superannuations :

Allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations in all public offices or departments, 1841 ; annual amount granted in 1841 ; annual amount which ceased in that year ; total amount which remained payable 31 December 1841 ; (137.) - - - - - XXVI. 693

see also *Miscellaneous Services, III.*

Superior Courts of Common Law :

Bill to regulate and reduce the expenses of the officers attached to the superior courts of common law in Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Fund ; (447.)

I. 479

Swan River. see *New South Wales.*

Sweden :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Sweden, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 186

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Sweden, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 382

see also *Taxes in Europe.*

Sweets, or Made Wines :

Return of sweets, or made wines, imported from Scotland and Ireland into England, 1841-42 ; also the seizures made and how dealt with ; (294.)

XXXIX. 555

Switzerland. see *Taxes in Europe.*

Syria :

Estimate of sum required to enable Her Majesty to grant a gratuity to the officers, seamen, royal marines, and military officers lately employed on the coast of Syria ; to be distributed in such manner as Her Majesty in Council shall direct ; (299.) - - - - - XXVII. 443

Syria and Palestine :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Syria and Palestine, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 274

T.

Tallow :

Quantities of tallow imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 86

Tar :

Quantities of tar imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 86

Tares. see *Seeds*.

Tariffs:

Commercial tariffs and regulations of the several States of Europe and America, together with the commercial treaties between England and foreign countries:

Part I. Austria	- - - - -	Vol. XL.	Supplement	1
II. Belgium	- - - - -	XL.	"	43
III. Denmark	- - - - -	XL.	"	97
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V. States of Germanic Union of Customs, Hanse Towns, Holstein, Hanover, Oldenburgh and Mecklenburgh,	XL.	"		469
see also <i>Customs</i> .				

Taxation. see *Revenue and Taxation*.

Taxes:

Return of all taxes repealed, reduced, expired, and imposed in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, 1834-1841; (in 305.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 425
see also *Stamps and Taxes*.

Taxes in Europe:

Total amount of taxes levied in each of the different States of Europe, so far as the same can be ascertained, distinguishing between direct and indirect taxation, and taxes for the services of the State from local or provincial purposes; viz. from Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Netherlands, France, Frankfort, Nassau, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Switzerland, Sardinia, Rome, Tuscany, Naples, Portugal; (227.) - - - - - XXVI. 741

Tea:

Quantities of tea imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; (in 375.) - - - - - XXXIX. 87

Terminable Annuities. see *Annuities*.

Testimony:

Bill for perpetuating evidence in certain cases; (402.) - - - - - IV. 307

Texas:

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Her Majesty and the republic of Texas; [393.] - - - - - XLV. 239
Convention between Her Majesty and the republic of Texas, containing arrangements relative to public debt; [394.] - - - - - XLV. 245
Treaty between Her Majesty and the republic of Texas, for the suppression of the African slave trade; [395.] - - - - - XLV. 249

Timber:

Bill for preventing ships clearing out from any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Honduras, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck; (147.) - - - - - IV. 309
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (193.) - - - - - IV. 313
Copies or extracts of communications received by Her Majesty's Government from the Governor-general of the North American Colonies, relating to an alteration of the timber duties; also copies of any memorials or representations from individuals, or bodies of persons, in the colonies on the same subject; (287.) - - - - - XXXIX. 573
Quantities of battens and batten ends, deals and deal ends, lathwood, masts, &c., oak plank, staves, teak, fir, oak, &c. and wainscot logs imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 89

Tin:

Quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom, 1841, distinguishing from what countries imported; also an account of all tin exported from the United Kingdom, 1841, distinguishing to what countries exported; (in 217.) XXXIX. 437

Tin—continued.

Quantities of tin imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 93

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish unwrought tin exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 168

Declared value of British and Irish tin and pewter wares and tin plates exported, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - XXXIX. 169

Tithes :**I. Bills :**

Bill to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts for a time to be limited; (255.) - - - - IV. 319

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (286.) - - - - IV. 327

Amendments made by the Lords; (489.) - - - - IV. 337

II. Reports :

Report of the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1842; [385.] XXV. 259

III. Accounts and Papers :

Return of all agreements for the commutation of tithes which have been confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners in the several counties of England and Wales, from July 1841 to January 1842; specifying also in each case the amount of rentcharge awarded to be paid in lieu of tithes, and showing whether the same be payable to appropriators, impropiators, or clerical incumbents; similar return of all awards confirmed by commissioners; (102.) - - - - XXXIII. 43

Return of all agreements for the commutation of tithes which have been confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners in the several counties of England and Wales, from 1st January 1842 to 1st July 1842, specifying also in each case the amount of rentcharge agreed to be paid in lieu of tithes, and showing whether the same be payable to appropriators, impropiators, or clerical incumbents; similar return of all awards confirmed by commissioners, (in continuation of No. 102); (565.) XXXIII. 79

Account in detail of expenditure of 48,603*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* expended in salaries and expenses in the office of Commissioners of Tithes, 1841; name and amount paid to each person as salaries, &c.; (344.) - - - - XXVI. 775

Tobacco :

Bill to amend an Act, 4 Vict., to discontinue the Excise survey on tobacco, and to provide other regulations in lieu thereof; (368.) - - - - IV. 341

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (497.) - - - - IV. 349

Account of the separate amounts in pounds weight of leaf tobacco upon which the duty has been paid in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, distinguishing the quantity on which such duty was paid in each quarter respectively; (541.) - - - - XXXIX. 601

Quantities of unmanufactured tobacco imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - XXXIX. 94

Quantities of manufactured tobacco and snuff imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] XXXIX. 96

Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Townland Boundaries. see *Miscellaneous Services*, Ireland.

Trade. see *British Possessions Abroad*.

Trade, Board of. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Trade and Navigation :

Tables showing the trade of the United Kingdom with different foreign countries and British possessions, in each of the last ten years from 1831 to 1840; compiled from official returns; [375.] - - - - XXXIX. 1

Various returns of the imports and exports of foreign and colonial merchandize, customs duties thereon, 1841, compared with 1840; similar returns of British and Irish produce; also accounts of shipping which has been employed either in foreign or coasting trade; (15.) - - - - XXXIX. 401

see also *Finance*.

Treasurers. see *County Treasurers*.

Treasury. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Treaties :

1. *African Slave Trade* :

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at London 20 December 1841 ; [363.] XLV. 1

2. *Bolivia* :

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Bolivia ; [416.] - - - - - XLV. 55

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Bolivia, for the abolition of the traffic in slaves, signed at Sucre 25 September 1840 ; [417.] - XLV. 69

3. *Dardanelles* :

Convention between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus ; [350.] XLV. 95

4. *Mexico* :

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the abolition of the traffic in slaves ; [407.] - - - - - XLV. 103

5. *Persia* :

Treaty of commerce between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, signed at Tehran 28 October 1841 ; [354.] - - - - - XLV. 125

6. *Portugal* :

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at Lisbon 3 July 1842 ; [414.] - XLV. 143

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, signed at Lisbon 3 July 1842 ; [415.] - - - - - XLV. 185

7. *Sardinia* :

Treaty of navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia ; [351.] XLV. 201

8. *Sound Dues* :

Final arrangements between Great Britain and Denmark respecting the Sound dues ; [349.] - - - - - XLV. 209

9. *Texas* :

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas ; [393.] - - - - - XLV. 239

Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, containing arrangements relative to public debt ; [394.] - - - - - XLV. 245

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas for the suppression of the African slave trade ; [395.] - - - - - XLV. 249

10. *Uruguay* :

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, for the abolition of the traffic in slaves ; [391.] - - - - - XLV. 297

Trinidad :

Papers relating to ; [379.] - - - - - XXIX. 351

Trinity House :

Return of the receipt and expenditure of the corporation of Trinity House, with the appropriation of the same, 1838-1840 ; return of the number of pensioners receiving relief, 1837-1841, with a statement of vacancies and rules for admission ; (448.) - - - - - XXXIX. 473

Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco :

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 280

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco, in each year from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX. 386

Turkey :

Correspondence respecting the operation of the commercial treaty with Turkey, of 16 August 1838 ; [418.] - - - - - XLV. 261

see also *Silk*.

Turkey and Continental Greece :

- Tables showing the imports and exports from and to Turkey and Continental Greece, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 270
- Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with Turkey and Continental Greece, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - XXXIX. 386

Turnpike Acts :

- Bill to continue local Turnpike Acts, and to provide for the discharge of the mortgage debts on turnpike roads in England; (155.) - - - IV. 359
- Bill to continue certain Turnpike Acts; (421.) - - - IV. 357

Turnpike Roads (Ireland) :

- Bill to continue the several Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland; (188.) - - - IV. 375

Turnpike Trusts :

- Abstract of the general statements of the income and expenditure of the several turnpike trusts in England and Wales, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1840 inclusive; (528.) - - - XXXVII. 247

Turpentine :

- Quantities of turpentine imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 98

Tuscany. see *Taxes in Europe.*

Tyne and Tees. see *Shipping.*

U.

Under Secretary's Office. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Unfunded Debt. see *Debt, National. Exchequer Bills. Public Income and Expenditure.*

United States :

- Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the United States, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 344
- Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with the United States, from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 390

University of London :

- Copy of the correspondence and communications which have passed between the treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respectively, and the University of London, through its chancellor, senate, and registrar, relative to the estimate for the service of the University for the current year; (542.) - XXXIII. 421
- see also *Miscellaneous Services, IV.*

University Professorships. see *Miscellaneous Services, II. Miscellaneous Services, Scotland.*

Uruguay :

- Treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the abolition of the traffic in slaves; [391.] - - - XLV. 297

V.**Vaccine Establishment :**

- Report from the National Vaccine Establishment to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department; (92.) - - XXXVII. 71
- see also *Miscellaneous Services, III.*

Valonia :

- Quantities of valonia imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 98

Valuation (Ireland) :

- Return from counties, cities, and towns in Ireland of which the valuation has been completed, specifying the name of each barony, &c., and valuation thereof; sums ordered to be levied by grand juries at spring assizes 1841, for each barony, &c.; amount of expenses of valuation, cost per acre, &c.: similar returns for Cavan, Down, Fermanagh, Louth and Meath, for 1840; (224.) - XXXVIII. 463
- see also *Poor Rates, Valuation for.*

Van Diemen's Land :

Bill to confirm an Act of the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land for authorizing the levy of certain duties of customs, and on spirits ; (46.) - - IV. 377
see also New South Wales.

Ventilation :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the plans submitted by the architect of the New Houses of Parliament, for the Ventilation and Warming of the Houses of Parliament, and for rendering them fire-proof; and to whom instruction was given to consider the propriety of accommodating the Clerk of the House with a residence in the New Houses of Parliament; (536.) - - - - - XIV. 153

Vestries :

Return of the parishes in England and Wales, which have adopted the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 60, commonly called Hobhouse's Vestries Act, showing the number of ecclesiastical or other districts into which each parish is divided ; (564.)
 XXXIII. 569

Victoria Park :

Bill to extend an Act passed 4 & 5 of Her present Majesty, for enabling Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to purchase certain lands for Victoria Park ; (105.) - - - - - IV. 381

Voters. see Registration of Voters.

W.**Wages :**

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the law which prohibits the payment of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm; and into the alleged violations and defects of the existing enactments; (471.) - - - - - IX. 125

Copy of all convictions, in the counties of York and Lancaster, by magistrates in petty sessions assembled, of persons who have been guilty of illegally paying the wages of their workpeople in goods, instead of money, since 1835 ; (330.)
 XXXII. 629

Warwick. see Coroners and Clerks of the Peace.

Watches. see Plate.

Water Guard (Ireland) :

Copy of the instructions given to the water guard, in Ireland, respecting Divine service, and the reading of prayers to the men ; (126.) - XXXVIII. 497

Wax, Bees' :

Quantities of bees'-wax imported and retained for home consumption in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 99

Weavers. see Linen Manufacturers, Ireland.

Weight and Measure :

Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the steps to be taken for restoration of the standards of weight and measure; [356.] - XXV. 263

Letter to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer from J. E. D. Bethune, Esq.; [357.] - - - - - XXV. 369

West Coast of Africa :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, more especially with reference to their present relations with the neighbouring native tribes, and who were empowered to report their observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House ; (551.) - - - - - XI. XII.

West Indies :**I. Bill:**

Bill to provide for the increase of the number of bishoprics and archdeaconries in the West Indies, and to amend the several Acts relating thereto ; (54.) IV. 415

West Indies—continued.**II. Report:**

Report from the Select Committee on West India Colonies, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index; (479.) - - - XIII. 1

III. Accounts and Papers:

Papers relating to the West Indies, 1841–1842, [Jamaica, Barbados]; [374.] - - - XXIX. 1

Further Papers [British Guiana]; [376.] - - - XXIX. 155

Further Papers [Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada]; [379.] - XXIX. 351

Return of the several persons to whom the sum of 20,300 *l.* was paid as salaries in 1841, for the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies; also the amount paid for that establishment since passing 6 Geo. 4; (308.) - XXXIII. 39

Account of the quantity and value of fish, lumber, and provisions exported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada respectively, to the British West Indies, 1840; (349.) - - - XXXIX. 419

Account of the imports into the United Kingdom of sugar, molasses, rum, and coffee and cocoa, from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1831–1841; (293.) - XXXIX. 603

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to the British West Indies, in each year, from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 332

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with the British West Indies, in each year, from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - XXXIX. 389

see also *Customs. Miscellaneous Services, V.*

Westmorland Lock Hospital. see *Miscellaneous Services, Ireland.*

Whale Fins:

Quantities of whale-fins imported and retained for home consumption, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 99

Whale Fisheries:

Quantities of merchandize imported from the whale fisheries, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 376

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the whale fishery trade, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 390

Wheat. see *Corn.*

Wills:

Number of probates and administrations granted by each court in England and Wales having the right to grant probates, and of which copies or extracts shall have been transmitted to the Stamp-office, 1839, 1840, 1841; distinguishing the number granted each year by each court, &c.; (450.) - - XXVI. 489

Window Duty:

Return of the duty on windows assessed for the 12 towns in England which contribute the largest amount; (203.) - - - XXVI. 777

Window Glass. see *Glass.*

Wine:

Quantities of foreign wine seized in the United Kingdom, 1832–1841, and condemned for non-payment of duty; (in 306.) - - - XXXIX. 547

Number of gallons of foreign wine imported, of the quantities upon which duty has been paid for home consumption, and the quantities exported, 1841; distinguishing each kind, together with the quantities of each sort remaining in bond 5 January 1841, distinguishing London from the country; (in 311.) - XXXIX. 549

Quantities of Cape, French, Portugal, Spanish, Madeira, Canary, Rhenish, and of all other sorts of wines imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption in each year, from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 100

see also *Sweets and Made Wines.*

Wurtemberg. see *Taxes in Europe.*

Witnesses' Indemnity :

Bill to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the Committee to be appointed by this House to inquire whether corrupt compromises have been entered into in the cases of election petitions presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the aforesaid towns, and whether such bribery has really taken place ; (261.)

IV. 429

Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (272.) - - - - - IV. 433

Bill, intituled An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on a Bill to exclude the Borough of Sudbury from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament ; (437.) - - - - - IV. 303

Woods and Forests :

Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, being the Thirteenth Annual Report of the said Commissioners, in obedience to the Acts of 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 2 Will. 4, c. 1, dated August 1842 ; (573.) - - - - - XXV. 377

Woods and Forests (Ireland) :

Account of all sums of money received by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings in Ireland, 1833-1842 ; sums expended by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings in Ireland, 1833-1842, specifying the purposes for which the same were expended ; (222.) - - - XXXVIII. 499

Wool and Woollen Manufactures :

Quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported into the United Kingdom, 1841, countries from which imported ; rate of duty ; quantity re-exported ; countries to which exported ; quantity remaining warehoused ; quantity of British sheep and lambs' wool and woollen yarn exported, specifying countries to which sent, 1841 ; quantity and declared value of British manufactures exported, 1841, specifying countries to which sent ; (237) - - - - - XXXIX. 605

Quantities of cotton wool imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption in each year, from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 115, 116

Quantities of foreign and colonial sheep and lambs' wool imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption in each year, from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX. 117

Quantities and declared value of British sheep and lambs' wool exported in each year, from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 170

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish woollen and worsted yarn exported in each year, from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] - - - XXXIX. 170

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish woollen manufactures, hosiery, and small wares exported in each year, from 1831 to 1840 ; [in 375.] XXXIX. 172

Workhouses (Ireland) :

Copies or extracts of letters from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Treasury, stating the necessity of a further advance for the completion of workhouses in Ireland ; also an account of the loans already granted for the erection of workhouses in Ireland, and of the further sums required, as far as the same can at present be ascertained ; (4.) - - - - - XXXVI. 355

Items forming the separate sums which the Irish Poor Law Commissioners borrowed from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, for erecting the workhouses in Belfast, Londonderry, Castlederg, Strabane, Omagh, and Bainbridge ; also items of expenditure, specifying details of expenses in each case which have rendered necessary an application for advance on the original loan ; (141.) XXXVI. 343

Return of the copies of correspondence and documents relative to the building of Castlederg Union workhouse, architect's estimates, building contract, specification, &c. ; (353.) - - - - - XXXVI. 115

Inquiry into the treatment, condition, and mortality of children in the workhouse of the North Dublin Union ; [370.] - - - - - XXXVI. 15

Working Classes :

Letter addressed, by order of Her Majesty, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 1842, for a collection in aid of the subscriptions entered into for the relief of the working classes in England and Scotland; together with a copy of the letter of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the Suffragan Bishops; (383.) - - - - - XXXVII. 57

Works, Public :**I. Bill :**

Bill to authorize the advance of money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited amount, for carrying on public works and fisheries, and employment of the poor; and to amend the Acts authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills for the like purposes; (100.) - - - - - IV. 437

II. Report :

Tenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; [384.] - - - - - XXIV. 365

III. Accounts and Papers :

Return of the salary of J. Owen, as architect of the Board of Works in Ireland, with fees and emoluments connected with the office; salary and emoluments as superintendent engineer of Howth Harbour, Kingstown Harbour, and river Shannon, &c.; (153.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 395

Further returns; (527.) - - - - - XXXVIII. 403

Return from each public department in Ireland of the sums paid to Jacob Owen, architect to the Board of Works, for plans, inspection of works, and survey of buildings, since his appointment; similar returns from the treasurer of each county in Ireland; amount of fees and gratuities received by the said J. Owen, for examination of candidates for the office of county surveyor; minute of his appointment as architect to the Board of Works, &c.; (323.) - XXXVIII. 397

Return in detail of all sums of money, from whatever source and under whatever description voted or applied, either by way of loan or grant in aid of public works in England and Scotland respectively since 1800, including the expense of all commissions and surveys, and all sums advanced for roads, and for employment of the poor in fisheries and otherwise; (in 305.) - XXXVIII. 425

see also *Exchequer Bills. Public Works.*

Writs of Error :

Bill to allow of a writ of error in any case of a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, upon an application for a mandamus; (328.) - - - - - IV. 457

Y.**Yeomanry :**

Number of troops or corps of regiments of effective yeomanry in Great Britain and Ireland according to the muster rolls, 1840-1841; stating the date of those musters, and distinguishing the number of officers and men in each corps or regiment and the expense of each corps, 1840-1841; showing the manner in which the sums voted for Great Britain and Ireland in those years were expended; (300.) - - - - - XXVII. 263

York Castle. see *Holberry, Samuel.*

Z.**Zaffres :**

Quantities of zaffres imported and retained for home consumption in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 118

Zealand, New :**I. Bill :**

Bill for regulating the survey and sales of land belonging to the Crown in the Australian colonies and New Zealand; (124.) - - - - - I. 27

II. Accounts and Papers :**1. Acts :**

Copies of the laws and ordinances passed by the Governor and Council of the colony of New Zealand; (61.) - - - - - XXVIII. 223

Zealand, New—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers—continued.*

2. Bills Drawn:

Copy of a letter from the Colonial Department, dated June 1842, and of the minute of the Treasury on the subject of bills drawn by the Governor of New South Wales on account of the debt due to that colony by the government of New Zealand; (408.) - - - - - XXVIII. 209

3. Estimates:

Return of the estimates relative to the government of New Zealand, which have been received from the Governor of that colony; (493.) - XXVII. 445

Abstract of the estimated expenditure of the government of New Zealand for one year; estimate of the probable amount of revenue for the service of the government of New Zealand for one year; statement showing the appropriation of the revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands in New Zealand; abstract statement of the revenue and expenditure of the government of New Zealand for one year; (568.) - - - - - XXVIII. 283

4. Imports:

Tables showing the imports and exports from and to New Zealand, in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 324

5. Land Allotments:

Return showing in columns the various acres or lots of land in the colony of New Zealand sold by Government, with the extent of each lot, and the several prices per acre obtained for such lands since those islands became a British colony, distinguishing the lands purchased on behalf of non-residents and those purchased by resident emigrants; (in 569.) - - - - - XXVIII. 293

6. Papers and Despatches:

Copies of papers and despatches relative to New Zealand up to the latest date (in continuation of Paper 311 of 1841); (569.) - - - - - XXVIII. 293

7. Revenue:

Statement of the total revenues and expenditure of the colony of New Zealand in each year since its establishment, showing the several sums received from taxes, duties, sales of land, and other sources of revenue in the colony, from the treasury of New South Wales, from bills drawn upon the British treasury, or from any other source; showing also the stores or supplies received from the colony of New South Wales, or elsewhere, and the value thereof; also an abstract under the principal heads of expenditure, together with the total amount of income and expenditure in each year in the colony of New Zealand; also a statement of the authority under which the income was raised, and the expenditure made; also for what periods the accounts of receipts and expenditure have been audited; also a return of the amount of customs duties, and of revenue from any other and what source, collected at each port in that colony; (583.) - - - - - XXVIII. 291

8. Shipping:

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in trade with New Zealand in each year from 1831 to 1840; [in 375.] - - - - - XXXIX. 389

Zinc. see *Spelter.*